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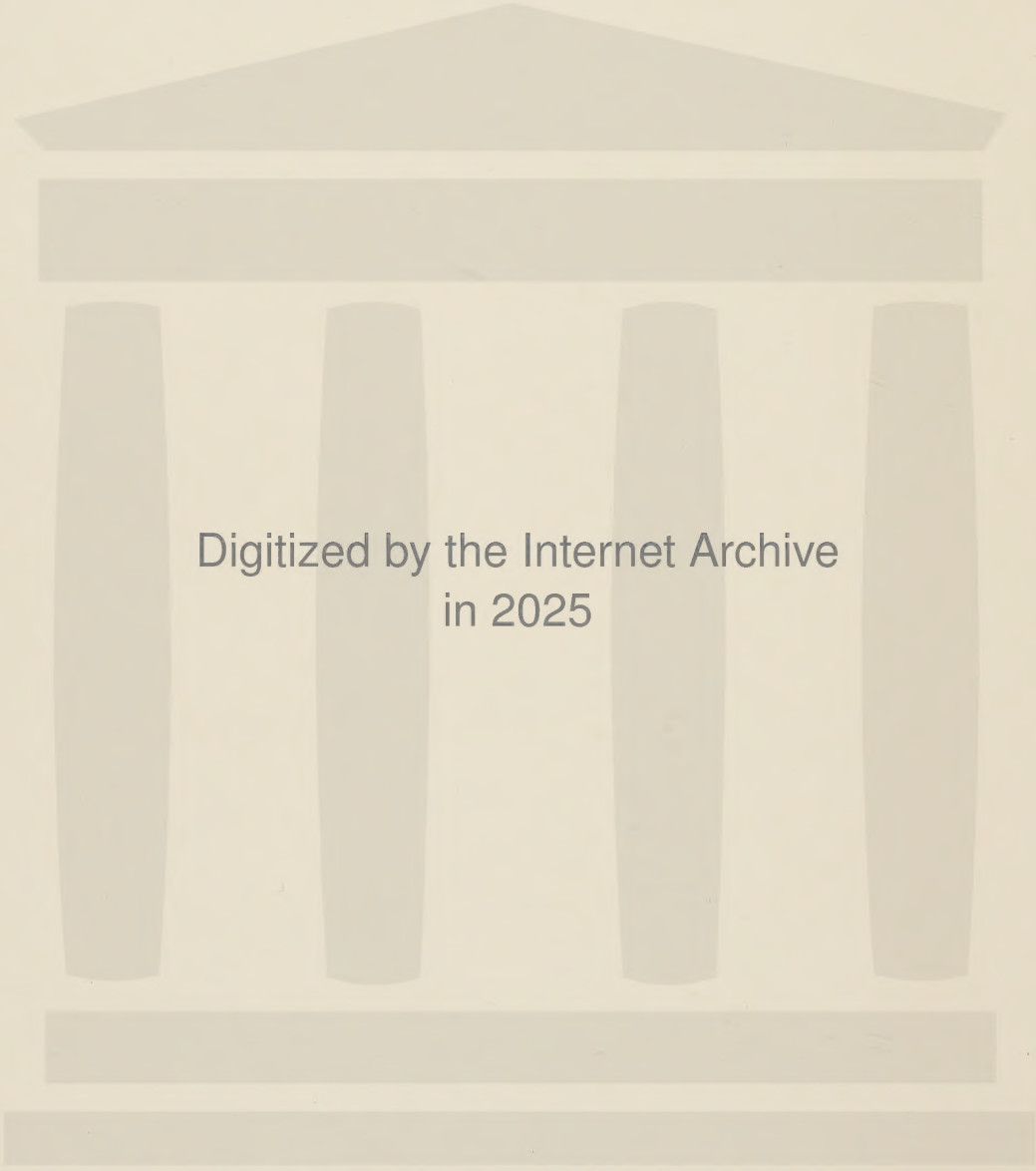
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HISTORY

OF

HUNTERDON AND SOMERSET

COUNTIES, NEW JERSEY,

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF ITS

PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

COMPILED BY JAMES P. SNELL,

ASSISTED BY FRANKLIN ELLIS AND A NUMEROUS CORPS OF WRITERS.

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PREFACE.

THE design of this work is to give the two counties treated an impartial, faithful chronicle of their past from the date of earliest settlement down to recent times. Its scope, as originally planned and laid out, seemed more than ample, yet so very much that was valuable for record and for preservation was gathered in the rich historic field wherein we have delved that, notwithstanding arduous labor at condensation, it has far outgrown its proposed dimensions. The author only regrets that his labors must now cease, as every passing day is adding to the treasures developed by historical research. But here the superstructure is reared upon which the future historians of these counties may build. We have striven to gather the scattered threads of the past and to weave them into a complete fabric, to which the "Art preservative of arts" shall give immortality.

Over one year of patient, painstaking, and conscientious labor has been devoted to the above design by the author and his numerous staff of assistants, supplemented by the contributions of many of the ablest citizens of these counties,—equal to nearly ten years of constant effort of one person. The result is embodied in this volume; but the obstacles and vexations attendant upon its preparation will hardly be realized by those who peruse its pages. Lord Macaulay has said that perfection in historical composition was not attainable by fallible men. If there be no errors of fact or date in the legion of items herein contained, we shall feel that the great English historian was at fault.

We have given many items of local history which may by some be thought trivial or beneath the "dignity of history." But who is competent to judge of what may be valuable or interesting to those who come after us? Much valuable information has undoubtedly been lost to the world by the fastidious views of many historical writers. Instead of polished sentences or well-turned periods, *truth in its simplicity* has been our aim,—to go, as far as practicable, back to the original sources of information, and to verify by corroborative testimony whenever possible, while correcting the errors of writers who have preceded us.

From colonial and other documents in the State archives, from county and township records, family manuscripts, printed publications, and innumerable private sources, we have endeavored to prepare a history which should be accurate, instructive, and an honor to the counties represented.

We will not here enumerate (as is customary with many authors) the volumes which have been consulted in the preparation of this work, for several reasons: the list would fill several pages, would be read by very few, and would be a needless repetition, as a large proportion of them are given through the text in parenthetical references, foot-notes, etc.

We are under special obligation, however, to the Reverends Geo. S. Mott, D.D., of Flemington; Edward Tanjore Corwin, D.D., of Millstone; Abram Messler, D.D., Somerville; P. A.

Studdiford, D.D., Lambertville; John B. Thompson, Catskill, N. Y.; C. S. Conkling, Stockton; Aaron S. Laning, Pennington; J. P. W. Blattenberger, Reaville; W. W. Blauvelt, D.D., Lamington; John C. Rankin, D.D., Basking Ridge; N. McConaughy, Somerville, and numerous other clergymen; to Doctors John Blane, Henry Race, Cornelius W. and George H. Larison, Geo. R. Sullivan, Henry G. Wagoner, etc.; to John M. Hyde and Matt. H. Van Derveer, the present county clerks, and the several township clerks, and public officials generally, of both counties; to the publishers of the Flemington *Republican* and *Democrat;* the Lambertville *Beacon* and *Record;* the Clinton *Democrat;* the Somerville *Gazette, Unionist,* and *Messenger,* etc.; Hon. Ashbel Welch and Martin Coryell, Esq., of Lambertville; Hon. John T. Bird, the late Hon. Alexander Wurts, Charles Bartles, Esq., the late Col. J. C. Rafferty, J. B. Hopewell, E. Vosseller, Runkle Rea, etc., of Flemington; Judge Foster, of Clinton; Judge Joseph Thompson, of Readington; Hon. F. S. Holcombe, of Delaware; Wm. B. Prall, of East Amwell; W. R. Srope, of Frenchtown; Lewis H. Taylor, Esq., of High Bridge; A. V. D. Honeyman, Esq., Hon. Alvah A. Clark, Hugh Gaston, Esq., John C. Garretson, Esq., Ed. A. Veghte, J. S. Haines, Henry P. Mason, and others, of Somerville; the McDowell family, of Bedminster; Hon. Calvin Corle, of Branchburg; John F. Hageman, Esq., of Princeton; Jacob Weart, Esq., of Jersey City; Hon. D. F. Beatty, of Washington, Warren Co.; Wm. Pierson, Jr., M.D., Orange, N. J.; Judge James N. Reading, Morris, Ill.; Ellis A. Apgar, A.M., State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Joseph H. Hough, Grand Secretary of the M. W. Grand Lodge of New Jersey, A. F. and A. M., and a multitude of others.

To the publishers also we would acknowledge indebtedness, not only for valuable assistance, but especially for the elegant dress with which the historical body has been clothed and embellished.

The result of our labor, now ended, is submitted to the citizens of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, with the assurance that this volume of facts, traditions, reminiscences, and memoirs will be by them prized and cherished as the faithful record of their past and honorable career, and as such be handed down to future generations.

JAMES P. SNELL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1881.

ERRATA.

The name of D. P. Kenyon is spelled Kinyon in some instances, in connection with the Savings Bank, etc., in Bridgewater township history,—an error occasioned by following printed copy, furnished with MSS., and supposed to be good authority.

On page 779, 31st line, for "1737" read 1837.

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HISTORY

OF

HUNTERDON AND SOMERSET COUNTIES,

NEW JERSEY.

CHAPTER I.

DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION OF NEW NETHERLANDS.

Early Navigators—Hendrick Hudson—The "Half-Moon"—The United New Netherland Company—Colonization by the Dutch and Danes—Mey and De Vries—Sir Edmund Ployden.

It is unnecessary, and wholly beyond the scope of these local annals, to narrate the story, which is familiar to every reader of history, of the voyages made by the first and other early discoverers of the islands and coasts of America—the Northmen, Columbus, Vespucci, and others—down to the time when Henry Hudson entered and explored the noble bay and river which form a part of New Jersey's eastern boundary.

Of that enterprising navigator—Hudson—very little is known, except that he was a native of England, a friend of John Smith, the founder of Virginia; that in his youth he received a thorough maritime education and in later years became a distinguished mariner and discoverer. In 1607 the London Company intrusted him with the command of an expedition commissioned to discover a shorter passage to China. During 1607 and 1608 Hudson made two voyages for this company in search of the "Northwest Passage," after which, the company discontinuing further efforts in that direction, he turned his attention towards Holland.

The celebrated truce between the Dutch and Spaniards had about this time been completed, and the Dutch, a rising maritime power, became ambitious of conquest in America. Hudson applied to the Dutch East India Company. The directors of the Zealand department opposed the Englishman's proposals, but the Amsterdam Chamber encouraged the enterprise, and furnished for this important voyage a yacht or "Vlie-boat" called "*de Halve-Maan*,"—"Half-Moon." This vessel belonged to the company. She was of eighty tons' burden, and was equipped for the voyage by a crew of twenty sailors, partly Dutch and partly English. The command was intrusted to Hudson, and a Dutch "underschipper," or mate, was second in command. The "Half-Moon" left Amsterdam on the 4th day of April, 1609, and on the 6th left the Texel. Hudson doubled the Cape of Norway on the 5th of May, but found the sea so full of ice that he was obliged to change his course. Early in July, after cruising around farther north, Hudson arrived on the banks of Newfoundland, where he was becalmed long enough to catch more cod than his "small store of salt could cure." He next went west into the Penobscot, where he remained a week cutting timber for a new foremast. He then shaped his course to the southward and entered the Chesapeake Bay. He soon after anchored in Delaware Bay. Leaving the Delaware, he proceeded along the coast to the northward, following the eastern shore of New Jersey, and finally anchored inside of Sandy Hook, Sept. 3, 1609.

On the 5th of September (as appears from his journal) Hudson sent his boat ashore for the purpose of sounding the waters lying to the south, in the vicinity of what is now known as the "Horse-shoe." "Here the boat's crew landed and penetrated some distance into the woods, in the present limits of Monmouth County," of this State. "They were very well received by the natives, who presented them very kindly with what the journal calls 'green tobacco,' and also with 'dried currants' (probably whortleberries), which were represented as having been found in great plenty and of very excellent quality.

"On the 6th of September, Hudson sent a boat manned with five hands to explore what appeared to be the mouth of a river, at the distance of about four

leagues from the ship. This was, no doubt, the strait between Long and Staten Islands, generally called 'the Narrows.' Here, the writer of the journal observes, 'a good depth of water was found,' and within a large opening, and a narrow river to the west; in which it is evident he refers to what is now called the Kills, or the channel between Bergen Neck and Staten Island. In exploring the bay and the adjacent waters the boat's crew spent the whole day. On their way in returning to the ship, towards night, they were attacked by the natives in two canoes. A skirmish ensued, in which John Colman was killed by an arrow, which struck him in the throat, and two more were wounded. The next day the remains of Colman were interred on a point of land not far from the ship, which from that circumstance received the name of Colman's Point, and which probably was the same that is now called Sandy Hook."

Subsequently, Hudson sailed through the Narrows and up the river which bears his name, exploring it as far as Albany.* Returning, he came out of the river October 4th, and without anchoring in the bay proceeded directly to Europe. He says in his journal:

"The fourth was faire weather, and the wind at north-north-west. We weighed and came out of the Riuer into which we had runne so farre. Within a while after, we came out also of *The great mouth of the great Riuer* that runneth up to the north west, borrowing vpon the northern side of the same, thinking to haue deepe water; for wee had sounded a great way with our boat at our first going in, and found seuen, six, and five fathomes. So we came out that way, but we were deceiued, for we had but eight foot and an halfe water; and so to three, five, three, and two fathomes and an halfe. And then three, foure, fiue, sixe, seven, eight, nine, and ten fathomes. And by twelue of the clocke we were cleere of all the inlet. Then we took in our boat, and set our mayne sayle and sprit sayle, and our top sayles, and steered away east-south-east, and south-east by east, off into the mayne sea; and the land on the souther side of the bay or inlet did beare at noone west and by south foure leagues from vs.

"The fifth was faire weather, and the wind variable between the north and the east. Wee held on our course south-east by east. At noone I observed and found our height to be 39 degrees 30 min., our compasse varied sixe degrees to the west.

"We continued our course toward England, without seeing any land by the way, all the rest of this moneth of October. And on the seuenth day of Nouember, *stilo nouo*, being Saturday, by the grace of God, we safely arrived in the Range of Dartmouth, in Devonshire, in the yeere 1609."

This discovery gave the Dutch at once an entrance into the heart of the American continent, where the best furs could be procured without interruption from the French or English, both of which nations claimed this territory. Nor were the Dutch slow in availing themselves of this golden opportunity. "In 1610 it appears that at least one ship was sent hither by the East India Company for the purpose of trading in furs, which it is well known continued for a number of years to be the principal object of commercial attraction to this part of the New World. Five years after Hudson's voyage a company of merchants, who had procured from the States-General of Holland a patent for an exclusive trade on Hudson's River, had built forts and established trading-posts at New Amsterdam (New York), Albany, and the mouth of the Rondout Kill. The latter was a small redoubt, on the site of what is now a part of the city of Kingston, N. Y. It was known as the 'Ronduit,' from whence comes the name of Rondout."† The fort near Albany was upon Castle Island, immediately below the present city, and the one at New York was erected on what is now the Battery.

On the 11th of October, 1614, the "United Company" of merchants, above referred to, received their special grant. This conferred upon Gerrit Jacob Witsen, former burgomaster of the city of Amsterdam, and his twelve associates, ship-owners and merchants of Amsterdam, the exclusive right to "visit and navigate all the lands situate in America between New France and Virginia, the sea-coasts of which lie between the fortieth and forty-fifth degrees of latitude, which are now named New Netherlands, and to navigate, or cause to be navigated, the same for four voyages within the period of three years, to commence from the 1st day of January, 1615, or sooner." Having thus obtained the exclusive right to trade in the new country, they assumed the name and title of "The United New Netherland Company." This company took possession of the Hudson River, then called by them "De Riviere van den Vorst Mauritius," and carried forward their enterprise with commendable zeal. The Hollanders were a trading people, and their bartering- or trading-posts were established at points which were natural outlets for all the trapping regions tributary to the Hudson. This led in a short time to the settlement of those points. Determined upon the settlement of a colony, the States-General in 1621 granted the country to the West India Company; and in the year 1625, Peter Minuet arrived at "Fort Amsterdam" as the first Governor or director.‡

The first emigrants under Minuet appear to have been from the river Waal, in Guelderland, and, under the name of "Waaloons," founded the first permanent settlement beyond the immediate protection of the cannon of Fort Amsterdam. They settled at Brooklyn, opposite New York, and were the first who professionally pursued agriculture.§

* He explored the river, according to his own account, a distance of fifty-three leagues from its mouth.

† Broadhead's Hist. of New York, vol. i. p. 7.

‡ Hist. and Antiq. of the Northern States (Barber), p. 60.

§ At this period the English government seems to have been indifferent concerning the continued occupation of the Dutch. The only measure adopted to effect their removal was the issuing of a grant, June 21, 1634, to Sir Edmund Ployden for the land they occupied. It conferred upon Sir Edmund the country between Cape May and Long Island Sound, for forty leagues inland. This track was erected into a free county-palatine by the name of *New Albion*, and over it, with the title of "Earl Palatine," Ployden was made governor, he having, as it is stated,—although the fact may well be doubted,—"amply and copiously peopled the same with five hundred persons." He, however, visited the province, and resided therein seven years, exercising his office as governor; but, although he may have assumed, on paper, his rights as lord of the soil by granting to various individuals large tracts of land,

Meanwhile, a number of Danes or Norwegians, who accompanied the Dutch colonists to New Netherlands, had effected a settlement at Bergen, so called from a city of that name in Norway. This was about the year 1618. In 1623 the West India Company dispatched a ship loaded with settlers, subsistence, and articles of trade. The vessel was commanded by Cornelius Jacobus Mey. He entered Delaware Bay, and gave his own name to its northern cape, which it still retains,—Cape May. He explored the bay and the river, and at length landed and built a fort upon a stream called by the natives *Sassackon* (now Timber Creek), which empties into the Delaware below Camden. The fortification was called "Fort Nassau," and its erection may be considered as the first attempt to establish a settlement on the eastern shore of the Delaware.*

In the winter of 1630–31, David Pietersen De Vries, in command of a vessel, arrived in the Delaware, but found that Fort Nassau had fallen into the hands of the Indians. He erected a fort, colonized his new settlers, and returned to Holland. During his absence a feud arose with one of the native tribes which terminated in the massacre of all the colonists. De Vries returned soon after with a new company, and, while he mourned the loss of his former companions, he narrowly escaped a similar fate. He was saved by the kindness of an Indian woman, who informed him that treachery was intended. But, "disheartened by repeated disasters, the Dutch soon after abandoned the country, and for some years not a single European was left upon the shores of the Delaware." †

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN OCCUPATION.—THE ORIGINAL PEOPLE.

The Algonquin Nation—The Delawares, or Lenni-Lenapè—The "Turtle," "Turkey," and "Wolf" tribes—Traditions as to the Origin of the Delawares—Mounds and Remains—Indian Title to Lands in Hunterdon and Somerset—Indian Paths, etc.

WHEN the first white explorers penetrated into the valleys of the Delaware and Hudson Rivers they found these, with all the country lying between them, as well as the entire area now comprised in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, peopled by aboriginal tribes of the Algonquin stock, and embraced in two nations, or groups of nations, called by Europeans the Iroquois and the Delawares, the former having been so named by the French and the latter by the English. The language spoken by both these people was the Algonquin, but differed materially in dialect. The nation to which the whites gave the name of Delawares was known in the Indian tongue as the Lenni Lenapè, or simply the Lenapè; the Iroquois were in the same tongue called the Mengwe, which name became corrupted by the more ignorant white men into Mingoes, which last term was adopted to some extent by the Delawares in its contemptuous application to their Mengwe neighbors, between whom and themselves feelings of detestation and hatred existed to no small degree.

The Mengwe or Iroquois inhabited the territory extending from the shores of Lake Erie to those of Champlain and the Hudson River, and from the headwaters of the Delaware, Susquehanna, and Allegany Rivers northward to Lake Ontario, and they even occupied a large scope of country north of the St. Lawrence, thus holding not only the whole of the State of New York, but a part of Canada, which vast territory they figuratively styled their "long council-house," within which the place of kindling the grand council-fire was Onondaga, not far from the present city of Syracuse, and at that place, upon occasion, representatives of all the Mengwe tribes met together in solemn deliberative council. These tribes consisted of the Mohawks, Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, and Oneidas, who collectively formed an offensive and defensive confederation, which has usually been known in English annals as that of the Five Nations.‡

The Mohawks occupied the country nearest the Hudson River, and held the post of honor as the guardians of the eastern entrance of the "long house." The Senecas, who were the most numerous, energetic, and warlike of the five tribes, defended the western portal of the "house," while the Cayugas were the guardians of the southern border of the Iroquois domain,—the frontier of the Susquehanna and Delaware valleys. The Oneida tribe was located along the shores of Lake Ontario, and the Onondagas, occupying a large territory in the central portion of the present State of New York, kept watch and ward over the council-place and fire of the banded Mengwe.

The league of the Iroquois nations had been formed —at a date which no Indian chronology could satisfactorily establish—for the purpose of mutual defense against the Lenapè and other tribes contiguous to them; and by means of this confederation, which they kept up in good faith and in perfect mutual accord, they were not only enabled successfully to repel all encroachments upon their own territory, but after a time to invade that of other nations, and to carry the terror of their arms southward to the Cape Fear

it is doubted that his authority was ever established over the few inhabitants that then dwelt within the limits of his domain, excepting those who may have come over with him. There was, however, some emigration to "New Albion" as late as 1650.—*Whitehead's East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments*, pp. 8, 9. [The grant here referred to is given at length in "Hazard's Collection of State Papers," vol. i. p. 160.]

* Hist. Coll. New Jer., 1844, p. 11.

† Barber's Hist. Coll. of N. J.

‡ At a later period—soon after the commencement of the eighteenth century—the Tuscaroras, having been almost entirely subjugated and driven away from their hunting-grounds in the Carolinas, migrated northward and were received into the Iroquois confederacy, which from that time became known as the Six Nations.

and Tennessee Rivers, westward beyond Lake Michigan, and eastward to the shores of the Connecticut.

The Delawares—the Indian people with which this history has principally to deal—occupied a domain extending along the sea-shore from the Chesapeake to the country bordering Long Island Sound. Back from the coast it reached beyond the Susquehanna valley to the foot of the Allegheny Mountains, and on the north it joined the southern frontier of their domineering neighbors, the hated and dreaded Mengwe or Iroquois. This domain, of course, included not only the counties of Somerset and Hunterdon, but all of the State of New Jersey.

The principal tribes composing the Lenni Lenapè or Delaware nation were those of the Unamis or Turtle, the Unalachtgo or Turkey, and the Minsi or Wolf. The latter, which was by far the most powerful and warlike of all these tribes, occupied the most northerly portion of the country of the Lenapè and kept guard along the Iroquois border, from whence their domain extended southward to the Musconetcong* Mountains, about the northern boundary of the present county of Hunterdon. The Unamis and Unalachtgo branches of the Lenapè or Delaware nation (comprising the tribes of Assanpinks, Matas, Shackamaxons, Chichequaas, Raritans, Nanticokes, Tuteloes, and many others) inhabited the country between that of the Minsi and the sea-coast, embracing the present counties of Hunterdon and Somerset and all that part of the State of New Jersey south of their northern boundaries. The tribes who occupied and roamed over these counties, then, were those of the Turtle and Turkey branches of the Lenni Lenapè nations, but the possessions and boundaries of each cannot be clearly defined.

The Indian name of the Delaware nation, Lenni Lenapè, signifies, in their tongue, "the original people,"—a title which they had adopted under the claim that they were descended from the most ancient of all Indian ancestry. This claim was admitted by the Wyandots, Miamis, and more than twenty other aboriginal nations, who accorded to the Lenapè the title of *grandfathers*, or a people whose ancestry antedated their own. The Rev. John Heckewelder, in his "History of the Manners and Customs of the Indian Nations," says of the Delaware nation,—

"They will not admit that the whites are superior beings. They say that the hair of their heads, their features, and the various colors of their eyes evince that they are not, like themselves, *Lenni Lenapè*,—an *original people*,—a race of men that has existed unchanged from the beginning of time; but that they are a mixed race, and therefore a troublesome one. Wherever they may be, the Great Spirit, knowing the wickedness of their disposition, found it necessary to give them a Great Book, and taught them how to read it that they might know and observe what He wished them to do and what to abstain from. But they—the Indians—have no need of any such book to let them know the will of their Maker: they find it engraved on their own hearts; they have had sufficient discernment given to them to distinguish good from evil, and by following that guide they are sure not to err."

Concerning the origin of the Lenapè, numerous and essentially differing traditions were current among the various tribes. One of these traditions is mentioned by Loskiel in his "History of the Mission of the United Brethren among the North American Indians," as follows:

"Among the Delawares, those of the Minsi or Wolf tribe say that in the beginning they dwelt in the earth under a lake, and were fortunately extricated from this unpleasant abode by the discovery which one of their men made of a hole, through which he ascended to the surface; on which, as he was walking, he found a deer, which he carried back with him into his subterraneous habitation; that the deer was eaten, and he and his companions found the meat so good that they unanimously determined to leave their dark abode and remove to a place where they could enjoy the light of heaven and have such excellent game in abundance.

"The two other tribes, the Unamis or Tortoise, and the Unalachtgos or Turkey,† have much similar notions, but reject the story of the lake, which seems peculiar to the Minsi tribe."

There was another leading tradition current among the nations of the Lenapè, which was to the effect that, ages before, their ancestors had lived in a far-off country to the west, beyond great rivers and mountains, and that, in the belief that there existed, away towards the rising sun, a red man's paradise,—a land of deer and beaver and salmon,—they had left their western home and traveled eastward for many moons, until they stood on the western shore of the Namisi Sipu (Mississippi), and there they met a numerous nation, migrating like themselves. They were a stranger tribe, of whose very existence the Lenapè had been ignorant. They were none other than the Mengwe; and this was the first meeting of those two peoples, who afterwards became rivals and enemies, and continued such for centuries. Both were now travelers and bound on the same errand. But they found a lion in their path, for beyond the great river lay the domain of a nation called Allegewi, who were not only strong in numbers and brave, but more skilled than themselves in the art of war, who had reared great defenses of earth inclosing their villages and strongholds. In the true spirit of military strategy, they permitted a part of the emigrants to cross the river, and then, having divided their antagonists, fell upon them with great fury to annihilate them. But when the Lenapè saw this they at once formed an al-

* "The Wolf, commonly called the Minsi, which we have corrupted into Monseys, had chosen to live back of the other two tribes, and formed a kind of bulwark for their protection, watching the motions of the Mengwe and being at hand to afford aid in case of a rupture with them. The Minsi were considered the most warlike and active branch of the Lenapè. They extended their settlements from the Minisink, a place named after them, where they had their council-seat and fire, quite up to the Hudson on the east, and to the west and south far beyond the Susquehanna. Their northern boundaries were supposed originally to be the heads of the great rivers Susquehanna and Delaware, and their southern that ridge of hills known in New Jersey by the name of Muskanecum, and in Pennsylvania by those of Lehigh, Conewago, etc. Within this boundary were their principal settlements; and even as late as the year 1742 they had a town with a peach-orchard on the tract of land where Nazareth, in Pennsylvania, has since been built, another on the Lehigh, and others beyond the Blue Ridge, besides many family settlements here and there scattered."—*History, Manners, and Customs of the Indian Nations who once inhabited Pennsylvania," by Rev. John Heckewelder.*

† The tribes to which belonged the bands which inhabited the counties of Somerset and Hunterdon.

liance, offensive and defensive, with the Mengwe. The main body crossed the river and attacked the Allegewi with such desperate energy that they defeated and afterwards drove them into the interior, where they fought from stronghold to stronghold, till finally, after a long and bloody war, the Allegewi were not only humiliated, but exterminated, and their country was occupied by the victors. After this both nations ranged eastward, the Mengwe taking the northern and the Lenapè still keeping the more southern route, until, after long journeyings, the former reached the Mohicanittuck (Hudson River) and the latter rested upon the banks of the Lenapè Wihittuck,—the beautiful river now known as the Delaware,—and here they found that Indian elysium of which they had dreamed before they left their old homes in the land of the setting sun.

These, and other similar Indian traditions may or may not have some degree of foundation in fact. There are to-day many enthusiastic searchers through the realms of aboriginal lore who accept them as authentic, and who believe that the combined Lenapè and Mengwe *did* destroy a great and comparatively civilized people, and that the unfortunate Allegewi who were thus extinguished were none others than the mysterious Mound-Builders of the Mississippi valley. This, however, is but one of the many profitless conjectures which have been indulged in with reference to that unknown people, and is in no way pertinent to this history. All Indian tribes were fond of narrating the long journeys and great deeds of their forefathers, and of tracing their ancestry back for centuries, some of them claiming descent from the great Manitou himself. Missionaries and travelers among them who were, or professed to be, familiar with their language and customs have spoken with apparent sincerity of Indian chronology running back to a period before the Christian era, and some of the old enthusiasts claimed that these aborigines were descendants of the lost tribes of Israel.* But all the traditions of the Indians were so clouded and involved in improbability and so interwoven with superstition, and the speculations of antiquarian writers have almost uniformly been so baseless and chimerical, that the whole subject of Indian origin may be dismissed as profitless.

The Indians, from the earliest times, considered themselves in a manner connected with certain animals, as is evident from various customs preserved among them, and from the fact that, both collectively and individually, they assumed the names of such animals. Loskiel says,—

"It might indeed be supposed that those animals' names which they have given to their several tribes were mere badges of distinction, or 'coats-of-arms,' as Pyrlaeus calls them; but if we pay attention to the reasons which they give for those denominations, the idea of a supposed family connection is easily discernible. The *Tortoise*—or, as they are commonly called, the *Turtle*—tribe, among the Lenapè, claim a superiority and ascendancy over the others, because their relation, the great *Tortoise*, a fabled monster, the Atlas of their mythology, bears, according to their traditions, this great *island* on his back,† and also because he is amphibious and can live both on land and in the water, which neither of the heads of the other tribes can do. The merits of the *Turkey*, which gives its name to the second tribe, are that he is stationary and always remains with or about them. As to the *Wolf*, after which the third tribe is named, he is a rambler by nature, running from one place to another in quest of his prey; yet they consider him as their benefactor, as it was by his means that the Indians got out of the interior of the earth. It was he, they believe, who by the appointment of the Great Spirit killed the deer which the Monsey found who first discovered the way to the surface of the earth, and which allured them to come out of their damp and dark residence. For that reason the wolf is to be honored and his name to be preserved forever among them.

"These animals' names, it is true, they all use as national badges, in order to distinguish their tribes from each other at home and abroad. In this point of view Mr. Pyrlaeus was right in considering them as 'coats-of-arms.' The *Turtle* warrior draws, either with a coal or with paint, here and there on the trees along the war-path, the whole animal, carrying a gun with the muzzle projecting forward; and if he leaves a mark at the place where he has made a stroke on his enemy, it will be the picture of a *Tortoise*. Those of the *Turkey* tribe paint only one foot of a turkey, and the *Wolf* tribe sometimes a wolf at large with one foot and leg raised up to serve as a hand, in which the animal also carries a gun with the muzzle forward. They, however, do not generally use the word 'wolf' when speaking of their tribe, but call themselves P'duk-sit, which means *round foot*, that animal having a round foot, like a dog."

It does not appear that the Indians inhabiting the interior portions of New Jersey were very numerous. In an old publication entitled "A Description of New Albion," and dated A.D. 1648, it is found stated that the native people in this section were governed by about twenty kings; but the insignificance of the power of those "kings" may be inferred by the accompanying statement that there were "twelve hundred [Indians] under the two Raritan kings on the north side, next to Hudson's River, and those came down to the ocean about little Egg-bay and Sandy Barnegatte; and about the South Cape two small kings of forty men apiece, and a third, reduced to fourteen men, at Roymont." From which it appears evident that the so-called "kings" were no more than ordinary chiefs, and that some of these scarcely had a following. Whitehead, in his "East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments," concludes, from the above-quoted statement, "that there were probably

* In a small, quaint, and now very rare volume entitled "An Historical Description of the Province and Country of West New Jersey in America Never made Publick till now, by Gabriel Thomas, London, 1698," and dedicated "To the Right Honourable Sir John Moor, Sir Thomas Lane, Knights and Aldermen of the City of London, and to the rest of the Worthy Members of the West Jersey Proprietors," is found the following, in reference to the aborigines of this region: "The first Inhabitants of this Countrey were the *Indians*, being supposed to be part of the Ten dispersed Tribes of *Israel*, for indeed they are very like the *Jews* in their Persons, and something in their Practices and Worship; for they (as the Pensilvania Indians) observe the *New Moons* with great devotion and Reverence: And their first Fruits they offer, with their Corn and Hunting-Game they get in the whole year, to a False Deity or Sham God whom they must please, else (as they fancy) many misfortunes will befall them, and great injuries will be done them. When they bury their Dead, they put into the Ground with them some House Utensils and some Money (as tokens of their Love and Affection), with other Things, expecting they shall have Occasion for them in the other World."

† And they believed that sometimes the grandfather *tortoise* became weary and shook himself or changed his position, and that this was the cause of earthquakes.

not more than two thousand [Indians] within the province while it was under the domination of the Dutch." And in a publication* bearing date fifty years later (1698) the statement is made that "the Dutch and Swedes inform us that they [the Indians] are greatly decreased in numbers to what they were when they came first into this country. And the *Indians* themselves say that two of them die to every one Christian that comes in here."

There is found, however, in the ancient work† before extracted from, an extravagant account of the (imaginary) state of "the Raritan king,"‡ whose seat is represented to have been at a place called by the English *Mount Ployden*, "twenty miles from Sandhay Sea, and ninety from the ocean, *next to Amara hill, the retired paradise of the children of the Ethiopian emperor*,—a wonder, for it is a square rock, two miles' compass, one hundred and fifty feet high; a wall-like precipice, a strait entrance, easily made invincible, where he keeps two hundred for his guards, and under is a flat valley, all plain to plant and sow." But there is no place known answering the above description, though the Rev. G. C. Schenck, in a paper read before the New Jersey Historical Society, suggests that what is known as the Round Valley (north of Round Mountain, in the township of Clinton, in Hunterdon County) corresponds in general with Plantagenet's topographical description§ of the kingly seat. To concede this, however, requires a considerable stretch of imagination; and it is hard to resist the conviction that it was in the author's imagination, and there alone, that the impregnable "mount," the "retired paradise of the children of the Ethiopian emperor," and the royal guard of two hundred men had their existence.

Before the European explorers had penetrated to the territories of the Lenapè the power and prowess of the Iroquois had reduced the former nation to the condition of vassals. The attitude of the Iroquois, however, was not wholly that of conquerors over the Delawares, for they mingled, to some extent, the character of protectors with that of masters. It has been said of them that "the humiliation of tributary nations was to them [the Iroquois] tempered with a paternal regard for their interests in all negotiations with the whites, and care was taken that no trespasses should be committed on their rights, and that they should be justly dealt with." This means, simply, that the Mengwe would, so far as lay in their power, see that none others than themselves should be permitted to despoil the Lenapè. They exacted from them an annual tribute, an acknowledgment of their state of vassalage, and on this condition they were permitted to occupy their former hunting-grounds. Bands of the Five Nations, however, were interspersed among the Delawares‖ probably more as a sort of police, and for the purpose of keeping a watchful eye upon them, than for any other purpose.

The Delawares regarded their conquerors with feelings of inextinguishable hatred (though these were held in abeyance by fear), and they also pretended to a feeling of superiority on account of their more ancient lineage and their further removal from original barbarism, which latter claim was perhaps well grounded. On the part of the Iroquois, they maintained a feeling of haughty superiority towards their vassals, whom they spoke of as no longer men and warriors, but as *women*. There is no recorded instance in which unmeasured insult and stinging contempt were more wantonly and publicly heaped on a cowed and humiliated people than on the occasion of a treaty held in Philadelphia in 1742, when Connossatego, an old Iroquois chief, having been requested by the Governor to attend (really for the purpose of *forcing* the Delawares to yield up the rich lands of the Minisink), arose in the council, where whites and Delawares and Iroquois were convened, and in the name of all the deputies of his confederacy said to the Governor that the Delawares had been an unruly people and were altogether in the wrong, and that they should be removed from their lands; and then, turning superciliously towards the abashed Delawares, said to them, "You deserve to be taken by the hair of your heads and shaken until you recover your senses and become sober. We have seen a deed, signed by nine of your chiefs over fifty years ago, for this very land. But how came you to take it upon yourselves to sell lands at all? We conquered you; we made women of you! You know you are women and can no more sell lands than women. Nor is it fit that you should have power to sell lands, since you would abuse it. You have had clothes, meat, and drink, by the goods paid you for it, and now you want it again, like children, as you are. What makes you sell lands in the dark? Did you ever tell us you had sold this land? Did we ever receive any part, even to the value of a pipe-shank, from you for it? This is acting in the dark,—very differently from the conduct which our Six Nations observe in the

* Gabriel Thomas' "Historical Description of the Province and Country of West New Jersey in America."

† Plantagenet's Description of New Albion.

‡ "The Indians of New Jersey were divided among about twenty petty kings, of whom the king of the Raritans was the greatest."—*Riker*, p. 37.

§ "The seat of the Raritan kings was upon an inland mountain (probably the Neshanic Mountain, which answers approximately to the description)."—*Rev. E. T. Corwin's Historical Discourse*, 1866, p. 9.

The Rev. Abraham Messler, D.D., in his "Centennial History of Somerset County," says: "If we were inclined to favor such romance, we should claim that no place so well answers the description [of the "seat of the Raritan king"] as the bluff in the gorge of Chimney Rock, north of the little bridge, on the west and east sides of which the two rivulets flow and meet a few yards southward in the main gorge. But we are not disposed to practice on the credulity of our readers, as the Indians evidently did on Beauchamp Plantagenet, Esq."

‖ The same policy was pursued by the Five Nations towards the Shawanese, who had been expelled from the far Southwest by stronger tribes, and a portion of whom, traveling eastward as far as the country adjoining the Delawares, had been permitted to erect their lodges there, but were, like the Lenapè, held in a state of subjection by the Iroquois.

sales of land. But we find you are none of our blood; you act a dishonest part in this as in other matters. Your ears are ever open to slanderous reports about your brethren. For all these reasons *we charge you to remove instantly! We do not give you liberty to think about it. You are women!* Take the advice of a wise man, and *remove instantly!* You may return to the other side of the river, where you came from, but we do not know whether, considering how you have demeaned yourselves, you will be permitted to live there, or whether you have not already swallowed that land down your throats, as well as the land on this side. You may go either to Wyoming or Shamokin, and then we shall have you under our eye and can see how you behave. Don't deliberate, but *go*, and take this belt of wampum." He then forbade them ever again to interfere in any matters between white man and Indian, or ever, under any pretext, to pretend to sell lands; and as they (the Iroquois), he said, had some business of importance to transact with the Englishmen, he commanded them to immediately leave the council, like children and women, as they were.

Heckewelder, however, attempts to rescue the good name of the humbled Delawares by giving some of their explanations, intended to show that the epithet "women," as applied to them by the Iroquois, was originally a term of distinction rather than reproach, and "that the making women of the Delawares was not an act of compulsion, but the result of their own free will and consent." He gives the story, as it was narrated by the Delawares, substantially in this way: The Delawares were always too powerful for the Iroquois, so that the latter were at length convinced that if wars between them should continue, their own extirpation would become inevitable. They accordingly sent a message to the Delawares, representing that if continual wars were to be carried on between the nations, this would eventually work the ruin of the whole Indian race; that in order to prevent this it was necessary that one nation should lay down their arms and be called the *woman*, or mediator, with power to command the peace between the other nations who might be disposed to persist in hostilities against each other, and finally recommending that the part of the woman should be assumed by the Delawares, as the most powerful of all the nations.

The Delawares, upon receiving this message, and not perceiving the treacherous intentions of the Iroquois, consented to the proposition. The Iroquois then appointed a council and feast, and invited the Delawares to it, when, in pursuance of the authority given, they made a solemn speech, containing three capital points. The first was that the Delawares be (and they were) declared women, in the following words:

"We dress you in a woman's long habit, reaching down to your feet, and adorn you with ear-rings," meaning that they should no more take up arms. The second point was thus expressed: "We hang a calabash filled with oil and medicine upon your arm. With the oil you shall cleanse the ears of other nations, that they may attend to good and not to bad words; and with the medicine you shall heal those who are walking in foolish ways, that they may return to their senses and incline their hearts to peace." The third point, by which the Delawares were exhorted to make agriculture their future employment and means of subsistence, was thus worded: "We deliver into your hands a plant of Indian corn and a hoe." Each of these points was confirmed by delivering a belt of wampum, and these belts were carefully laid away, and their meaning frequently repeated.

"The Iroquois, on the contrary, assert that they conquered the Delawares, and that the latter were forced to adopt the defenseless state and appellation of a *woman* to avoid total ruin. Whether these different accounts be true or false, certain it is that the Delaware nation has ever since been looked to for the preservation of peace and intrusted with the charge of the great belt of peace and chain of friendship, which they must take care to preserve inviolate. According to the figurative explanation of the Indians, the middle of the chain of friendship is placed upon the shoulder of the Delawares, the rest of the Indian nations holding one end and the Europeans the other."*

It is evident that the clumsy and transparent tale of the Delawares in reference to their investiture as women was implicitly believed by Heckewelder and other Indian missionaries, who apparently did not realize that which no reader can fail to perceive,—that if their championship and explanation were to have any influence at all on the world's estimate of their Indian friends, it could hardly be a favorable one, for it would only tend to show that they had suffered themselves to be most ridiculously imposed upon by the Iroquois, and that they were willing to acknowledge themselves a nation of imbeciles rather than admit a defeat which in itself brought no disgrace on them, and was no impeachment of their courage or warlike skill.

Gen. William Henry Harrison, afterwards President of the United States, in his "Notes on the Aborigines," said, in reference to the old missionary's account of the Delawares' humiliation,—

"But even if Mr. Heckewelder had succeeded in making his readers believe that the Delawares, when they submitted to the degradation proposed to them by their enemies, were influenced, not by fear, but by the benevolent desire to put a stop to the calamities of war, he has established for them the reputation of being the most egregious dupes and fools that the world has ever seen. This is not often the case with Indian sachems. They are rarely cowards, but still more rarely are they deficient in sagacity or discernment to detect any attempt to impose on them. I sincerely wish that I could unite with the worthy German in removing the stigma upon the Delawares."

It was not a lack of bravery or military enterprise

* Notes on the Indians, by David Zeisberger.

on the part of the Delawares which caused their overthrow; it was a mightier agent than courage or energy: it was the gunpowder and lead of the Iroquois, which they had procured from the trading Dutch on the Hudson almost immediately after the discovery of that river, which had wrought the downfall of the Lenapè. For them the conflict was a hopeless one, waged against immeasurable odds,—resistance to the irresistible. Under a reversal of conditions the Delawares must have been the victors and the Iroquois the vanquished, and no loss of honor could attach to a defeat under such circumstances. It is a pity that the tribes of the Lenapè should vainly have expended so much labor and ingenuity upon a tale which, for their own sake, had better never have been told, and in which even the sincere indorsement of Heckewelder and other missionaries has wholly failed to produce a general belief.

When the old Iroquois chief Connossatego, at the treaty council in Philadelphia, before referred to, commanded the Delawares instantly to leave the council-house, where their presence would no longer be tolerated, and to prepare to vacate their hunting-grounds on the Delaware and its tributaries, the outraged and insulted red men were completely crestfallen and crushed, but they had no alternative and must obey. They at once left the presence of the Iroquois, returned to the homes which were now to be their homes no longer, and soon afterwards migrated to the country bordering the Susquehanna, and beyond that river.

This forced exodus of the Delawares, however, was chiefly from the Minisink and other sections of country to the north and northwest of the counties of Somerset and Hunterdon, and had very little effect on the Indian population of the territory now comprised in these counties; for, however great may have been the state, and however numerous the subjects, of the traditionary "Raritan king" in earlier years, there were at the time in question (A.D. 1742) but very few Indians living within the territory of these counties, and those few were embraced in small roving bands, few, if any, of which had permanent villages or places of habitation. "The Indians living on the Raritan," says the Rev. Dr. Messler,* "were only a remnant of the large and numerous tribe once located there. It is said they left and went to live at Metuchen because the freshets in the river spoiled the corn which they were in the habit of burying in pits on the lowlands. Another inducement was the fish, oysters, and clams so easily obtained on the shores of Raritan Bay. The immense heaps of shells found in several localities on its shores attest the rich harvest which they gathered out of its waters. A few huts were found on the south side of the river, opposite the village of Raritan, and they had a 'burial-place' on the second river-bank, at the gate of R. H. Garretson.† We may imagine, then, how the lonely river flowed on for centuries between its willow-fringed banks from summer to winter, while the rich grass on its meadows wasted because there were no animals except a few deer who fed upon it, and how the wild fruits afforded feasts for the squirrel and the forest bird or perished untouched because there was no living creature to enjoy the bountiful repast. It might almost without romance be called a 'retired paradise,' but without its 'Ethiopian emperor' to rule over it. . . . Its primitive inhabitants, even, had deserted it almost entirely and gone towards the sea-shore, attracted by the abundant food, and only the beasts claimed it as their home."

The following, having reference to the Indian bands which were formerly located in Hunterdon County, is from a series of papers entitled "Traditions of our Ancestors," published in the Hunterdon *Republican* about ten years since:

"There are extant many proofs of Indian tribes dwelling in the vicinity of Round Valley and Cokesbury. William Alpaugh, now (1870) somewhat advanced in years, living in the east end of the valley, says that when he was a boy he frequently spoke of [with?] an aged man who had lived in that section before the Indians had quitted it. He often went, in company with other boys, to fish in the streams near by, and, while they used hooks, the Indians shot them with spears and arrows. When they came to divide the fish the Indians were always very precise about it, taking care that each one should have his exact share. Mr. Alpaugh says that he has seen, near Cokesbury, numerous Indian graves ranged in rows and surrounded by stones piled upright around each mound. . . . On the farm where Abraham Hunt now lives, near Cokesbury, there were standing, fifty years ago, near a stream, a number of huts built of sticks, and from four to six feet high, very dilapidated; and tradition does not give the time when they did not stand there. This fact is some evidence that the tribes of this section made their home here.

"The arrow spear-heads found in the Round Valley were once very numerous, and some fine specimens are still occasionally picked up. Mr. Alpaugh says that in passing over the mountain southeast of the valley he discovered, several years ago, a pile of stones in the forest arranged in such a manner as left no doubt in his mind that they had been placed there, when the trees were small saplings, to mark an Indian burial-place. These were the customary monuments in this section. . . .

"There is a tradition among the descendants of James Alexander that while he was surveying over the most rugged part of Kushetunk Mountain he found a large heap of stones piled together with some regularity, which, being removed, revealed a rudely-arched vault containing the remains of seven warriors, with their arms, ornaments, and utensils around them. There were beads of bone and copper, wrist- and arm-bands of the same metal, and a number of pipes, besides leather leggins and other articles of Indian dress. The general appearance was that they were all warriors of the same tribe, and to each one was affixed the symbolic characters showing the order in which they had succeeded each other. There was nothing in common in these relics with those of the then existing tribe to show that they were the same people. The trees seemed to have grown there since this vault was built, and the probability is that it was the resting-place of seven generations of kings who had roamed up and down here long before the white people came. . . .

* Centennial History of Somerset County, by Abraham Messler, D.D., pp. 33, 34.

† There was also an Indian burial-ground at the mouth of One-Mile Run, above Raritan Landing. In an ancient survey a line striking the river at that place is described as "commencing at the bank of the Raritan, in an Indian burying-ground."

There was an Indian settlement on the east bank of the Millstone, at the mouth of Six-Mile Run. Many hatchets, pestles, and other implements were found there in early years.

Mr. Alexander and his party carefully replaced the stones, fearing lest the Indians, discovering his invasion of this ancient sepulchre, would be incensed against him. The spot may yet be rediscovered upon that wild and rugged, unfrequented summit. There is no reason why there should not be found there mounds more sunken, but still containing bones of thousands of the race that has passed away, like those of Virginia and the West."

Of the latter portion of this extract it seems hardly necessary to remark that the "probability" referred to by this writer—that the seven skeletons represented "seven generations of kings"—is not a very strong one, and that the same doubt may be felt as to the likelihood of the existence here of sepulchres containing the "bones of thousands of the race that has passed away," even if we admit the authenticity of the very doubtful tradition concerning Mr. Alexander's discovery and subsequent re-covering of the mysterious arched vault.

The Indian occupation of Hunterdon County and the country to the northward of it is mentioned by the Rev. George S. Mott, D.D., in a very excellent and common-sense account, found in the "First Century of Hunterdon County," as follows:

"They [the Minisi or Wolf tribe, living to the northward of the Turtle and Turkey tribes, which inhabited this lower portion of the State] were a very warlike race, as their name indicated. Their southern boundary in this direction was that range of hills which stretches along the upper line of Hunterdon and the branches of the Raritan. Thus the coast-tribes and the mountaineers came together in this county. Many families of these chose to live by themselves, fixing their abode in villages and taking a name from their location. Each of these had a chief, who, however, was in a measure subordinate to a head-chief.* A family was situated on the Neshanic, called the Neshanic Indians. There was another settlement a mile from Flemington, on a brook called the Minisi. One was near the Branch at Three Bridges. There they had a burying-ground; another, one and a half miles southwest from Ringos, along a creek on Jacob Thatcher's farm. Traces of their village can yet be seen there. Yet another was near Mount Airy Station, on the Alexsocken. There was quite a large settlement of them at Rocktown. Indeed, the Amwell valley was populated with them. As already stated, in 1703 the proprietors purchased of Heiuhammoo a large tract of land in Hunterdon lying west of the South Branch, and they also bought the title to all other lands of the Indians who were supposed to have any right to them. These seem to have been contented, and lived in their villages on the most friendly terms with the whites. But the game diminished as the country was settled, so that the Indians were constrained to resort to trade in order to procure the necessaries of life. They made wooden ladles, bowls, trays, etc., which they exchanged for butter, milk, chickens, and meat. They soon acquired a fondness for intoxicating liquors, and when under their influence would quarrel and fight in a terrible manner. This became so great an evil that the Legislature in 1757 laid a penalty upon persons selling strong drink to the Indians, so as to intoxicate them, and declaring all Indian sales and pawns for drink void.

"The defeat of Gen. Braddock in the summer of 1755 produced great consternation throughout all the colonies and led to disastrous consequences. A hatred of the whites had for years been growing in the hearts of the Indians, who saw themselves becoming more and more helpless under the steadily-increasing encroachments of the settlers. The wrongs which were inflicted upon them by designing men aggravated their dislike, so that it was an easy matter for the French, and the Indians already leagued with them in hostilities, to persuade those tribes which had remained nominally at peace with the inhabitants to join them in a general uprising and onslaught upon the settlers. The Shawnees and Delawares were drawn into this defection also; bands of Indians joined them, many going from the Pines to the Blue Ridge under this impulse. Numbers who had roamed around the country, much like the tramps of to-day, went off to join the Indian troops and never returned. The people of this section and to the north were greatly alarmed at this state of things. The first inroads of the savages were down the Susquehanna, through Berks and Northampton Counties, across the Delaware into New Jersey. Some of the scalping-parties penetrated within thirty miles of Philadelphia. A letter from Easton, dated Dec. 25, 1755, states that the 'country all above this town for fifty miles is mostly evacuated and ruined. The people have mostly fled into the Jerseys. . . . The enemy made but few prisoners, murdering almost all that fell into their hands, of all ages and both sexes.' The inhabitants of New Jersey, roused by these sufferings of their neighbors and fearing for their own towns, prepared to resist the foe. Governor Belcher dispatched troops promptly from all parts of the province to the defense of the western frontier. Col. John Anderson, of Sussex County, collected four hundred men and secured the upper part of the State. During the winter of 1755 and 1756 marauding-parties of French and Indians hung around this western border. To guard against their incursions a chain of forts and block-houses was erected along the mountain and at favorable points on the east bank of the Delaware. Although the inroads of the savages were infrequent, and consisted of small bands, yet the fear which all felt that their midnight slumber might be broken by the war-whoop was sufficient to keep them in a constant terror. Many left their homes.† A loud call was made upon the Assembly for increased means of defense. This was done, and the force was placed under the command of Col. De Hart.‡

"As an additional measure of protection a treaty was made with Teedyuscung, whereby the Delawares and Shawnees on the Susquehanna were reconciled. The Legislature appointed a committee, who met the Indians of this State at Crosswicks in the winter of 1756. Their grievances were heard patiently and then reported to the Legislature, which passed acts in 1757 to relieve them. One of these grievances was that the Indians had not been paid for certain tracts of land which had been taken from them. The only portion of Hunterdon which came within these claims was a tract of twenty-five hundred acres, claimed by Teedyuscung himself, 'beginning at Ringos, and extending along the Brunswick road to Neshaunock Creek, thence up the same to George Hatten's, thence in a straight course to Petit's place, and so on to a hill called Paatquacktung, thence in a straight line to the place of the beginning, which tract was reserved at the sale,'—*i.e.*, between Ringos and Copper Hill. The Legislature gave the commissioners power to appropriate sixteen hundred pounds to purchase a general relase of all these claims, one-half of which was to be devoted to paying the Indians residing to the south of the Raritan. This offer was accepted, and a treaty concluded Oct. 26, 1758, and thus ended all difficulties with the Indians in New Jersey.§ This pacification was greatly aided and quickened by an association founded in Philadelphia in 1755, called 'The Friendly Association, for regaining and preserving peace with the Indians by pacific measures.' Another cause which contributed to this happy result was that Teedyuscung, who was king of the Delawares and a chief of very wide influence, was a Christian. He became such in 1749, and was baptized by the name of Gideon.‖ Also we may suppose that the influence of John Reading, from 1757 to June, 1758, the acting Governor while most of these negotiations were in progress, would be exerted in behalf of liberal measures towards the Indians, inasmuch as his early experience as surveyor in Hunterdon County when it was yet a wilderness and his subsequent residence in this frontier region would well qualify him to know their wrongs and their needs, while the piety which adorned his life would lead him to that charity which overlooks ignorance."

There were traditions among the descendants of the Minisink people that the tribe from which that place derives its name made frequent expeditions down the river and came back with white men's scalps hanging at their belts. They stole down on the Pennsylvania side, and crossed over to this State a little below the Hopewell hills; then, returning on this side of the river, they would lie in ambush along the yet wild and rugged shores and pick off any unfortunate trav-

* Heckewelder's Indian Nations; Memoirs of Historical Society of Pennsylvania, vol. xii. pp. 48–52.

† Tradition says that people hid themselves in the openings of the mines at Union.

‡ Gordon's "New Jersey," pp. 122 and 124.

§ Smith's "New Jersey," chap. xxiii.

‖ From MSS. of Dr. Studdiford.

eler who might be passing along the river-path. An old Indian sachem used to relate that the steep hills along the Delaware had been the scene of more than one ambush and murder.

It was only the Indians from the upper country, however, who committed these acts of violence and bloodshed. Those whose domain embraced what are now the counties of Hunterdon and Somerset were uniformly peaceable and friendly in their intercourse with the settlers, by whom they were treated with justice and consideration. Their numbers in this region steadily decreased as the years passed, but it was the natural decadence of their race, and not the steel of the white man, that swept them away. But a very small remnant of the tribe was left here at the opening of the Revolution, and of these a few served in the army under Washington. In a very few years after the close of the war they had entirely disappeared.

The right of the Delawares to the ownership of the lands south of the Raritan was recognized by the English, and large purchases were made from them from time to time as the needs of the settlers required, so that most of their lands had been sold prior to the treaty of 1758, at which the whole of their remaining titles were extinguished, except that there was reserved to them the right to fish in all the rivers and bays south of the Raritan, and to hunt on all uninclosed lands. A tract of three thousand acres of land was also purchased at Edge Pillock, in Burlington County, and on this the few remaining Delawares of New Jersey (about sixty in number) were collected and settled. They remained there until the year 1802, when they removed to New Stockbridge, near Oneida Lake, in the State of New York, where they joined their "grandsons," the Stockbridge tribe. Several years afterwards they again removed, and settled on a large tract of land on Fox River, Wis., which tract had been purchased for their use from the Menominee Indians. There, in conjunction with the Stockbridges, they engaged in agricultural pursuits, and formed a settlement which was named Statesburg. There, in the year 1832, there remained about forty of the Delawares, among whom was still kept alive the tradition that they were the owners of fishing and hunting privileges in New Jersey. They resolved to lay their claims before the Legislature of this State, and request that a moderate sum (two thousand dollars) might be paid them for its relinquishment. The person selected to act for them in presenting the matter before the Legislature was one of their own nation, whom they called Shawuskukhkung (meaning "wilted grass"), but who was known among the white people as Bartholomew S. Calvin. He was born in 1756. and was educated at Princeton College, at the expense of the Scotch missionary society. At the breaking out of the Revolution he left his studies to join the patriot army under Washington, and he served with credit during the Revolutionary struggle. At the time when his red countrymen placed this business in his hands he was seventy-six years of age, yet he proceeded in the matter with all the energy of youth, and laid before the Legislature a petition in his favor signed by a large number of respectable citizens of New Jersey, together with a memorial, written by his own hand, as follows:

"My Brethren: I am old and weak and poor, and therefore a fit representative of my people. You are young and strong and rich, and therefore fit representatives of your people. But let me beg you for a moment to lay aside the recollections of your strength and of our weakness, that your minds may be prepared to examine with candor the subject of our claims.

"Our tradition informs us—and I believe it corresponds with your records—that the right of fishing in all the rivers and bays south of the Raritan, and of hunting in all uninclosed lands, was never relinquished, but, on the contrary, was expressly reserved in our last treaty, held at Crosswicks in 1758. Having myself been one of the parties to the sale, —I believe, in 1801,—I know that these rights were not sold or parted with.

"We now offer to sell these privileges to the State of New Jersey. They were once of great value to us, and we apprehend that neither time nor distance nor the non-use of our rights has at all affected them, but that the courts here would consider our claims valid were we to exercise them ourselves or delegate them to others. It is not, however, our wish thus to excite litigation. We consider the State Legislature the proper purchaser, and throw ourselves upon its benevolence and magnanimity, trusting that feelings of justice and liberality will induce you to give us what you deem a compensation. And, as we have ever looked up to the leading characters of the United States (and to the leading characters of this State in particular) as our fathers, protectors, and friends, we now look up to you as such, and humbly beg that you will look upon us with that eye of pity, as we have reason to think our poor untutored forefathers looked upon yours when they first arrived upon our then extensive but uncultivated dominions, and sold them their lands, in many instances for trifles, in comparison, as 'light as air.'

"From your humble petitioner,

"Bartholomew S. Calvin,

"*In behalf of himself and his red brethren.*"

In the Legislature the subject was referred to a committee, which, after patient hearing, reported favorably; whereupon the Legislature granted to the Delawares the sum of two thousand dollars,—the full amount asked for, in consideration of this relinquishment of their last rights and claims in the State of New Jersey. Upon this result Mr. Calvin addressed to the Legislature a letter of thanks, which was read before the two houses in joint session, and was received with repeated rounds of most enthusiastic applause. The letter was as follows:

"Trenton, March 12, 1832.

"Bartholomew S. Calvin takes this method to return his thanks to both houses of the State Legislature, and especially to their committees, for their very respectful attention to and candid examination of the Indian claims which he was delegated to present.

"The final act of official intercourse between the State of New Jersey and the Delaware Indians, who once owned nearly the whole of its territory, has now been consummated, and in a manner which must redound to the honor of this growing State, and, in all probability, to the prolongation of the existence of a wasted yet grateful people. Upon this parting occasion I feel it to be an incumbent duty to bear the feeble tribute of my praise to the high-toned justice which, in this instance, and, so far as I am acquainted, in all former times, has actuated the councils of this commonwealth in dealing with the aboriginal inhabitants.

"Not a drop of our blood have you spilled in battle; not an acre of our land have you taken but by our consent. These facts speak for themselves and need no comment. They place the character of New Jersey

in bold relief and bright example to those States within whose territorial limits our brethren still remain. Nothing save benisons can fall upon her from the lips of a Lenni Lenapè.

"There may be some who would despise an Indian benediction; but when I return to my people, and make known to them the result of my mission, the ear of the great Sovereign of the universe, which is still open to our cry, will be penetrated with our invocation of blessings upon the generous sons of New Jersey."

While this Indian claim was under consideration the cause of the Delawares was voluntarily supported by a distinguished son of Somerset County, the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, who, at the close of a most powerful and eloquent appeal, made before the committee, in favor of the petitioners, said, "It is a proud fact in the history of New Jersey that every foot of her soil has been obtained from the Indians by fair and voluntary purchase and transfer,—a fact that no other State of the Union, not even the land which bears the name of Penn, can boast of."

"Many years previous to the settlement of the Raritan by the whites," says the late Hon. Ralph Voorhees, "the Indians had a path running through the State, extending from the Falls of the Delaware, at Trenton, to the first fording-place across the Raritan, near New Brunswick. From thence it ran to Elizabethtown. It is described in many of the old deeds as 'the Indian Path.' Its course was along the highest grounds, and it . . . struck ravines as nearly opposite to each other as possible, by which it was made to avoid steep hills.* They thus easily carried to market their furs and other salable articles."†

Other Indian paths were one from Lambertville, through Mt. Airy, Ringos, and Reaville, to Newark, which later became the "Old York Road," and another, which "came in from the north through the valley at Clarksville, the gateway for all the tribes who threaded their way down the great valley of the Wallkill, or crossed over from Pennsylvania at the forks of the Delaware."‡ This Indian highway led down to the wigwams on the Assanpink, crossing the east and west path at Ringos.§

CHAPTER III.

NEW JERSEY UNDER DUTCH AND ENGLISH RULE.

Swedish Settlement—Occupation by the Dutch—Subjection to the English in 1664—Governors Carteret, Andros, etc.—Grant to the Duke of York, and transfer to Berkeley and Carteret—Edward Byllinge—Quaker Emigration and Settlement—The two Jerseys consolidated—Governors, down to 1776.

In the year 1637 two Swedish ships arrived in the Delaware, bringing a number of settlers. They were soon followed by other companies, and, in 1642, John Printz, a military officer, was sent over as Governor of the colony. He established himself upon the island now known as Tinicum, which was given to him in fee by the Queen of Sweden. Here he erected a fort, planted an orchard, and built a church and several dwellings, including a fine house for himself, which was called "Printz Hall." At the same time with the Governor came also John Campanius Holm,‖ a clergyman, and the future historian of the colony; and in the same company was Lindstrom, an engineer, who afterwards published a map of the Delaware and its adjacent parts.¶

In the government of New Sweden, as that portion of the State was then called, Printz was followed by his son, John Papegoia, who soon returned to Europe and left the government to John Claudius Rising. In 1655 the Dutch sailed from Manhattan with seven ships and six hundred men, under the command of Governor Peter Stuyvesant, and fell unawares on the Swedish settlements. Fort after fort fell into their hands, the officers and principal people were made prisoners and carried to New Amsterdam, while the Dutch retained possession of the country.**

* This accounts for the many bends and crooks in the road afterwards laid out upon it, and which subsequently became the dividing-line between the counties of Somerset and Middlesex.

† R. Vorhees, in "Our Home."

‡ The First Century of Hunterdon County, p. 10.

§ A store was kept at Ringos, to which in the early day the Indians resorted from a considerable distance.

‖ The latter name, Holm, "was added because of Stockholm being the place of his residence."—*Clay's Annals of the Swedes.*

¶ We find Plantagenet (Plantagenet's "New Albion"), in 1648, complaining of the settlements of the Swedes and Dutch within New Albion, and of the adherence of the English settlers to them rather than to the authority of the earl-palatine. Plantagenet published a pamphlet in 1648, entitled "A Description of the Province of New Albion, and a Direction for Adventurers with small stock to get two for one, and good land freely: And for Gentlemen, and all Servants, Labourers, and Artificers, to live Plentifully," etc. It is dedicated "To the right honourable and mighty Lord *Edmund*, by Divine Providence, *Lord Proprietor*, Earl-*Palatine*, Governour, and Captain-Generall of the Province of New Albion; and to the Right Honourable the Lord Vicount *Monson* of *Castlemain*, the Lord *Sherard* Baron of *Letrim:* and to all others the Vicounts, Barons, Baronets, Knights, Gentlemen, Merchants, Adventurers and Planters, of the hopeful Company of *New Albion;* in all, 44 undertakers and subscribers, bound by Indenture to bring and settle 3000 able trained men in our said severall Plantations in the said Province." The author of the pamphlet was "Beauchamp Plantagenet, of Belvil, in New Albion, Esquire, one of Company," whose manor of Belvil, containing ten thousand acres, he had obtained under the province seal.—*Whitehead's East Jersey under the Proprietors.*

** "The next who came there were the *Dutch;* which was between Forty and Fifty Years agoe, though they made but little Improvement, only built Two or Three Houses, upon an Island (called since by the *English*) *Stacies Island;* and it remained so, till about the year 1675, in which King *Charles* the Second or the Duke of *York* (his Brother) gave the Countrey to *Edward Billing*, in whose time, one *Major Fenwick* went thither, with some others, and built a pretty Town, and called it *Salam;* and in a few Years after a Ship from *London*, and another from *Hull* sailed thither with more People, who went higher up into the Countrey, and built there a Town, and called it *Burlington*, which is now the chiefest Town in that Countrey, though *Salam* is the ancientest. . . . The late Governor *Cox*, who bought that Country of *Edward Billing*, encouraged and promoted that Town [Burlington] chiefly, in setting his *Agents* and *Deputy-Governors* there (the same Favours are continued by the *New-West-Jersey* Society, who now manage Matters there) which brings their Assemblies and chief Courts to be kept there; and, by that means it is become a very famous Town, having a great many stately Brick Houses in it. The Countrey inhabited by the *Christians* is divided into four parts or *counties*, tho' the Tenth part of it is not yet peopled." In another connection the author names the four divisions as "'Burlington, Glocester, Salam, and Cape-May' counties."

This extract is from a quaint old volume bearing the lengthy title of

The subjection of the Dutch in the New Netherlands to English rule in 1664 is a matter of history so familiar to every intelligent American reader that it is not necessary to dwell upon it. Immediately after the surrender of New Amsterdam (New York) by Governor Stuyvesant, Charles, King of England, granted the territory to his brother, the Duke of York, who in turn conveyed that portion of it now known as New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. This latter conveyance is said to be the first instrument in which the bounds of New Jersey are regularly defined. Berkeley and Carteret formed a constitution for the colony, and appointed Philip Carteret, a son of Sir George, as its governor. He came in 1665, fixed the seat of government at Elizabethtown, purchased land of the Indians, and offered so favorable terms to the settlers in New England as inducements to emigrate to Jersey that many came hither and located, principally at Elizabethtown and Newark.*

In 1673 the Dutch retook New York, but by the treaty of the following year the territory of both that province and New Jersey reverted to the English, who continued in undisturbed possession until the war which secured the independence of the United States of America. Doubts having arisen as to the validity of the title of the Duke of York, a new patent was issued in 1674, and Edmund Andros was sent over as Governor. Philip Carteret, who had returned to England in 1672, returned in 1675, and was welcomed by the people, who had been uneasy and disaffected under the arbitrary rule of Andros.

Lord Berkeley, dissatisfied with the pecuniary outlook of his colonization scheme, disposed of his interest to John Fenwicke, in trust for Edward Byllinge, both members of the Society of Friends. He received the sum of one thousand pounds for the tract of land then called "New West Jersey," embracing about one-half of the State as now constituted. The division between East and West Jersey was made by Carteret and the trustees of Byllinge, July 1, 1676. The line of partition was agreed on "from the east side of Little Egg Harbor, straight north, through the country, to the utmost branch of Delaware River." This line was extended from Little Egg Harbor as far as the South Branch of the Raritan, at a point just east of the old York road. It was run by Keith, the surveyor-general of East Jersey, but was deemed by the West Jersey proprietors to be too far west, thereby encroaching on their lands, and they objected to its continuance. On the 5th of September, 1668, Governors Coxe and Barclay, representing the respective interests, entered into an agreement, to terminate the dispute. It was that this line, so far as run, should be the bound, and that in its extension it should take the following course: From the point where it touched the South Branch, "along the back of the adjoining plantations, until it touches the north branch of the Raritan, at the falls of the Allamitung,† thence running up that stream northward to its rise near Succasunny." From that point a short straight line was to be run to touch the nearest part of the Passaic River. Such a line would pass about five miles north of Morristown. The line was to be continued by the course of the Passaic as far as the Paquanick, and up that branch to forty-one degrees north latitude, and from that point in "a straight line due east to the partition-point on Hudson River between East Jersey and New York." This line gave to the northern part of West Jersey the present counties of Warren and Sussex, and portions of Morris, Passaic, and Bergen. The Coxe-Barclay agreement was not carried into effect, although the division-line constituted the eastern boundary of Hunterdon County until Morris County was erected, in 1738.

Edward Byllinge became so embarrassed in his financial ventures that in 1676 he was compelled to assign his interests to William Penn, Gawen Lowrie, and Nicholas Lucas, all Quakers, "to be used for the benefit of his creditors." Prior to this, however, he had sold a number of shares, and the trustees sold many shares to different purchasers, who thereby became proprietaries in common with them. Fenwicke soon after made a similar assignment. As these trustees were Quakers, the purchasers were mostly members of that body. Two companies were formed, one in Yorkshire, the other in London, both intent on colonization in America, and in the same year some four hundred persons came over, most of them persons of considerable means. Daniel Coxe was connected with the London Company, and one of the largest shareholders; subsequently he became the owner of extensive tracts of land in old Hunterdon County.

At that time persecution in England was driving the Quakers to America as to a haven of religious tol-

"An Historical and Geographical Account of the Province and Country of Pensilvania and of West-New-Jersey in America. The Richness of the Soil, the Sweetness of the Situation, the Wholesomness of the Air, the Navigable Rivers, and others, the prodigious Encrease of Corn, the flourishing Condition of the City of *Philadelphia*, with the stately Buildings, and other Improvements there. The strange Creatures, as *Birds*, *Beasts*, *Fishes*, and *Fowls*, with the several sorts of *Minerals*, *Purging Waters*, and *Stones*, lately discovered. The *Natives*, *Aborogines*, their *Language*, *Religion*, *Laws*, and *Customs*; The first Planters, the *Dutch*, *Sweeds*, and *English*, with the number of its Inhabitants; As also a Touch upon *George Keith's New Religion*, in his second Change since he left the Quakers. With a Map of both Countries. By Gabriel Thomas, who resided there about Fifteen Years. London, Printed for, and Sold by *A. Baldwin*, at the *Oxon Arms* in *Warwick-Lane*, 1698." It is dedicated to "Friend William Penn," and in his preface Mr. Thomas says, ". . . Tho' this Country has made little Noise in *Story*, or taken up but small room in *Maps*, yet thus much with great Justice may be said of it, that notwithstanding the Difficulties and Inconveniences the *First English Colonies* met with before they were well settled there, yet the mighty Improvements, Additions, and Advantages that have been made lately there, are well worth Communicating to the Publick, and I am sensible they will be well received."

* East Jersey Records; Whitehead's East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments.

† Now the Lamington Falls.

eration and social equality. Emigration commenced in the spring of 1677, and on the 16th of June in that year the ship "Kent" arrived from London with two hundred and thirty passengers. This was the second ship "to the Western parts." Next arrived the "Willing Mind," John Newcomb commander, with sixty or seventy more. Several settlements were started, and West Jersey became, as early as the year 1680, quite populous. Burlington was founded, and became the principal town. There the land-office for the whole province of West Jersey was located, and there all deeds were recorded.

In 1681, Samuel Jennings, having received a commission from Byllinge as deputy-governor, came to West Jersey, called an assembly, and with them agreed upon a constitution and form of government. From this time on assemblies were held each year, courts were established in several places, and "justice was administered in due course of law." Jennings' successors in the executive department were Thomas Olive, John Skeine, William Welsh, Daniel Coxe, and Andrew Hamilton. The last-named continued as Governor until the proprietary charter was surrendered to the Crown.

In the years 1701 and 1702 there occurred many dissensions and disturbances in both the east and west provinces, but the proprietors, finally wearied of contending with one another, and with the people, drew up an instrument whereby they surrendered their right of government to the crown,* which was accepted by Queen Anne, April 17, 1702. This was the end of *proprietary* government in New Jersey; thenceforward, until 1776, it was under royal rule.

The queen consolidated both Jerseys into one province, and commissioned Lord Cornbury as Governor of both New York and New Jersey. In this capacity he acted from 1703 until 1708, when, giving heed to the grievous complaints made against him by the people, the queen revoked his commission. He was succeeded by John, Lord Lovelace, but his death (which occurred May 5, 1709) threw the government into the hands of Lieutenant-Governor Ingoldsby. Governor Hunter's administration commenced in 1710; in 1720 he resigned in favor of William Burnet. Afterwards officiated John Montgomery, 1727 to 1731; William Cosby, 1731 to 1736; John Anderson, also in 1736; John Hamilton, 1736 to 1738. In the summer of the last-named year a commission arrived to Lewis Morris as Governor of New Jersey, separate from New York; he served until his death, in 1746. He was followed successively by President Hamilton, 1746; John Reading, 1746; Jonathan Belcher, 1747; John Reading, 1757; Francis Bernard, 1758; Thomas Boone, 1760; Josiah Hardy, 1761; and William Franklin, son of Benjamin Franklin, in 1763,—the last royal Governor, he being deposed, arrested, and sent a prisoner to Connecticut in 1776.

*See Smith's "New Jersey," pp. 560–573, and "Grants and Concessions," pp. 508–609, for some of the documents connected with the negotiations, and many others are in the New Jersey Colonial Documents. The proprietaries who signed away the sovereignty of East Jersey were Peter Sonmans, Joseph Ormston, Charles Ormston, Edward Antill, George Willocks, Francis Hancock, Sir Thomas Lane, Paul Dominique, Robert Mitchell, Joseph Brooksbank, Edward Richier, Michael Watts, *Clement Plumstead*, Robert Burnet, Miles Forster, John Johnston, Michael Hawdon, John Barclay, David Lyell, Thomas Warne, Thomas Gordon, *Thomas Barker*, *Thomas Cooper*, Gilbert Mollison, Richard Hasel, and William Dockwra. Three of these—those in italics—were of the twenty-four who nineteen years previous had received the grant from the Duke of York. And it was said in 1759 that sixty-four years after the grant to the twenty-four (1746) there was not a male descendant of the whole number enjoying "a foot of land in East Jersey" excepting the right of the Penns and two or three small plantations occupied by the Hartshornes and Warnes,—a reflection which should "abate our ardor in the pursuit of lands and wealth, and make us think ourselves, at best, but tenants in common to the blessings which the earth produces and co-heirs of the gifts of nature."—"*A Pocket Commentary of the first settling of New Jersey by the Europeans: and an account or fair detail of the original Indian East Jersey grants, and other rights of the like tenor in East New Jersey. Digested in order. New York, printed by Samuel Parker*, 1759." This little work, containing many interesting remarks respecting men and things in New Jersey, is in the Philadelphia Library,—the only copy ever seen or heard of by the writer.—*East Jersey under the Proprietors, William A. Whitehead*, p. 220.

CHAPTER IV.

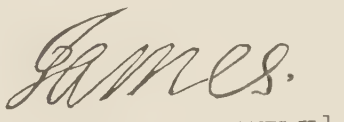
THE PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT OF EAST JERSEY.

East Jersey under the Proprietors, 1680 to 1702—Robert Barclay and Thomas Rudyard—Collision with the Province of New York—Governors Barclay, Dudley, Hamilton, etc.—Opposition to Governor Basse—Opposition to the Proprietary Government—The Crisis—Surrender to the Crown, in 1702.

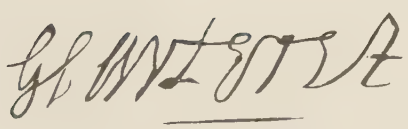
In the preceding chapter have been given in outline the events occurring in the province under Governors Carteret and the tyrannical Andros up to the time of the division of New Jersey into an east and a west division. We then traced more particularly the fortunes of the latter. In this chapter it is intended briefly to portray the varying events in the history of East Jersey under the proprietary government.

On the 16th of October, 1680, the Duke of York relinquished all his pretensions to East Jersey in favor of the grandson and heir of Sir George Carteret,† soon after which Andros returned to England. Sir George died in 1680, and by his will, dated Dec. 5, 1678, left his widow, Lady Elizabeth, executrix of his estate and guardian of his grandson and heir, George, a son of Sir Philip, and devised to Edward, Earl of Sandwich, John, Earl of Bath, Hon. Bernard Grenville, brother to the Earl of Bath, Sir Thomas Crewe, Knight, Sir Robert Atkyns, Knight of the Bath, and Edward Atkyns, one of the barons of the Exchequer, and their heirs, among other lands, all his property in East Jersey, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. These trustees, failing to find a purchaser by private application, offered it at public sale to the highest bidder, William Penn with eleven associates, most of whom were Quakers, and some already interested in

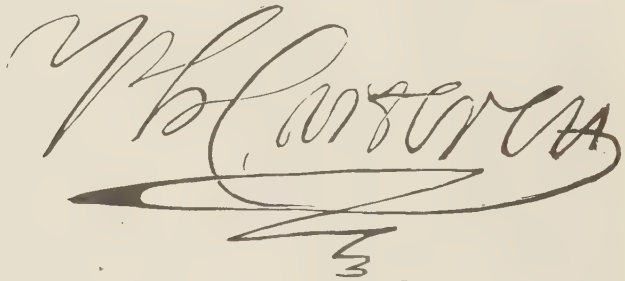
† Bill in Chancery, p. 8.



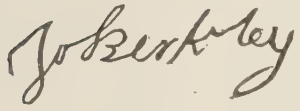
[THE DUKE OF YORK—JAMES II.]



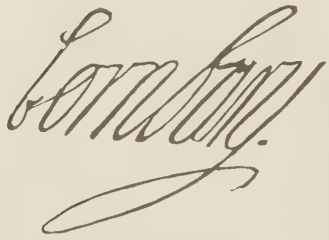
[SIR GEORGE CARTERET.]



[GOV. P. CARTERET]



[SIR JOHN BERKLEY, PROP'R.]

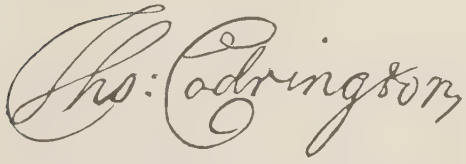


[EDWARD HYDE, LORD VISCOUNT CORNBURY.]

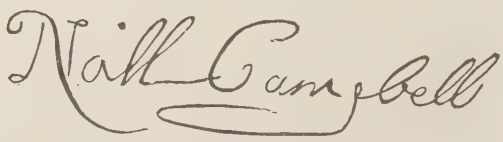
[SIR EDMUND ANDROS.]

[EDWARD BYLLINGE, PROPRIETOR.]

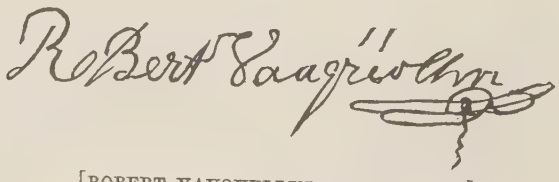
[GOV. ROBERT BARCLAY.]



[THOMAS CODRINGTON, PROPRIETOR.]



[LORD NEILL CAMPBELL.]



[ROBERT VAUQUELLIN, PROPRIETOR.]

West Jersey, becoming the purchasers for three thousand four hundred pounds.* Their deeds of lease and release were dated the 1st and 2d of February, 1681–82, and subsequently each of them sold one-half of his respective right to a new associate, making in all twenty-four proprietaries.† In the following year the Duke of York confirmed this sale by issuing a new grant to the proprietors, their names there appearing in the following order: James, Earl of Perth, John Drummond, Robert Barclay, David Barclay, Robert Gordon, Arent Sonmans, *William Penn, Robert West, Thomas Rudyard, Samuel Groom, Thomas Hart, Richard Mew, Ambrose Rigg, John Heywood, Hugh Hartshorne, Clement Plumstead, Thomas Cooper*, Gawen Lawrie, Edward Byllinge, James Brain, William Gibson, Thomas Barker, Robert Turner, and Thomas Warne, those in *italics* being eleven of the twelve original purchasers; *Thomas Wilcox*, the twelfth, having parted with his interest, Feb. 27, 1682, to David Barclay.‡

There was a strange mingling of professions, religions, and characters in these proprietaries, among them being, as an English writer observes, "high-prerogative men (especially those from Scotland), dissenters, papists, and Quakers."⁋ The first twelve purchasers, however, were mostly, if not all, Quakers, and, as some of their associates were of the same religious faith, they had a controlling influence in the body, which fact may explain why Robert Barclay, of Urie, a Quaker and a personal friend of William Penn, was selected to be Governor of the province. It was a worthy choice, as he was a man of learning, of religious zeal, and of exemplary character.‖ Such was the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his fellow-proprietaries that they subsequently commissioned him as Governor for life; nor was he required to visit the province in person, but was allowed to exercise his authority by deputy. For this office he selected Thomas Rudyard, an eminent lawyer of London and one of the proprietaries.

Soon after his arrival Rudyard selected as his counselors Col. Lewis Morris, Capt. John Berry, Capt. John Palmer, Capt. William Sandford, Lawrence Andress, and Benjamin Price, before whom he was sworn into office (Dec. 20, 1682) as deputy-governor. The previous "Concessions" were confirmed, and the Assembly called by Rudyard, which held three sessions during the year 1683 at Elizabethtown, "passed several acts of importance tending to the well-being of the province." Among these were acts remodeling the criminal and penal codes, etc., and "An Act dividing the province into four counties, and appointing a high-sheriff for each." The county of Bergen included all the settlements between the Hudson and Hackensack Rivers, and extended to the northern bounds of the province; Essex, all the country north of the dividing-line between Woodbridge and Elizabethtown and west of the Hackensack; Middlesex, all from the Woodbridge line on the north to Cheesequake Harbor on the southeast, and back southwest and northwest to the province bounds; and Monmouth comprised the residue. A point of variance between the deputy-governor and Groom, the surveyor-general, led to Barclay's supersedure by Gawen Lawrie, a London merchant and a proprietary, who was already deeply interested in West Jersey.

Although most of the proprietaries resided in Great Britain, still emigration and transfers of proprietary rights soon brought to East Jersey many persons who were directly interested in the soil,—resident property-holders,—who Aug. 1, 1684, established a "Board of Proprietors," composed of "all the proprietaries that might be from time to time in the province," and was designed "to act with the deputy-governor in the temporary approval of laws passed by the Assembly, the settlement of all disputes with the planters," etc. This board continued to have prominent control within the province "of those concerns which were connected with the proprietary titles to the government and soil."¶ Great pains was taken by the proprietary government to avoid a collision with the province of New York, whose Governor, Dongan, refrained from any open act of hostility until 1685, when William Dyre was appointed collector of the customs.

The Duke of York was now (1685), by the death of Charles II., raised to the throne as James II., and, notwithstanding he had thrice conveyed and confirmed to others all the rights, powers, and privileges he had in New Jersey, he resolved to extend his royal prerogative over it in order to increase his revenues. The proprietaries in England were not silent under this arbitrary action of the sovereign. In a petition to the king in council they specified some of the encroachments of Dongan, in relation to the seizure of vessels trading to New Jersey, as calculated to "overthrow one of the most hopeful colonies in America." In a remonstrance subsequently presented to the king they reminded him that they had not received the province as a gratuity, but had expended for it twelve thousand pounds; that under his own confirmation of their title and assurance of protection they had sent thither several hundreds of people from Scotland, but as yet had received no returns; and that, notwithstanding all these guarantees, their rights had been violated by the Governor of New York. They signified their

* Grahame, ii., p. 289; New Jersey Laws, 1834–35, p. 175. Copies of the lease and release to the twelve are in the Secretary of State's office, Trenton, presented by descendants of Clement Plumstead, one of the grantees.

† East Jersey under the Proprietors, pp. 100–103.

‡ Ibid., p. 118. Gordon gives, as the additional twelve, *thirteen* names, among them Sir George Mackenzie, Robert Burnet, Peter Sonmans, Thomas Cox, and William Dockwra, who were all subsequent purchasers. Robert Turner he calls *Gawen* Turner, and Thomas Warne, Thomas *Nairne*,—possibly clerical or typographical errors.

⁋ Wynne's British Empire, i., p. 206.

‖ See Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors" for a full sketch of his life and writings.

¶ East Jersey under the Proprietors, p. 141.

willingness to submit to an imposition of the same customs that were levied in New York, and among other prayers requested that a customs officer might be appointed at Perth Amboy.* The last request was the only one granted, as it promised additional revenue and did not conflict with the designs he then had in view.

On the 6th of April, 1686, the Assembly met for the first time at the new seat of government, Perth Amboy. Lawrie was succeeded by Lord Neill Campbell, in the same year. His council was composed of Gawen Lawrie, Maj. John Berry, of Bergen, Isaac Kingsland, of New Barbadoes, Capt. Andrew Hamilton, of Amboy, Richard Townley, of Elizabethtown, Samuel Winder, of Cheesequakes, David Mudie and John Johnston, of Amboy, and Thomas Codrington, of Raritan. In 1687, Lord Campbell returned to Scotland, leaving Andrew Hamilton as his substitute. Under the operations of the writ of *quo warranto*, issued in 1686 against the proprietors by the order of King James, the king's pliant tool, Andros, commissioned as Governor over all New England, proceeded to extend his sway not only over that country, but over New Jersey, and, finding the king immovable in this determination, "the proprietaries of East Jersey considered it advisable to abandon the hopeless contest for their previously-conceded privileges, and by facilitating the king's design obtain his guarantee to respect their right to the soil. They consequently made a formal surrender of their patent on this condition in April, 1688." The *quo warranto* process was stayed so far as affected East Jersey; and, as the proprietaries of West Jersey also entered into the arrangement, a new commission was directed to Andros, annexing both provinces to his government, together with New York,—Governor Dongan being thus superseded,—with Francis Nicholson as his lieutenant. This made but little if any change in the government of East Jersey, as Andros wisely continued all their officers in their places.

In August, 1689, Hamilton left for Europe, and the people of East Jersey were left to the guardianship of their county and town officers from that time until 1692. "These, however, possessed ample powers to meet all common emergencies, and without any pressure from abroad, or attempted exercise of any disputed prerogative within the province by the agents of the proprietaries, the authority of these local magistrates appears to have been respected and the peace of the community preserved."† Bancroft asserts that during this period East Jersey had no government whatever; but this is disputed by Whitehead and others, whose opinions are supported by a reference to the various charters and local regulations.

After the death of Governor Barclay, in 1690, the proprietaries appointed John Latham, and, in 1691, Col. Joseph Dudley, as Governor, but the people "scrupled to obey both," although the reason is not given. Perth Amboy, the new capital, had grown to be an important village, and from thence the new settlers spread westward, entering upon the unbroken interior and establishing themselves on the banks of the Raritan, soon becoming sufficiently numerous to call for the erection of a new county; hence Somerset was set off from Middlesex in 1688, with a somewhat larger territory than it has at present.

In September, 1692, Andrew Hamilton, who had been appointed Governor, arrived in Jersey, "and was received in a manner that removed every impediment to the re-establishment of the proprietary government."‡ He appointed John Barclay receiver-and surveyor-general, and Thomas Gordon resident secretary. On the 14th of the month he selected as his council Capt. Isaac Kingsland, Capt. Andrew Bowne, John Inians, of Raritan River, David Mudie,⁋ James Dundas, John Royce, of Roycefield, Samuel Dennis, John Bishop, and Lewis Morris. September 28th a General Assembly convened at Perth Amboy, at which the laws passed subsequent to 1682 were, with a few exceptions, re-enacted and others amended. An act was also passed authorizing a special tax of four hundred pounds to lighten the burden of New York in the war between England and France, the frontier settlements being much exposed to expeditions from Canada. This action must have been prompted by a sense of duty, as East Jersey had no danger to apprehend from the French, and certainly at this time had no unusual regard for the interests of New York. In 1696 similar projects for the relief of New York found little favor.‖

From 1692 to 1696 a more quiet condition of affairs prevailed than had existed for years, but dissensions were not yet at an end. Considerable agitation prevailed concerning the payment of quit-rents, but no adjustment of the matter was arrived at. The first judicial decision respecting land-titles was obtained in 1695, the judgment being in favor of the party claiming under the proprietary grants. This was rendered of non-effect by the reversal of the king in council on account of a technical informality in the proceedings.

In 1697 the proprietaries in England appointed Jeremiah Basse to succeed Governor Hamilton, and much dissatisfaction was felt and expressed in both Jerseys when it was found he had not received the royal approbation, but only the support of the proprietors. For that reason he postponed calling the Assembly together, but rather sought to make friends from among the opponents of that body. It was not until Feb. 21, 1699, that he convened the Assembly. Basse's first court was held in May, 1698, the record of which bears this entry:

* East Jersey under the Proprietaries, pp. 141–146.
† Ibid., p. 184.
‡ Ibid., p. 188.
⁋ Richard Hartshorne succeeded Mudie in 1695.
‖ Whitehead: East Jersey under the Proprietaries, p. 191.

"Lewis Morris, Esq., came in open Court and demanded by what authoritie they kept Court. The Court declared by y^e^ Kings Authoritie. He denied it & being asked, Who was dissatasfied besides himself, he said One and all. The court commanding y^e^ said Morris to be taken in custody, Col. Richard Townley, Andrew Hampton, both of Elizabethtown, & three or four more, cried one and all, and y^e^ said Lewis Morris said he would fain see who durst lay hold on him—and when a Constable by order of y^e^ Court laid hold on him, he, in y^e^ face of y^e^ Court, resisted."*

Soon after (1699) followed the passage of a bill by the Assembly excluding from that body "any proprietor or representative of one." This was the outcome of the opposition of George Willocks† to a bill before the Assembly, which was passed, and a writ issued by the Governor for the election of a member of Assembly in his stead. Thus were the proprietary interests endangered. The unjust action and harassing proceedings of New York in relation to the trade of the province formed another source of trouble. Governor Bellamont, of New York, tried to obstruct the foreign trade of East Jersey, and even forbade the printing in New York of proclamations which Governor Basse was anxious to distribute, making known the establishment of the ports of Perth Amboy and Burlington. Bellamont also published a proclamation, based upon an order he had obtained from the Crown, denying the right of the proprietors of East and West Jersey to the privilege of ports. Governor Basse resisted with much spirit. He put a cargo on board the ship "Hester," lying at Perth Amboy, and it was about to sail, when Bellamont sent down an armed force, seized the vessel and brought her to the city; and, as Basse refused to have her cleared from New York, she was condemned in the Court of Admiralty. These difficulties continued until 1700, when Basse's claim for damages came before the Court of King's Bench, resulting in an award to Basse and the thorough establishment of the right of East Jersey to the privileges of a port.

If Governor Basse met with opposition from the people at first, he found it greatly increased as months passed. Indeed, there were serious apprehensions of an insurrection under the leadership of Willocks and Morris. Nor were matters improved by the action of the citizens of Perth Amboy in returning Lewis Morris to the seat in the Assembly declared vacant by the dismissal of Willocks. Although both were cited to appear before the court at its October term,—which citation they refused to obey,—and although both the Council and Assembly became involved in this vexatious issue, it does not appear that they were tried, for every month brought greater anarchy, until Basse's government was openly defied. Aug. 19, 1699, Governor Hamilton was reinstated, notwithstanding Basse's efforts to prevent it; but he did not arrive in the province until December, prior to which time Basse had sailed for England. Hamilton's course being one of pacification,‡ his authority was at first generally submitted to; but this was not to last long, for there was still a numerous party who held a deep-rooted aversion to the proprietary government, no matter by whom represented. The majority of the Assembly were of this class, and when Hamilton dissolved the Assembly, May 31st, the day after it first convened, "the validity of his commission was for the first time openly called in question. Tumultuous and seditious meetings were subsequently held, the justices appointed by him were assaulted while sitting in open court by bodies of armed men, the sheriffs were attacked and wounded when in the discharge of their duties, and every exertion made to seduce those peaceably disposed from their allegiance to the government; so that this period became known in after-years as 'the Revolution.'"§ Of this critical time Whitehead says,—

"A crisis had evidently arrived in the affairs of the province which the proprietors were not prepared to encounter successfully. As a body they had become so numerous, so scattered,—some in England, some in Scotland, and some in America,—and so divided in interests, that unanimity in council could scarcely be expected; and yet the inhabitants were pursuing such a system of measures as required the utmost wisdom to project, with equal firmness and union to administer, such remedies as could alone lead to the re-establishment of peace and regularity: without these necessary qualities to control their opponents, but one result could be anticipated."‖

Full soon came the end. The surrender of the government by the proprietaries was perfected on paper April 15, 1702, and, on the 25th of July, Queen Anne selected Edward Hyde, Lord Viscount Cornbury, as Governor of the to-be-united provinces.

CHAPTER V.

HUNTERDON AND SOMERSET COUNTIES IN THE REVOLUTION.

The Conflict Commences—Governor Franklin's Opposition—The Committee of Correspondence and Inquiry—Meetings in Hunterdon and Somerset—First Provincial Congress—Township Meetings—The Militia and "Minute-Men"—The "Committee of Safety"—Scarcity of Arms and Ammunition—The Hunterdon and Somerset Troops ordered to March—The Colony of New Jersey transformed into an Independent State—The Flying-Camp—Retreat of the American Army—The Enemy's Advance through New Jersey—Capture of Gen. Lee—Crossing the Delaware—The Fights at Trenton and Assanpink—Battle of Princeton—Washington at Pluckamin—Captain Leslie—The Army goes into Winter Quarters at Morristown.

FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE STRUGGLE TO THE BATTLE OF PRINCETON.

THE stories of the part taken by the counties of Hunterdon and Somerset in the war of the Revolution, and of what the people of these counties did and suffered and sacrificed in the great struggle for national independence, do not necessarily, nor indeed properly, include a detailed account of all the long and bloody conflict between the colonies and the mother-country, but only of such of its military and

* East Jersey Records. For this contempt the court fined him fifty pounds, and ordered him "to be committed to prison till paid."—*New Jersey Colonial Documents.*

† He was agent for the proprietors to collect quit-rents and arrearages, and also a member of Assembly.

‡ He wisely restored Morris to the Council.

§ Bill in Chancery; East Jersey under the Proprietaries.

‖ East Jersey under the Proprietaries, p. 218.

civil events as occurred within or in the near vicinity of the territory of the two counties, and of such parts of the Revolutionary drama as, being enacted elsewhere, were yet participated in by men of Hunterdon and Somerset as prominent actors.

The causes which drove the American colonies into the conflict which finally resulted in their separation from Great Britain have been too frequently enumerated and too fully set forth in general history to need a recital here. These causes first began to operate between the years 1760 and 1765, when measures were proposed in the British Parliament looking to the taxation of the American subjects of the English king to raise a revenue for the support of the home government. The general feeling of discontent awakened among the colonists by the inauguration of these measures was intensified by the subsequent passage of the odious "Stamp Act," the imposition of a duty on tea, and other similar schemes of taxation; so that, when intelligence was received of the passage of the "Boston Port Bill," on the 31st of March, 1774, there arose an almost universal murmur of indignant remonstrance against a policy which was stigmatized as unendurable tyranny. The measure last named had been directed especially against the chief port of New England, but all the other colonies were in sympathy with that of Massachusetts Bay and made her cause their own, as well they might, for it was clear to the understanding of all intelligent persons that if such acts of oppression were submitted to in Boston, they would ere long be enforced in all the colonies, from New Hampshire to Georgia.

This conviction produced among the people a feeling, not of indignation alone, but of alarm at the dangerous invasion of their rights; and, although as yet there had been awakened no general sentiment of disloyalty to King George, there were not a few among the more clear-sighted of the colonists who even then foresaw that they might, and probably would, be finally driven to the dread alternative of armed resistance. "Nothing could have been devised* by the wit of man more effective for the speedy education and enlightenment of the people of the colonies than these obnoxious measures. The colony of New Jersey broke out in a simultaneous blaze of indignation from Sussex to Cape May, and immediate measures were taken to organize the various counties into a combination of the friends of liberty which should secure promptitude and unity of action throughout the province."

It was not the passage of the Port Bill, however, which first led the friends of liberty in this province to combine for mutual safety, for it is found that more than seven weeks before the passage of that act, and three months† before the announcement had reached the shores of America, a general "Committee of Correspondence and Inquiry" had been constituted here, having for its object consultation with the most prominent men in the New Jersey counties, and correspondence with similar committees in other colonies. The particulars of the formation of this committee, its composition, and the duties with which it was charged are shown by the following extract from the Minutes of the House of Assembly of New Jersey, dated New Brunswick, Tuesday, February 8, 1774,—viz.:

"The House resumed the consideration of the several Letters and Resolutions of the other Houses of Assembly on the subject-matter of the common Rights and Liberties of the Colonies; and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House upon Matters aforesaid; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Crane, Chairman of the Committee (by order of the House), reported the Resolutions of the Committee, as follows, viz.:

"1. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee that the House should heartily accept of the Invitation‡ to a mutual Correspondence and Intercourse with our Sister-Colonies; to which the House agreed *Nemine Contradicente*.

"2. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this committee that a Standing Committee of Correspondence and Inquiry be appointed, to consist of the following persons, to wit: James Kinsey, Stephen Crane, Hendrick Fisher,§ Samuel Tucker,‖ John Wetherill, Robert Friend Price, John Hinchman, John Mehelm‖ and Edward Taylor, Esquires, or any five of them, whose business it shall be to obtain the most early and authentick intelligence of all Acts and Resolutions of the Parliament of Great Britain, or the Proceedings of Administration that may have any Relation to, or may affect the Liberties and Privileges of His Majesty's Subjects in the British Colonies in America, and to keep up and maintain a Correspondence and Communication with our Sister-Colonies respecting these important considerations; and that they do occasionally lay their Proceedings before the House; to which the House agreed *Nemine Contradicente*.

"3. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee that the said Committee of Correspondence do write Letters to the several Speakers of the Assemblies on the Continent of America, inclosing these Resolutions, and requesting them to lay the same before their respective Assemblies; and that they do return the Thanks of the House to the Burgesses of Virginia for their early Attention to the Liberties of America; to which the House agreed *Nemine Contradicente*."

The Governor, William Franklin (son of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, but, unlike his father, a man of strong royalist proclivities), was opposed to the formation of such a committee, and in a letter written by him to the Earl of Dartmouth, on the 31st of May, 1774, expressed his opinion as follows:

"The Virginia Assembly some time ago appointed a Committee of Correspondence, to correspond with all the other Assemblies on the Continent, which example has been followed by every other House of Representatives. I was in hopes that the Assembly of this Province would not have gone into the measure; for though they met on the 10th of November, yet they avoided taking the matter into consideration, though frequently urged by some of the members, until the 8th of February, and then I believe they would not have gone into it but that the Assembly of New York had just before resolved to appoint such a committee, and they did not choose to appear singular."

On the 1st of June, the day next following the date of Governor Franklin's letter, a meeting (probably the first one) of the Committee of Correspondence and Inquiry was held at New Brunswick, and a brief

* The language of Mr. Charles D. Deshler in a paper read by him before the New Brunswick Historical Club at its fifth anniversary, Dec. 16, 1875.

† The news of the passage of the Port Act was received in Boston on the 10th of May.

‡ The "invitation" referred to was a proposition made by the House of Burgesses of the colony of Virginia to the Assembly of New Jersey to appoint from its members a Standing Committee of Correspondence for the objects referred to above.

§ Of Somerset County.

‖ Of Hunterdon County.

mention of it is found* in a letter written by one of the members of the committee, under date of July 2, 1774, from which the following is extracted,—viz.:

"I returned yesterday from New Brunswick, where six of our Committee met. We answered the Boston letters, informing them that we look on New Jersey as eventually in the same predicament with Boston, and that we will do everything which may be generally agreed on. We have signed a request to the Governor to call the General Assembly† to meet at such time as His Excellency may think proper before the first of August next. Our Committee is well disposed in the cause of American freedom."

Of the nine members of this first Committee of Correspondence for the colony of New Jersey, three were furnished by Hunterdon and Somerset,—namely, Samuel Tucker and John Mehelm of the former, and Hendrick Fisher of the latter county.

The meeting of the committee at New Brunswick was immediately followed by gatherings of the people in nearly all of the counties in New Jersey. The object of these meetings (which were convened at the call of prominent and influential citizens of the several counties) was to perfect, as far as possible, a general organization of citizens opposed to encroachments on the rights of the colonies by the home government, and especially to provide for the selection of persons to represent them in a general Congress of Deputies from the several colonies, proposed by the Burgesses of Virginia, to be held for the purpose of forming a plan of union, and, in general, to devise measures for the public welfare.

The first of this series of local meetings was held by "the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Lower Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, in New Jersey, on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1774, after due notice given of the time, place, and occasion of this meeting." The next meeting was in Essex County, held at the court-house in Newark, on Saturday, June 11th. This was followed by meetings held in Bergen County on the 25th, and in Morris County on the 27th of the same month. It is known that the people of Somerset County were convened in the same manner, at about the same time, and for the same purposes, but neither the exact date nor any minutes of the proceedings of the meeting have been found. The record of the Hunterdon County meeting has been preserved, and is as follows:

"The Freeholders and Inhabitants of Hunterdon County, in the Province of New Jersey, convened by advertisement at the house of John Ringo, in Amwell, in said county, on Friday, the 8th July, 1774, Samuel Tucker, Esq., in the chair, came into the following Resolutions without a dissenting voice,—viz.:

"1. We do most expressly declare, recognize, and acknowledge His Majesty King George the Third to be the lawful and rightful King of Great Britain and of all other his Dominions, and that it is the indispensable duty of this Colony, under the enjoyment of our constitutional privileges and immunities, as being a part of His Majesty's Dominions, always to bear faithful and true allegiance to His Majesty, and him to defend to the utmost of our power against all attempts upon his person, crown, and dignity.

"2. That it is the undoubted hereditary right of an English subject to give and grant what is absolutely his own, either by himself or his Representatives; and that the only lawful Representatives of the freemen of this Colony are the persons they elect to serve as members of the General Assembly thereof.

"3. That any Act of Parliament for the apprehending and carrying of persons into another Colony or to Great Britain to be tried for any crime alleged to be committed within this Colony, or subjecting them to be tried by Commissioners, or any Court constituted by Act of Parliament or otherwise, within this Colony, in a summary way without a jury of this vicinage, is unconstitutional and subversive of the rights and liberties of the free subjects of this Colony.

"4. That it is our indispensable duty, which we owe to our King, our country, ourselves, and our posterity, by all lawful ways and means in our power, to maintain, defend, and preserve our loyalty, rights, and liberties, and to transmit them inviolate to the latest generations; and that it is our fixed, determined, and unalterable resolution faithfully to discharge this our bounden duty.

"5. That it is our unanimous opinion that it would conduce to the restoration of the liberties of America should the Colonies enter into a joint agreement not to purchase or use any articles of British manufacture, nor any commodities imported from the East Indies, under such restrictions as may be agreed on by a general Congress of Delegates from all the Colonies, hereafter to be appointed.

"6. That as the town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause of American freedom, it is the opinion of this meeting that subscriptions be hereafter opened in every town in this county, and the money subscribed to be applied towards the relief of the suffering poor in said town of Boston until they may be relieved by being restored to their just rights and privileges.

"7. That this county will appoint a Committee to meet the Committees of the several counties of this Colony at such time and place as may be agreed on in order to elect and appoint Delegates to represent this Colony at the general Congress, whose resolutions we will most strictly adhere to and abide by. And we do hereby unanimously request the following gentlemen to accept of that trust, and do accordingly appoint them our Committee for the purpose aforesaid,—viz., Samuel Tucker, John Mehelm, John Hart, Isaac Smith, Charles Coxe, Joachim Griggs, Benjamin Brearly, Abraham Hunt, and John Emley.

"As we apprehend New Brunswick is not so convenient to the members of the lower counties, and that all the counties will hardly have sufficient time to appoint their Committees by the 21st of July, with submission we would propose Princeton as most central to be the place, and Thursday, the 11th of August the time, of meeting of the several Committees.

"THOMAS SHELTON,
"*Committee Clerk.*"

Similar meetings for the choice of committees were held in the other counties, and on Thursday, July 21, 1774, "a general meeting of the Committees of the several counties in the Province of New Jersey" was convened at New Brunswick, and continued its sessions until the following Saturday. Seventy-two members were in attendance. Stephen Crane, Esq., of Essex, was called to the chair, and Jonathan D. Sergeant, of Somerset County, was chosen clerk. The record‡ of the proceedings of the convention is as follows:

"The Committees, taking into their serious consideration the dangerous and destructive nature of sundry Acts of the British Parliament with respect to the fundamental liberties of the American colonies, conceive it their indispensable duty to bear their open testimony against them, and to concur with the other colonies in prosecuting all legal

* *Vide* Minutes of the Provincial Congress and Council of Safety, 1775–76, p. 4.

† In a letter addressed by Governor Franklin to the Earl of Dartmouth dated Burlington, June 18, 1774, he said, "I have likewise had an application made to me by some of the members of the House of Representatives to call a meeting of the General Assembly in August next, with which I have not nor shall not comply, as there is no public business of the province which can make such a meeting necessary."

‡ Minutes of the Provincial Congress and Council of Safety, 1795–76, p. 25.

and necessary measures for obtaining their speedy repeal. Therefore we unanimously agree in the following sentiments and resolutions:

"1st. We think it necessary to declare that the inhabitants of this Province (and we are confident the people of America in general) are, and ever have been, firm and unshaken in their loyalty to His Majesty King George the Third; fast friends to the Revolution settlement; and that they detest all thoughts of an independence of the Crown of Great Britain. Accordingly we do, in the most sincere and solemn manner, recognize and acknowledge His Majesty King George the Third to be our lawful and rightful Sovereign, to whom, under his royal protection in our fundamental rights and privileges, we owe, and will render, all due faith and allegiance.

"2d. We think ourselves warranted, from the principles of our excellent Constitution, to affirm that the claim of the British Parliament (in which we neither are nor can be represented) to make laws which shall be binding on the King's American subjects 'in all cases whatsoever,' and particularly for imposing taxes for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, is unconstitutional and oppressive, and which we think ourselves bound, in duty to ourselves and our posterity, by all constitutional means in our power to oppose.

"3d. We think the several late Acts of Parliament for shutting up the port of Boston, invading the Charter rights of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and subjecting supposed offenders to be sent for trial to other colonies, or to Great Britain, the sending over an armed force to carry the same into effect, and thereby reducing many thousands of innocent and loyal inhabitants to poverty and distress, are not only subversive of the undoubted rights of His Majesty's American subjects, but also repugnant to the common principles of humanity and justice. These proceedings, so violent in themselves, and so truly alarming to the other colonies (many of which are equally exposed to Ministerial vengeance), render it the indispensable duty of all heartily to unite in the most proper measures to procure redress for their oppressed countrymen, now suffering in the common cause; and for the re-establishment of the constitutional rights of America on a solid and permanent foundation.

"4th. To effect this important purpose, we conceive the most eligible method is to appoint a General Congress of Commissioners of the respective Colonies, who shall be empowered mutually to pledge, each to the rest, the publick honour and faith of their constituent Colonies, firmly and inviolably to adhere to the determinations of the said Congress.

"5th. *Resolved*, That we do earnestly recommend a general non-importation and non-consumption agreement to be entered into at such time, and regulated in such manner, as to the Congress shall seem most advisable.

"6th. *Resolved*, That it appears to us to be a duty incumbent on the good people of this Province to afford some immediate relief to the many suffering inhabitants of the town of Boston.

"Therefore the several county committees do now engage to set on foot and promote collections without delay, either by subscriptions or otherwise, throughout their respective Counties; and that they will remit the moneys arising from the said subscriptions, or any other benefactions that may be voluntarily made by the inhabitants, either to Boston, or into the hands of James Neilson, John Dennis, William Oake, Abraham Hunt, Samuel Tucker, Dr. Isaac Smith, Grant Gibbon, Thomas Sinnicks, and John Carey, whom we do hereby appoint a Committee for forwarding the same to Boston, in such way and manner as they shall be advised will best answer the benevolent purpose designed.

"7th. *Resolved*, That the grateful acknowledgments of this body are due to the noble and worthy patrons of constitutional liberty in the British Senate for their laudable efforts to avert the storm they behold impending over a much injured Colony, and in support of the just rights of the King's subjects in America.

"8th. *Resolved*, That James Kinsey, William Livingston, John De Hart, Stephen Crane, and Richard Smith, Esquires, or such of them as shall attend, be the Delegates to represent this Province in the General Continental Congress to be held at the City of Philadelphia on or about the first of September next, to meet, consult, and advise with the Deputies from the other Colonies, and to determine upon all such prudent and lawful measures as may be judged most expedient for the Colonies immediately and unitedly to adopt, in order to obtain relief for an oppressed people and the redress of our general grievances.

"Signed by order,

"JONATHAN D. SERGEANT,
"*Clerk*."

A new general Standing Committee of Correspondence and Inquiry was also appointed, consisting of William Peartree Smith, John Chetwood, Isaac Ogden, Joseph Borden, Robert Field, Isaac Pierson, Isaac Smith,* Samuel Tucker,* Abraham Hunt,* and Hendrick Fisher.† It is noticeable, in the proceedings of this Convention, that, although they evinced an unmistakable spirit of opposition and resistance to the oppressive measures of the British Parliament and ministry, they were profuse in expressions of unmeasured loyalty to the king, and resolutions of similar import had been passed in all the preliminary meetings in the several counties of this province.

The Congress of Delegates from the several provinces assembled at Carpenters' Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 4th of September in the same year, and organized on the following day, with Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, as President. Among the business transacted during the somewhat protracted session which followed was the adoption of resolutions prohibiting the importation, purchase, or use of goods from Great Britain, Ireland, or any of the British dependencies after Dec. 1, 1774, and also directing that (unless the grievances of the American colonies should in the mean time be redressed) all exportations hence to Great Britain, Ireland, and the British West Indies should cease on and after Sept. 10, 1775. An association in accordance with the requirements of these resolutions was then formed, and was signed by all the members present. Article XI. of this Association (adopted Oct. 20, 1774) provided:

"That a committee be chosen in every county, city, and town, by those who are qualified to vote for Representatives in the Legislature, whose business it shall be attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching this Association; and when it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of any such committee that any person within the limits of their appointment has violated this Association, that such majority do forthwith cause the truth of the case to be published, . . . to the end that all such foes to the rights of British America may be publickly known and universally contemned as the enemies of American Liberty; and thenceforth we respectively will break off all dealings with him or her."

On the 11th of January, 1775, the New Jersey members of the Continental Congress reported its proceedings to the Assembly of their province, which body unanimously signified its approval of the said proceedings,‡ and resolved that the same delegates should represent New Jersey in the next Congress, in which they should propose and vote for every reasonable and constitutional measure for a settlement of the differences between the colonies and Great Britain, and should again report the proceedings of the Congress to the Assembly of the province.

A great majority of the people in all parts of the province of New Jersey approved the objects of the Association adopted by the Continental Congress, and

* Of Hunterdon County.

† Of Somerset County.

‡ "Such members as were Quakers excepting only to such parts as seemed to wear an appearance or might have a tendency to force, as inconsistent with their religious principles."—*Gordon's History of New Jersey*, p. 157.

meetings numerously attended were held in the different counties, and in many of the townships, for the purpose of organizing to carry its measures into effect. Some of the means proposed to be adopted to accomplish the objects desired are shown by the following extracts from the minutes of several of these meetings: "A General Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Woodbridge, in the County of Middlesex in New Jersey," held on Saturday, Jan. 7, 1775, after approving and adopting the Association entered into and recommended by the Congress, and after choosing a Committee of Observation of twenty-one members,

"*Resolved, unanimously*, That it is the desire of the people now met that the said Committee do execute the trust reposed in them with firmness and fidelity, and in every respect follow the directions of the Association, as much as if it was a law of this Province; and they be upon oath for the conscientious discharge of their duty."

At a meeting held in Hanover township, Morris County, Feb. 15, 1775, it was, by the Committee of Observation, of which Matthias Burnet was chairman, resolved unanimously, as follows:

"1st. That they will discourage all unlawful, tumultuous, and disorderly meetings of the people within their Districts, and upon all occasions exert themselves to the utmost of their power, and oppose and prevent any violence offered to the person or property of any one.

"2d. That they will take notice of all Horse Racing, Cock-Fighting, and every kind of Gaming whatsoever, and cause the offenders to be prosecuted according to law; and discourage every species of extravagant entertainments and amusements whatsoever, agreeable to the eighth article of the Association of the Continental Congress.

"3d. That this Committee will, after the first day of March next, esteem it a violation of the seventh article of the said Association if any person or persons should kill any Sheep until it is four years old, or sell any such Sheep to any person whom he or they may have cause to suspect will kill them or carry them to market; and, further, that they will esteem it a breach of said article if any inhabitant of this Township should sell any Sheep of any kind whatsoever to any person dwelling out of this County, or to any person who they may have cause to suspect will carry them out of this County, without leave first obtained of this Committee.

"4th. That we do recommend to the inhabitants of this Township the cultivation, of Flax and Hemp, to the greatest extent that their lands and circumstances will admit of.

"5th. That from several Pamphlets and Publications printed by James Rivington, of New York, Printer, we esteem him as an incendiary, employed by a wicked Ministry to disunite and divide us; and therefore we will not, for ourselves, have any connection or dealings with him, and do recommend the same conduct towards him to every person of this Township; and we will discountenance any Post-Rider, Stage-Driver, or Carrier who shall bring his Pamphlets or Papers into this County.

"6th. That if any manufacturer of any article made for home consumption, or any Vender of Goods or Merchandises, shall take advantage of the necessities of his country by selling at an unusual price, such person shall be considered an enemy to his country; and do recommend it to the inhabitants of this Township to remember that after the first day of March next no East Indian Tea is to be used in any case whatsoever.

"7th. That we will in all cases whatsoever, and at all events, use our utmost endeavours to comply with and enforce every article of the Association of the General Continental Congress."

These resolutions, being nearly identical in their import with those passed by meetings of freeholders and committees in nearly all the other counties, are reproduced here at length as showing the remarkable earnestness with which the people indorsed and promised "to comply with and enforce every article of the Association." The condemnation of Rivington and his publications, so strongly expressed in these resolutions, was enunciated still more forcibly in the proceedings of many of the county meetings, by which he was denounced as "a vile Ministerial hireling, employed to disunite the colonies and calumniate all their measures entered into for the public good"; as an enemy to his country and a person to be hated, shunned, and discountenanced by all friends of American liberty.

The records of the meetings held at this time, and in reference to this matter, by the people and committee of Somerset have not been found, but it is certain that this county stood second to none in the province of New Jersey in the patriotism of its inhabitants or in the alacrity and earnestness with which they adopted and enforced the measures recommended by the Continental Congress in its Articles of Association. In Hunterdon County committees were promptly chosen and organized, and the report of the joint action of these committees at their first meeting is as follows:*

"At a meeting of the several Township Committees in the County of Hunterdon and Province of New Jersey, held at John Ringo's, the 18th day of January, 1775: Present, sixty members. John Hart, Esq., Chairman.

"The Committee, taking into consideration the Proceedings of the late Congress, highly approve thereof, and the Association entered into, do recommend, and will abide by, and thank the Delegates for their firm and steady conduct.

"The Committee then taking into their consideration the method of choosing Delegates for this Province to attend at Philadelphia the 10th day of May next, or sooner if necessary, in Continental Congress, agreed to adopt the measure pursued by the several County Committees of this Province the 21st of July last, and do recommend that the several County Committees meet at Trenton on Wednesday, the 29th of March next, unless some other time and place should be agreed on by a majority of the Counties in this Province, to choose Delegates for the purpose aforesaid; and we do hereby appoint Samuel Tucker, John Mehelm, John Hart, Daniel Hunt, Jasper Smith, Charles Coxe, Richard Stevens, Samuel Johnson, Esquires, Messrs. Thomas Jones and Thomas Stout, a County Committee for the purpose aforesaid, who, or any three of them, are also appointed a Committee of Correspondence, and a majority of the whole Committee to have power to call Committees of the several townships together, at such times and places as they may judge necessary.

"This Committee to continue till the Proceedings of the next Continental Congress be published, or a new Committee chosen.

"SAMUEL CORWINE,
"*Clerk*."

On the morning of Wednesday, the 19th of April, 1775, a detachment of British regular troops that had been sent out from Boston to the town of Concord met and fired upon a body of armed but unorganized and undisciplined farmers and mechanics who had collected at Lexington Common. The volley of the regulars told with an effect fatal to some of the provincials, and this was the first blood shed in the war of the Revolution. It has been called the battle of Lexington. Before the crack of the yeomen's rifles had ceased to sound along the road from Lexington to Boston, the Committee of Safety of the town of Watertown had sent out express-riders to carry the news south and west. The dispatch destined for New

* Minutes of the Provincial Congress and Council of Safety, 1775–76, pp. 49, 50.

York and Philadelphia passed on through Worcester, Norwich, New London, Lyme, Saybrook, Guildford, Brandford, New Haven, and Fairfield (being successively forwarded by relays by the committees of these places), and reached the chamber of the New York committee at 4 o'clock P.M. on Sunday, the 23d of April. From New York* the dispatch was forwarded with all haste to New Brunswick and Princeton, from which places the momentous tidings spread like wildfire up the valley of the Raritan and across the Sourland hills into Somerset and Hunterdon Counties, while the messengers with the committee's dispatch sped on to Trenton and Philadelphia.

Upon the receipt of the alarming news from Lexington the Committee of Correspondence for the province was summoned by its chairman, Hendrick Fisher, of Somerset County, to convene for deliberation and to take such action as might seem necessary. The committee accordingly met, and the following is the record† of its proceedings on that occasion,—viz.:

"At a meeting of the New Jersey Provincial Committee of Correspondence (appointed by the Provincial Congress) at the City of New Brunswick, on Tuesday, the second day of May, Anno Domini 1775, agreeable to summons of Hendrick Fisher, Esq., Chairman.

"Present, Hendrick Fisher, Samuel Tucker, Joseph Borden, Joseph Riggs, Isaac Pearson, John Chetwood, Lewis Ogden, Isaac Ogden, Abraham Hunt, and Elias Boudinot, Esquires.

"The Committee, having seriously taken into consideration as well the present alarming and very extraordinary conduct of the British Ministry, for carrying into execution sundry Acts of Parliament for the express purpose of raising a revenue in America, and other unconstitutional measures therein mentioned; and also the several acts of hostility that they have actually commenced for this purpose by the Regular Forces under General Gage against our brethren of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay in New England, and not knowing how soon this Province may be in a state of confusion and disorder if there are not some effectual measures speedily taken to prevent the same; this Committee are unanimously of opinion, and do hereby advise and direct, that the Chairman do immediately call a Provincial Congress to meet at Trenton on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of this instant, in order to consider and determine such matters as may then and there come before them; and the several Counties are hereby desired to nominate and appoint their respective Deputies for the same, as speedily as may be, with full and ample powers for such purposes as may be thought necessary for the peculiar exigencies of this Province.

"The Committee do also direct their Chairman to forward true copies of the above minute to the several County Committees of this Province without delay.

"HENDRICK FISHER,
"*Chairman.*"

In accordance with this call of the committee, delegates from the several counties of the province assembled on Tuesday, the 23d of May, at Trenton, where, on the following day, they organized as "The Provincial Congress of New Jersey" by electing Hendrick Fisher president, Jonathan D. Sergeant secretary, and William Paterson and Frederick Frelinghuysen assistant secretaries. Samuel Tucker was afterwards elected vice-president. It thus appears that all the principal officers of this first Provincial Congress were residents of Somerset County, excepting the vice-president, who was of Hunterdon.

The number of delegates in attendance was eighty-seven. Those representing Hunterdon County were Samuel Tucker, John Mehelm, John Hart, John Stout, Jasper Smith, Thomas Lowry, Charles Stewart, Daniel Hunt, Ralph Hart, Jacob Jennings, Richard Stevens, John Stevens, Jr., Thomas Stout, Thomas Jones, and John Basset. The delegates attending from Somerset were Hendrick Fisher, John Roy, Peter Schenck, Abraham Van Nest, Enos Kelsey, Jonathan D. Sergeant, Frederick Frelinghuysen, and William Paterson. Another delegate who had been elected‡ for Somerset, Nathaniel Airs (or Ayers), did not attend. Four of the deputies from Hunterdon and Somerset—viz., Messrs. Tucker and Mehelm of the former county, and Fisher and Roy of the latter—were also members of the Colonial Assembly of New Jersey for 1775.

The Provincial Congress remained in session at

* At New York the dispatch was thus indorsed by the committee: "Rec^{d} the within Account by express, and forwarded by express to New Brunswick, with Directions to stop at Elizabeth Town and acquaint the committee there with the following Particulars. By order of the Committee, Isaac Low, Chairman. The committee at New Brunswick are requested to forward this to Phila." The other indorsements made on the dispatch in its passage through New Jersey were as follows: "New Brunswick, Ap. 24, 1775, 2 o'clock in the morning, rec^{d} the above expres, and forwarded to Princeton, Wm. Oake, Jas. Neilson, Az. Dunhams, Com^{e}"; "Princeton, Monday, Ap^{l} 24, 6 o'clock, and forw^{d} to Trenton, Tho. Wiggings, Jon. Baldwin, Com. members"; "Trenton, Monday, Apl 24, 9 o'clock in the morning, rec^{d} the above per express, and forwarded the same to the Committee of Philadelphia, Sam. Tucker, Isaac Smith, Com^{e}."

† Minutes of the Provincial Congress and Committee of Safety, 1775–76, p. 108.

‡ The record of the meeting at which the Somerset County delegates were elected is as follows:

"Pursuant to notice given by the Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence for the County of Somerset in New Jersey, the Freeholders of the County met at the Court-House the 11th day of May, 1775, Hendrick Fisher, Esq., chosen chairman, Frederick Frelinghuysen clerk.

"1. *Resolved*, That the several steps taken by the British Ministry to enslave the American Colonies, and especially the late alarming hostilities commenced by the Troops under General Gage, against the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay loudly call on the people of this Province to determine what part they will act in this situation of affairs; and that we therefore readily consent to elect Deputies for a Provincial Congress to meet at Trenton, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., agreeable to the advice and direction of the Provincial Committee of Correspondence.

"2. *Resolved*, That the number of Deputies shall be nine, and that they shall be chosen by ballot.

"Adjourned for an hour.

"Four o'clock the people re-assembled.

"Hendrick Fisher, John Roy, Esquires, Mr. Frederick Frelinghuysen, Mr. Enos Kelsey, Peter Schenck, Jonathan D. Sergeant, Nathaniel Airs, William Paterson, and Abraham Van Nest, Esquires, are appointed Deputies for this County, who, or any five of them, are hereby empowered to meet the Deputies from the other Counties in Provincial Congress at Trenton, on Tuesday, the 23d instant, and to agree to all such measures as shall be judged necessary for the preservation of our constitutional rights and privileges.

"*Resolved*, That the Deputies for this County be instructed, and they are hereby instructed, to join with the deputies from the other Counties in forming such plan for the Militia of this Province as to them shall seem proper; and we heartily agree to arm and support such a number of men as they shall order to be raised in this County.

"*Resolved*, That this County will pay the expenses of their Deputies who shall attend the Congress.

"*Resolved*, That Messrs. Tobias Van Norden, and Daniel Blackford be added to the Committee of Observation for the Township of Bridgewater.

"By Order.

"FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN,
"*Clerk.*"

Trenton eleven days. The most important business of the session was consummated on the day of adjournment in the adoption of "a plan for regulating the Militia of this Colony" and the passage of "an ordinance for raising a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned,"—that is to say, for the purpose of organizing and arming the militia troops and preparing them for active service when necessary. The preamble and first three sections of the militia bill then passed were as follows:

"The Congress, taking into consideration the cruel and arbitrary measures adopted and pursued by the British Parliament and present ministry for the purpose of subjugating the American Colonies to the most abject servitude, and being apprehensive that all pacific measures for the redress of our grievances will prove ineffectual, do think it highly necessary that the inhabitants of this Province be forthwith properly armed and disciplined for defending the cause of American freedom. And further considering that, to answer this desirable end, it is requisite that such persons be intrusted with the command of the Militia as can be confided in by the people, and are truly zealous in support of our just rights and privileges, do recommend and advise that the good people of this Province henceforward strictly observe the following rules and regulations, until this Congress shall make further order therein:

"1st. That one or more companies, as the case may require, be immediately formed in each Township or Corporation, and, to this end, that the several Committees in this Province do, as soon as may be, acquaint themselves with the number of male inhabitants in their respective districts, from the age of sixteen to fifty, who are capable of bearing arms; and thereupon form them into companies, consisting as near as may be of eighty men each; which companies so formed shall, each by itself, assemble and choose, by plurality of voices, four persons among themselves, of sufficient substance and capacity for its officers,—namely, one captain, two lieutenants, and an ensign.

"2d. That the officers so chosen appoint for their respective companies fit persons to be sergeants, corporals, and drummers.

"3d. That as soon as the companies are so formed the officers of such a number of companies as shall by them be judged proper to form a regiment do assemble and choose one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, a major, and an adjutant for each regiment."

The remaining five sections were devoted to the minor details of the plan of militia organization. The closing paragraph is as follows: "The Congress, taking into consideration the spirited exertions of the counties of Morris, Sussex, and Somerset in the raising of minute-men, do approve of, and thank them for, their zeal in the common cause, and will take the same into further consideration at their next meeting"; showing that bodies of minute-men had already been raised in the counties named. A minute-men organization was also formed in Hunterdon at about the same time.

The following resolutions of a meeting in Hillsborough township show the form in which action was taken in enrolling the militia in Somerset County. They are interesting as being the only memoranda referring to this early period of the action of the people in defense of their liberties. The original was found accidentally among some old papers on a bookstand in New York.

"At a meeting of the principal Freeholders, and Officers of Militia, of the Township of Hillsborough, County of Somerset and Province of New Jersey, held this 3d of May, 1775, at the house of Garret Garretson, it was agreed as follows,—viz.:

"1st. That the Companies of Militia this day assembled here do choose officers for their respective Companies.

"2d. That the officers so devised shall choose officers for a Company of Minute-Men, who are to beat up for volunteers to raise said Company, to consist of 60 men, who are to be exercised twice per week, and to be ready at a minute's warning to march in defense of the liberty of our country.

"3d. That the men so voluntarily enlisting in said Company shall receive one shilling and sixpence for every part of a day they are employed in being exercised by any of their officers, and the officers in proportion.

"4th. That in case said Company shall march in defense of their country, the Captain to receive six shillings, the 1st Lieut. five shillings, the 2d Lieut. four shillings, and each of the inferior officers, three shillings, all Proc. per day; with provisions and ammunition, and to those who are able, Arms; all the above money to be raised by tax on the inhabitants of said Township, in the same manner the Provincial Taxes are raised.

"5th. In pursuance of the first article of the above agreement, the Companies here assembled choose the following gentlemen their officers, —viz.:

"*For the Hillsborough Company.*—John Ten Eyck, Capt.; Peter D. Vroom, Lieut.; Jacobus Quick, 2d Lieut.

"*For the Millstone Company.*—Hendrick Probasco, Capt.; John Smock, 1st Lieut.; Casparus Van Nostrand, 2d Lieut.

"*For the Shannick Company.*—William Ver Bryck, Capt.; Roelif Peterson, 1st Lieut.; Cornelius Peterson, 2d Lieut.

"*For the Company of Grenadiers.*—Cornelius Lott, Capt.; John Bennet, Lieut.; Cornelius Van Derveer, 2d Lieut.; Garret Garrison, 3d Lieut.

"6th. The above officers proceeded, according to the authority given them in the second article, to the choice of officers for the Company of Minute-Men, when the following men were unanimously chosen: For Capt., Cornelius Lott; for 1st Lieut., John Nevius; for 2d Lieut., Garret R. Garrison.

"7th. The officers of the Militia and the Committee of Observation are desired to meet together and appoint a Committee to provide the above Company with Arms and Ammunition.

"May 16, 1775.—The Officers of the Militia and the Committee of Observation, having met, unanimously chose Hendrick Van Middlesworth, Conrad Ten Eyck, and Dirck Low, to provide ammunition for said Company, and arms for those that are not able to buy for themselves, and the aforesaid gentlemen are desired to take £40 Proc in money on the credit of the Township, to buy 140 pounds powder, 420 pounds lead, and 210 flints; and if the said Company should be called to march in defense of their country, if not provided for, then the aforesaid Hendrick Van Middlesworth, Conrad Ten Eyck, and Dirck Low are to find provisions on the credit of the township as above said.

"It is further agreed that the above agreement shall be subject to such alterations and additions as the Provincial Congress shall think proper.

"By order of the Assembly.

"JOHN BAPTIST DUMONT, *Chairman*,
"PETER D. VROOM, *Clerk*."

We give a list of the members of Capt. P. D. Vroom's company, enrolled after the above action; it is evidently not complete, but it contains all now recoverable: Jacobus Amerman, Albert Amerman, John Amerman, Thomas Auten, John Brokaw (lieutenant, killed*), Abraham Brokaw, Peter Brokaw (corporal), George Brokaw, Jacobus Bergen (corporal), Jacob Cook, Jacob W. Cook, Jacobus Corshow, Bergun Coevert (fifer), Thomas Coevert (corporal), Peter Ditmas, Nicholas Dubois, Peter J. Dumont, Thomas Dwere, Jacobus Dubois, Minne Dubois (sergeant), William Griggs, Augustus Hartshough, Harmon A. Hoagland, Lucas Hoagland, Peter Hoagland, Dirck Huff, Abram Low, Peter Leyster, Hugh McAllum, Hendrick Post (sergeant), Peter Perlee, Thomas Skillman, Joakim Quick (ensign), Peter Quick (sergeant), Abram Stryker, Jonathan Spader, Albert Stothoff, Benjamin Taylor (sergeant), Willett Taylor, Abraham Taylor, Abraham Van Ars-

* Battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1775.

dalen (sergeant), John Van Arsdale, Garrett Van Arsdale, John Van Dyck, William Van Dyck, Andrew Van Middlesworth (sergeant), Tunis Van Middlesworth, Jacobus Van Nuyse, Coert Van Waggoner, Jacobus Voorhees, Rynier Veghte (lieutenant, Second Battalion; captain ditto), Peter Voorhees, Peter Vroom, Jacob Winter (corporal), Peter Winter, Coert Van Voorhees.

"At a meeting of the Committee of the Township of Hillsborough held at the house of Garret Garretson, the 3d day of July, 1775, it was unanimously agreed that the boundaries of the Company called Millstone Company are as follows,—viz: Beginning at the mouth of Millstone River, thence along the said river to the house of Geretie Cornetry, then along her westward bound to and still continuing westwardly to the house of Court Van Vorehase, then westwardly to a small brook, and thence down the said brook to the Amwell Road, then westwardly along the said road till it comes to the 2 rod road that leads to Millstone road, continuing along said road, thence along Millstone Road to Raritan Bridge, thence along the Raritan River to the place of beginning.

"PETER D. VROOM."

The "ordinance," also passed on the last day of the session, and having for its object the raising of funds, principally for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the militia bill, recited and declared that:

"*Whereas*, It has become absolutely necessary, in the present dangerous and extraordinary state of public affairs, in which the usual resources of government appear to be insufficient for the safety of the people, and in which the good people of this Province have therefore thought proper to choose Deputies in this present Congress, that a fund be provided for the use of the Province: We the said Deputies being persuaded that every inhabitant is willing and desirous to contribute his proportion of money for so important a purpose, do, pursuant to the powers intrusted to us by the people, resolve and direct that the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds, Proclamation Money, be immediately apportioned and raised for the use aforesaid; the same to be apportioned laid out and disposed of in such manner as hereinafter is directed."

The amounts to be raised under this ordinance by the several counties of the province were apportioned to them as follows: Bergen, £664 8*s*. 0*d*.; Burlington, £1071 13*s*. 4*d*.; Cape May, £166 18*s*. 0*d*.; Cumberland, £385 6*s*. 8*d*.; Essex, £742 18*s*. 0*d*.; Gloucester, £763 2*s*. 8*d*.; Hunterdon, £1363 16*s*. 8*d*.; Middlesex, £872 6*s*. 8*d*.; Monmouth, £1069 2*s*. 8*d*.; Morris, £723 8*s*. 0*d*.; Salem, £679 12*s*. 0*d*.; Somerset, £904 2*s*. 0*d*.; Sussex, £593 5*s*. 4*d*.

Other sections of the ordinance pointed out the manner of assessing and collecting the tax, and provided that when the amount collected in a county should be received by the county collector, he should pay the same over to the county committee, "to be disposed of by them in such manner as they in their discretion shall think most proper" to meet expenses arising from the exigencies of the times. After the adoption of these measures for the public safety it was by the Congress

"*Ordered*, That Mr. Fisher, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Daniel Hunt, Mr. Frelinghuysen, Mr. I. Pearson, Mr. Dunham, Mr. Schureman, Mr. John Hart, Mr. Borden, Mr. Deare, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Schenck, Mr. Ralph Hart, and Mr. Heard, or any three of them, in conjunction with the President or Vice-President, be a Committee of Correspondence, with power to convene this Congress."

Of the fourteen members composing this committee, seven were of the counties of Hunterdon and Somerset,—viz., Messrs. Fisher, Tucker, Hunt, Frelinghuysen, Schenck, and the two Harts. Immediately after the appointment of the Committee of Correspondence the Congress adjourned, June 3, 1775.

It is a rather remarkable fact in the history of this Provincial Congress of New Jersey that, although one of its first acts was to declare that its members had "assembled with the profoundest veneration for the person and family of His Sacred Majesty George III., firmly professing all due allegiance to his rightful authority and government,"* the close of its first session was marked by the adoption of the most vigorous measures in preparation for armed resistance to that sovereign's authority.

Two weeks from the day on which the Congress of New Jersey closed its session at Trenton, a force of British regulars moved from Boston to Charlestown, and marched in splendid order and perfect confidence up the acclivity of Bunker Hill to attack the slight defenses of the patriot force that stood waiting for them in silence upon the summit. Twice were the scarlet lines hurled back in disorder down the slope, but as often did they re-form and return to the assault. Their third charge was successful; the provincial forces, undismayed, but with empty muskets and cartridge-boxes, were at last forced from their position, and the soldiers of the king carried and held the blood-soaked crest. This event—the battle of Bunker Hill—is as well known and conspicuous in history as that of Marathon or Waterloo, and it was more important in its results than either. Just before its occurrence Gen. George Washington had been appointed† by the Continental Congress‡ commander-in-chief of the forces of the United Colonies, and immediately afterwards he assumed command of the army at Cambridge and disposed his thin lines to encircle the British forces in the town of Boston.

In less than a week after the memorable battle in Charlestown, the startling news had been received in Philadelphia, and was known in every township of New Jersey. In this alarming state of affairs the general Committee of Correspondence of the Province, exercising the powers intrusted to them, called a second session of the Provincial Congress, which body accordingly convened at Trenton on the 5th of August following. Eighty-three members were in attendance. Those of Somerset County were the same as at the previous session, except that Nathaniel Eyers,§ who had been elected with the other delegates at the county-meeting of the 11th of May, was now present, in place of John Roy, who had attended the first session. The Hunterdon County deputies were

* Minutes of the Provincial Congress and Council of Safety, 1775–76, p. 171.

† June 15, 1775.

‡ The Continental Congress had convened in Philadelphia on the 10th of May, 1775.

§ Elsewhere found spelled Airs and Ayers.

the same as at the May session, except that Abraham Bonnell and Joseph Beavers were present in place of Jacob Jennings and John Basset.

The Congress at this session adopted a number of measures for promoting the public safety, the principal of which were a resolution to provide for the collection of the ten thousand pounds tax ordered at the May and June session, and a resolution "for further regulating the Militia, etc.," the first named being the first business that was attended to after the opening of the session. It appears that many obstacles had been encountered in the collection of the tax, and that in a great number of instances payment had been avoided or refused. The Congress therefore (Aug. 5, 1775) resolved:*

"1. That the several persons appointed in pursuance of the ordinance of this Congress in their last session to collect the quotas of the several Townships, do pay the money by them collected to the County Collector on or before the tenth day of September next; and if any persons within their respective districts shall have refused payment, that in such case they do make and deliver in a list of names of the delinquents to their several Committees, together with their receipts and vouchers for the money which they shall have paid to the aforesaid County Collectors.

"2. *Resolved*, That the several Committees do furnish the Provincial Congress at their next session with the names of all such persons within their districts as shall have refused to sign the Association recommended in the last Congress, or one of a similar nature, and of all such as shall have refused to pay their respective appointments.

"3. *Resolved*, That the respective Committees in this Colony do return to the Provincial Congress at their next session copies of the several Associations signed in their districts, agreeable to the former order of this Congress, together with the names of those who have signed the same.

"4. *Resolved*, That the Assessors and Collectors appointed to apportion and collect the said money do receive such reward for their labor and trouble therein as the Assessors and Collectors are by law entitled to for assessing and collecting the provincial taxes.

"5. *Resolved*, That in case any part of the sum of ten thousand Pounds, by the said ordinance directed to be raised, shall from the event of public affairs be found to be unnecessary for the purposes thereby intended; in such case the surplus be paid by the several County Committees into the hands of the County Collectors appointed by act of Assembly, to be by them applied towards discharging the quotas of such Counties in the public taxes of the Province.

"6. *Resolved*, That the several Committees to whom the disposal of the said money was, by the ordinance of the last session, intrusted, do account to the Provincial Congress for their several disbursements, and the uses to which they may have been applied."

In adopting "the plan for further regulating the Militia, etc.," the Congress

"*Resolved*, 1. That the several County or (where there is no County) the Township Committees do transmit the names of all the Militia Officers chosen within their respective Districts to the Provincial Congress, or to the Committee of Safety, to be by them commissioned, agreeable to the directions of the Continental Congress.

"*Resolved*, 2. That all officers above the rank of a Captain, not already chosen or appointed, pursuant to an ordinance of this Congress made at their last session, be appointed by the Congress or, during their recess, by the Committee of Safety.

"*Resolved*, 3. That where the inhabitants of different Townships have been embodied into one Company, Battalion, or Regiment, before the 20th day of June last, it is not the intention of this Congress that they should be dissolved, provided they govern themselves according to the rules and directions of the same."

Ten resolutions succeeding these above quoted directed the organization of the militia of the province into regiments and battalions, and the number of each of these organizations to be appointed to the several counties; established the order of their precedence; prescribed the manner in which they were to be raised, armed, and governed; provided for the collection of fines from "all effective men between the ages of sixteen and fifty who shall refuse to enroll themselves and bear arms," or who, being enrolled, should absent themselves from the muster, and directed how such fines should be applied. The troops directed to be raised and organized were to be equal to about twenty-six regiments, apportioned to the different counties as follows: The militia of Bergen County to compose one regiment; of Essex, two regiments or four battalions; of Middlesex, two regiments; of Monmouth, three regiments; of Morris and Sussex, each two regiments and one battalion; of Burlington, two regiments and a company of rangers; of Gloucester, three battalions; of Salem, one regiment; of Cumberland, two battalions; of Cape May, one battalion; of Somerset, two regiments; and of Hunterdon, four regiments. And it was provided "that the precedency of rank in the militia shall take place in the following order: 1. Essex; 2. Salem; 3. Gloucester; 4. Morris; 5. Sussex; 6. Cape May; 7. Monmouth; 8. Somerset; 9. Bergen; 10. Cumberland; 11. Middlesex; 12. Hunterdon; 13. Burlington; and that, when there may be more than one regiment or battalion in a county, the precedency shall be determined by the county committee, according to their former seniority."

Besides providing for the organization and arming of the militia, as above mentioned, the Congress resolved:

"That for the purpose of effectually carrying into execution the recommendation of the Continental Congress respecting the appointment of minute-men, four thousand able-bodied effective men be enlisted and enrolled in the several counties in this Province, under officers to be appointed and commissioned by this Congress or Committee of Safety, who shall hold themselves in constant readiness, on the shortest notice, to march to any place where their assistance may be required for the defense of this or any neighboring colony."

These "minute-men" were to be enlisted for a term of four months, at the end of which time they were to be "relieved, unless upon actual service." They were given precedence of rank over the common militia of the province, and whenever called into actual service were "to receive the like pay as the Continental Army, and be furnished with camp-equipage and provisions; and also be provided for, if wounded and disabled in the service of their country." Their officers were to be nominated by the several county committees, or (in counties having no general committee) by the township committees jointly, "with assurance that as soon as their companies are completed, they shall receive commissions from the Provincial Congress, or the Committee of Safety." The organization of the "minute-men" was directed to be made in companies of sixty-four men each, including officers, these companies to be formed into ten battalions

* *Vide* Minutes Provincial Congress and Council of Safety, 1775–76, p. 184.

for the whole province, and the apportionment to the several counties to be as given below,—viz: Bergen County to furnish one battalion of four companies; Essex County, one battalion of six companies; Middlesex County, one battalion of six companies; Monmouth County, one battalion of six companies; Somerset County, one battalion of five companies; Morris County, one battalion of six companies; Sussex County, one battalion of five companies; Hunterdon County, one battalion of eight companies; Burlington County, one battalion of five companies; Gloucester and Salem Counties, one battalion of seven companies,—four to be furnished by Gloucester and one by Salem; Cumberland County to furnish three companies, and Cape May County one company, all to act as "independent companies of light infantry and rangers."

Whatever arms and accoutrements were obtained by the county and township committees were directed to be issued to the minute-men in preference to the militia until the former were armed and equipped, the remainder to be used for arming the militia. It was

"*Resolved*, That this Congress do recommend to the several County Committees in this Colony that they immediately employ gunsmiths to make such a number of arms as they shall judge to be necessary and wanting in their respective Counties; and that in the manufacture of said arms particular attention be paid to the directions of the Continental Congress."

It was also by the Congress

"*Ordered*, That the several County Committees do appoint one Surgeon to each Regiment and Battalion belonging to their respective Counties; and certify the name of such Surgeon to the next Congress, or to the Committee of Safety, in order to his being properly commissioned."

The above mentioned, with the appointment of Philemon Dickinson as brigadier-general, were all the important military measures adopted at this session.

The Congress adjourned on Thursday, August 17th, after a session of seventeen days, its last act prior to adjournment having been the appointment of Hendrick Fisher, Samuel Tucker, Isaac Pearson, John Hart, Jonathan D. Sergeant, Azariah Dunham, Peter Schenck, Enos Kelsey, Joseph Borden, Frederick Frelinghuysen, and John Schureman as a Committee of Safety to control public affairs during the recess. Of these eleven members, seven were of the counties of Hunterdon and Somerset.

This was the first Committee of Safety of the province of New Jersey,—a body which came to be greatly feared by those inimical to the cause of America. During the times when the Congress was not in session this committee wielded extraordinary and almost unlimited power.* It does not appear, however, that it became necessary for the committee to exercise this power in any very important public business in the less than seven weeks which intervened between its formation and the reassembling of the Provincial Congress. During that interval the sessions of the committee were held at Princeton.

At its August session the Congress of New Jersey had provided for a new election of deputies from the counties of the province by the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

"*Whereas*, It is highly expedient, at a time when this Province is likely to be involved in all the horrors of a civil war, and when it has become absolutely necessary to increase the burthen of taxes already laid upon the good people of this colony for the just defense of their invaluable rights and privileges, that the inhabitants thereof should have frequent opportunities of renewing their choice and approbation of the Representatives in Provincial Congress. It is therefore *Resolved*, That the inhabitants in each county qualified to vote for Representatives in General Assembly do meet together at the places hereinafter mentioned on Thursday, the twenty-first day of September next, and then and there, by plurality of voices, elect and appoint any number not exceeding five substantial freeholders as Deputies, with full power to represent such County in Provincial Congress to be held at Trenton, in the County of Hunterdon, on Tuesday, the third day of October next."

The places designated for holding this election in Somerset and Hunterdon Counties were, respectively, "the Court-House in Hillsborough" and "the house of John Ringo in Amwell." The meetings were accordingly so held at the time specified, and resulted in the election of Hendrick Fisher, Cornelius Van Muliner, and Ruloffe Van Dyke for Somerset, and Samuel Tucker, John Mehelm, John Hart, Charles Stewart, and Augustine Stevenson for Hunterdon County.

The Provincial Congress of New Jersey, composed of the deputies then recently elected, as mentioned above, convened at Trenton on Tuesday, the 3d of October, 1775. No organization was effected on that day, as but few of the members were present;† but on

* Mr. Charles D. Deshler, in his excellent paper read before the New Brunswick Historical Club at its fifth anniversary, says of this Committee of Safety: "In effect it constituted a practical dictatorship, residing not in one man indeed, but in a majority vote of eleven or more persons, who were appointed by the Provincial Congress from time to time. Its members were invariably chosen by the deputies to the Provincial Congress from among their own number, and were men upon whom they could rely for courage, prudence, firmness, activity, and sagacity. They exercised, as a committee, all the powers intrusted to or assumed by the Provincial Congress, save that of legislation. They conducted all the correspondence and conferences with the Continental Congress and Provincial Congresses of the other colonies; they gave orders for the arrest of suspicious or disaffected persons; they tried and acquitted or condemned to imprisonment or detention men who were charged with disaffection or acting in concert with, or giving information to, the enemy; they kept expresses in constant readiness to forward intelligence with all speed; they appropriated public moneys, commissioned officers in the militia or in the corps of minute-men, held prisoners of war, settled controversies between officers, civil and military, acted as a Court of Admiralty, confiscated the property of those who aided and abetted the public enemy, took order for the general security of the Province and for its defense, and, in fine, they were the executive branch of the government, as the representatives of the power and authority of the Provincial Congress during its recess. All which they exercised (with an ability and integrity that has never been impeached) till they were superseded, in October, 1776, by the first Legislature under the new State Constitution (adopted July 2, 1776), which invested the Governor and a Council of twenty members with certain powers for a limited time under the title of 'The Governor and Council of Safety.'"

† "Tuesday, October 3, 1775.—Several Deputies returned to serve in this Congress for the respective Counties of this Colony assembled at Trenton, pursuant to the appointment of the late Provincial Congress.

"Wednesday, October 4, 1775.—The Congress again assembled, and, several other members attending, proceeded to the election of a President and Vice-President. . . ."—*Minutes of the Provincial Congress and Council of Safety*, 1775–76, p. 198.

the following day the body organized by the election of Samuel Tucker, of Hunterdon, as president, and Henry Fisher, of Somerset County, as vice-president. "John Mehelm, Esquire [of Hunterdon], at the request of Congress, consented to act as Secretary until a Secretary be chosen." On the 5th it was "*Resolved*, That William Paterson, Esquire [also of Somerset], be appointed Secretary to this Congress;" but, on the 9th, "Mr. Dunham having informed this Congress that he had seen Mr. Paterson, who had acquainted him that his business and circumstances would by no means admit of his officiating as Secretary, the Congress proceeded to the choice of a Secretary, when John Carey, Esq. [of Salem], was unanimously chosen Secretary, and Abraham Clark and Charles Stewart, Esquires, Assistant Secretaries." Thus, of the five principal officers of the Congress (composed of deputies from the thirteen counties of New Jersey), three were men of Hunterdon and Somerset. Forty-seven members from the several counties were present during the session.

The Congress, composed of these members so recently elected and fresh from among the people, was the first thoroughly representative body which had convened in New Jersey under the Revolutionary order of things. Says Mr. Deshler, in the address before cited,—

"Its powers were peculiar and undefined; . . . there was no limitation upon its powers by any instrument then existing to which its members or the people of the Province acknowledged fealty. They could and did imprison, exile, confiscate, lay taxes, emit money, exercise power over life and death, call out the militia, and levy war. . . . The session was a busy, earnest, and laborious one. The minutes of the Congress reveal the revolutionary state of the Province, the unrest and agitation that prevailed among the people, and the industrious preparation that the patriots were making for the war that they perceived was soon to roll towards them. The minutes also reveal the steady growth of the democratic principle of equality among the people, counting a man a man whether he owned property or whether he did not. Petitions flowed into the Congress on a multitude of subjects from every county and from nearly every township; from committees, municipal corporations, and individuals. . . . All these petitions received respectful consideration, and the action that was taken upon them was dispassionate, wise, independent, and dignified. Besides the consideration of these petitions, which, as a purely popular body, deriving its power, and even its very existence, from the will of the people, it could not, and did not, disregard, the Congress was engaged in receiving and scrutinizing the reports of the associations and committees that had been formed in the various townships and counties; in corresponding with the Continental Congress as to the raising, equipment, organization, footing, payment, and forwarding of troops, and with the Congresses and Committees of Safety of other colonies, and the county and township committees of the Province, on subjects pertaining to the general welfare; in examining into the state of the finances of the province and estimating the expenditures that would be required for the arming, equipment, and maintenance of the militia, etc., and for carrying on the government; in preparing ordinances for the regulation of the militia, for raising additional troops, for enforcing the former taxes and levying new ones, for raising money by the emission of bills of credit, and for the apprehension of deserters. Their attention was also largely occupied in examining and deciding upon complaints that were showered upon them denouncing loyalists and sympathizers with Great Britain, and in considering public and private grievances of every form and variety."

Among the business transacted by this Congress was the passage, on the 24th of October, of "An Ordinance for compelling the payment of the ten thousand pound tax from such persons as have refused to pay their quotas." The resolution levying this tax had been passed at the May session, and the subject had received further attention at the session held in August; notwithstanding which a large amount still remained uncollected,—payment being refused,—for which reason this ordinance was passed, authorizing more stringent measures against delinquents and directing the chairman or deputy chairman of any county committee to order the properly authorized persons "to make distress on the goods and chattels" of such delinquents, and to "make sale thereof at public vendue, giving five days' notice thereof by advertisement in such town or county."

But the most important of the measures taken at this session were those which related to the mustering and equipping of the military forces, and to raising the funds necessary for that purpose. One of these (passed October 28th) was "An Ordinance for regulating the Militia of New Jersey," which, after reciting in its preamble that "*Whereas*, The ordinances of the late Provincial Congress for regulating the Militia of this Colony have been found insufficient to answer the good purposes intended, and it appearing to be essentially necessary that some further regulations be adopted at this time of imminent danger," proceeded to adopt and direct such "further regulations" as were deemed necessary to accomplish the object for which the previous ordinances had been found insufficient,—viz., the enrollment in the militia of *all* able-bodied male inhabitants of the province between the ages of sixteen and fifty years (except those whose religious principles forbade them to bear arms), their muster, equipment, and instruction in military tactics under the command of proper officers. It was not materially different from the earlier ordinances passed for the same purpose, except that its requirements were more clearly defined, thorough, and peremptory, and that evasion or non-compliance was punished by severer penalties and forfeitures, and these to be rigidly and relentlessly enforced. One of the provisions of the ordinance was to the effect that every man enrolled in the militia "shall with all convenient speed *furnish himself* with a good musket or firelock and bayonet, sword or *tomahawk*, a steel ramrod, priming-wire and brush fitted thereto, a cartouch-box to contain twenty-three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints, and a knapsack, agreeable to the direction of the Continental Congress, under the forfeiture of two shillings for the want of a musket or firelock, and of one shilling for the want of the other above-enumerated articles"; also "that every person directed to be enrolled as above shall, at his place of abode, be provided with one pound of powder and three pounds of bullets of proper size to his musket or firelock."

The following extracts from the minutes of the Congress are given here as having reference to military matters at that time in Hunterdon and Somerset Counties:

October 4th.—"Mr. President laid before the Congress a letter from the Earl of Stirling, inclosing copies of some letters lately written by His Lordship on the subject of his having received a commission of Colonel of a Regiment of Militia [of Somerset County], together with the return of his Regiment."

October 11th.—"A petition from the Committee of Amwell, praying that the Third Regiment of the Militia of Hunterdon County may continue, but that the commissions of the field-officers be vacated, and that the Captains and subalterns may be allowed to choose field-officers, was read and ordered a second reading.

"A petition from a number of inhabitants of the lower part of Amwell, praying that the Third Regiment in the county of Hunterdon may be united to the First Regiment, commanded by Colonel Smith, was read and ordered a second reading.

"A petition from the inhabitants of the upper part of Amwell, praying that if any alteration be made in the Third Regiment of the Militia of Hunterdon, the petitioners may be united to the Fourth Regiment and not to the First Regiment, was read and ordered a second reading.

"A petition from Captain Imlay and Captain Gray, praying that the field-officers of the Third Regiment of Militia of Hunterdon may be continued, was read and ordered a second reading."

October 18th.—"*Resolved unanimously*, That the appointment of field-officers for the Third Regiment of Militia for the county of Hunterdon be confirmed and that the several regiments continue as directed by the late Congress."

October 23d.—"Mr. Fisher, from the committee appointed to examine what matters were referred over to this Congress by the late Provincial Congress or Committee of Safety, reported; . . . and some petitions from the county of Somerset respecting Colonel McDonald's appointment to the command of the Battalion of minute-men in that county. . . ."

October 28th.—"*Ordered*, That a commission do issue to John Taylor, Esq., as Second Major of the Fourth Regiment of Militia in Hunterdon County."

The purchase, for the province, of arms, ammunition, camp-equipage, artillery, and other military necessities, and the furnishing of funds for such purchase by the issuance of bills of credit, were provided for by an ordinance passed October 28th,* of which the preamble and most important sections were as follows:

"*Whereas*, It appears essentially necessary at this time of increasing danger that the inhabitants of this Colony should be furnished with ammunition and other military stores, and that this Colony should be put into some proper posture of defense:

"It is therefore *Resolved and Directed*, That Messrs. Samuel Tucker, Abraham Hunt, Joseph Ellis, and Alexander Chambers be, and they are hereby, appointed Commissioners for the Western Division; and that Hendrick Fisher, Azariah Dunham, Abraham Clark, and Samuel Potter be, and they are hereby, appointed Commissioners for the Eastern Division of this Colony; which said Commissioners, or the major part of them, are hereby authorized and directed to receive of the Treasurers of this Colony, for the time being, appointed by this Congress, or either of them, all such sum or sums of money as they shall from time to time find necessary to expend for the use of this Colony, pursuant to the resolutions hereinafter mentioned.

"*And it is further Resolved and Directed*, That the said commissioners be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to contract with artificers for, or otherwise purchase, three thousand stand of arms at any price not exceeding Three Pounds Seven Shillings each stand; and also to purchase ten tons of gunpowder, twenty tons of lead, one thousand cartouch-boxes, at any price not exceeding nine shillings each; a quantity of flints, brushes, priming-wire, and cartridge paper, not exceeding one hundred Pounds in value; two chests of medicine, not exceeding three hundred Pounds in value; four hundred tents, with camp-equipage, etc., not exceeding one thousand eight hundred and seventy Pounds in value; two thousand blankets, not exceeding fifteen hundred Pounds in value; a number of axes, spades, and other intrenching tools, not exceeding three hundred Pounds in value; and a train of artillery, not exceeding five hundred Pounds in value.†

"*And it is further Resolved and Directed*, That the said Commissioners do supply the troops of this Colony, when called into action in this or any of the neighbouring Colonies, with one month's subsistence, at one shilling per day per man, or provisions to that amount if necessary; *Provided*, That the expense of such subsistence doth not exceed the sum of one thousand four hundred Pounds in value; and one month's pay for the troops of this Colony, when called into actual service; *Provided*, That the Continental Congress do not make provision for the same; and provided also that the pay of such troops doth not exceed the sum of four thousand Pounds in value.

"*And it is further Resolved and Directed*, That the Treasurers of this Colony be, and they are hereby, required and enjoined to pay to the said Commissioners, or to the major part of them, or to their order, all such sum or sums of money as they may find necessary to expend for the purposes aforesaid; and the receipt or receipts from the said Commissioners, or a major part of them, shall be sufficient vouchers and discharges to the said Treasurers, or either of them, their executors and administrators, for all moneys by them paid pursuant to this ordinance.

"*And whereas*, It is absolutely necessary to provide a fund for defraying the above expense, it is therefore *Resolved and Directed*, That bills of credit to the amount of thirty thousand‡ Pounds, Proclamation money,§ be immediately prepared, printed, and made as follows, to wit: Five thousand seven hundred bills, each of the value of three Pounds; six thousand bills, each of the value of one Pound ten Shillings; four thousand bills, each of the value of fifteen Shillings; and three thousand bills, each of the value of six shillings; which bills shall be in the form following, to wit:

"'This bill, by an Ordinance of the Provincial Congress, shall pass current in all payments within the Colony of New Jersey for Proclamation Money: Dated the day of 1775,' and shall be impressed with such devices as the inspectors of the press hereinafter appointed shall direct; and when printed shall be delivered to Hendrick Fisher and Azariah Dunham, Esquires, of the Eastern Division, and to John Hart and John Carey, Esquires, of the Western Division, four of the signers thereof, in equal moieties; one moiety to be signed by the Treasurer and signers of the Eastern Division, and the other moiety by the Treasurer and signers of the Western Division. . . ."

The succeeding parts of the ordinance provided for the numbering, signing, countersigning, counting, and inspection of the bills, with various other details, all which were laid out and directed with great minuteness as a safeguard against the possibility of irregularity or fraud. And it was further provided by the ordinance that "for the better credit and effectual sinking of the said bills of credit there shall be assessed, levied, and raised on the several inhabitants of this colony, their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, the sum of ten thousand pounds annually in every of the years one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six"; . . . and the apportionment of this annual tax was made identical in the amounts assigned to each

* Minutes of the Provincial Congress and Council of Safety, 1775–76, p. 246.

† It was found that the articles named could not be purchased for the sums to which the Commissioners were limited; and thereupon, on the 10th of February, 1776, the Congress gave them unlimited authority to purchase, by the following action: "*Whereas*, By an ordinance of this Congress, passed at Trenton the 28th day of October last, the Commissioners therein named and appointed to purchase firearms and military stores were particularly restricted in the price to be paid for said firearms, whereby the manufactory thereof hath been greatly impeded; for the remedy whereof it is resolved unanimously that the said Commissioners have full power immediately to proceed in contracting for firearms upon the best terms in their power, without any limitation or restriction; and that this Congress will in convenient time pass an ordinance for that purpose."—*Minutes Provincial Congress and Council of Safety*, 1775–76, pp. 358, 359.

‡ The amount was raised to fifty thousand pounds by an ordinance passed Feb. 28, 1776.

§ Proclamation money was reckoned at seven shillings six pence to the dollar.

of the counties with that of the ten thousand pound tax, before mentioned, levied at the session of the preceding May.

The sum of one thousand pounds was voted "to encourage the erection of saltpetre-works in this colony"; and it was directed that this sum "be appropriated to the payment of a bounty of one shilling per pound over and above the market price for any quantity not exceeding twenty thousand weight of good merchantable saltpetre which shall be made and manufactured in this colony on or before the first day of January, 1777; *Provided*, That the Continental Congress shall not offer the like premium for saltpetre manufactured in any of the United Colonies."

The question of the enlistment and organization of two battalions of soldiers in New Jersey for the Continental service was among the business brought before the Congress at this session. It originated in the receipt, on the 13th of October, of a letter from the president of the Continental Congress to the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, being as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1775.

"GENTLEMEN,—Some late intelligence,* laid before Congress, seems to render it absolutely necessary, for the protection of our liberties and the safety of our lives, to raise several new battalions, and therefore the Congress have come into the inclosed resolutions, which I am ordered to transmit to you. The Congress have the firmest confidence that from your experienced zeal in this great cause, you will exert your utmost endeavors to carry the said resolutions into execution with all possible expedition.

"The Congress have agreed to furnish the men with a hunting-shirt, not exceeding the value of one dollar and one-third of a dollar, and a blanket, provided these can be procured, but these are not to be made part of the terms of enlistment.

"I am, gentlemen,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"JOHN HANCOCK,

"*President.*"

"By order of Congress, I forward you forty-eight commissions for the captains and subaltern officers in the New Jersey Battalions.

"TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION OF NEW JERSEY."

The resolutions of the Continental Congress referred to in Mr. Hancock's letter were passed by that body on the 9th and 12th of October, recommending to the Congress of New Jersey that it should "immediately raise, at the expense of the continent, two battalions, consisting of eight companies," of men for the service, and specifying the manner in which they were to be enlisted and officered and the pay and allowances they would receive.

A reply was at once sent (October 13th) to the Continental Congress, expressing the desire of the Congress of New Jersey to promote the common interests of the colonies as far as lay in their power, and to raise the troops as desired, but objecting to the manner in which the field-officers for the proposed battalions were to be appointed. This disagreement resulted in some further correspondence, and the matter was afterwards satisfactorily arranged; but in the mean time the Congress of New Jersey passed the following resolution,† which was ordered to be immediately published in the form of an advertisement,—viz.:

"IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS HELD AT TRENTON

"THE 26TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1775.

"*Whereas*, The Honorable Continental Congress have recommended to this Congress that there be immediately raised in this Colony, at the expence of the Continent, two Battalions, consisting of eight companies each, and each company to consist of sixty-eight privates, and officered with one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, four Sergeants, and four Corporals, on the following conditions: That the privates be enlisted for a year, at the rate of five dollars per calendar month, liable to be discharged at any time on allowing one month's pay extraordinary; that, each of the privates be allowed, instead of a bounty, a felt hat, a pair of yarn stockings, and a pair of shoes,—the men to find their own arms; that each captain and other commissioned officer while in the recruiting service of this Continent, or on their march to join the army, shall be allowed two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar per week for their subsistence; and that the men who enlist shall, each of them, whilst in quarters, be allowed one dollar per week, and one dollar and one-third of a dollar when on their march to join the army, for the same purpose [here follows the prescribed form of enlistment].

"This Congress, desirous to carry into execution the above resolution of the Continental Congress, do resolve that warrants be issued to proper persons for immediately raising the said two Battalions, consisting of eight companies each, and each company of sixty-eight privates, and officered with one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, four Sergeants, and four Corporals, on the terms aforesaid; which sergeants, corporals, and privates to be enlisted shall be able-bodied freemen. And it is further directed that, when any company shall be enlisted, the persons having warrants for raising the same shall cause a muster to be had thereof, in the presence of either Elias Dayton, Azariah Dunham, Joseph Ellis, or John Mehelm, Esquires, who are hereby appointed muster masters to review the said companies. . . . And it is hereby recommended to the inhabitants of this Colony to be aiding and assisting, as far as their influence extends, in raising the aforesaid levies. . . ."

On the 28th of October the Provincial Congress passed a resolution recommending to the Continental Congress the appointment and commissioning of the following-named field-officers for the two battalions to be raised in New Jersey,—viz.: For the Eastern Battalion, the Earl of Stirling colonel, William Winds lieutenant-colonel, and William De Hart major; for the Western Battalion, William Maxwell colonel, Israel Shrieve lieutenant-colonel, and David Ray major. These appointments were soon after made, and commissions issued by direction of the Continental Congress.

The Provincial Congress adjourned on the 28th of October, "to meet at New Brunswick on the first Tuesday in April next, unless sooner convened by the President, Vice-President, or the Committee of Safety." The gentlemen appointed to form this committee, to act for the public welfare in the recess of this Congress, were Samuel Tucker, Hendrick Fisher, John Hart, Abraham Clark, Lewis Ogden, Joseph Holmes, John Mehelm, Isaac Pearson, John Pope, Azariah Dunham, John Dennis, Augustine Stevenson, Ruloff Van Dyke. Six of these thirteen members were from Hunterdon and Somerset Counties.

The Committee held a five days' session at Princeton, from the 9th to the 13th of January, 1776, at which a number of Tories and disaffected persons

* Unfavorable intelligence from the Canadian expedition under Gens. Schuyler and Montgomery.

† Minutes of the Provincial Congress and Council of Safety, 1775–76, p. 233.

were severely dealt with, and provision was made for the erection of beacons and the keeping of express-riders in constant readiness to convey intelligence in case of alarm from invasion or other causes, but no important action is found having special reference to Hunterdon or Somerset Counties. They saw fit, however, to call an extra session of the Provincial Congress, as appears by the following extract from their minutes, dated January 12th,—viz.:

"This Committee received several resolutions and determinations of the Continental Congress respecting raising one new battalion in this Province, erecting and establishing a Court of Admiralty, advising the forming some useful regulations respecting the Continental forces raised in this Colony; which requisitions, together with many other important concerns, render the speedy meeting of the Congress of this province absolutely necessary. This Committee have therefore appointed the meeting of said Congress to be at New Brunswick on Wednesday, the thirty-first day of this instant, January."

The Congress accordingly met at the time and place designated, and commenced business on the 1st of February.

The recruitment of the two battalions which Congress at its previous session had ordered to be raised had proceeded successfully and with rapidity. Lord Stirling, having been commissioned colonel of the First or Eastern battalion, had taken with him to it several of the officers and a considerable number of the men of the Somerset County regiment of militia, which he had previously commanded, and he found very little difficulty in filling the ranks of his new command. Col. Maxwell's (Western) battalion was recruited with nearly equal facility. In the last week of November (1775) Stirling established his headquarters at Elizabethtown to fill his battalion to the maximum, six companies of it having previously been ordered to garrison the fort in the Highlands on the Hudson River. Lieut.-Col. Winds was soon after stationed, with a part of the battalion, at Perth Amboy. Col. Maxwell's battalion was ordered to the vicinity of the Hudson River, and both the Eastern and Western battalions having been filled, or nearly so, were mustered into the Continental service in December.* It does not appear, however, that they were fully armed and equipped when so mustered, as is shown (at least in regard to the Western battalion) by the following action taken by the Provincial Congress† at New Brunswick, on the third day of its session, Feb. 2, 1776,—viz.:

"*Whereas*, The Continental Congress have ordered Colonel Maxwell's battalion to march to Canada as soon as the men can be furnished with arms and other articles absolutely essential; and *whereas*, arms are extremely scarce, and indeed impossible to be procured in time for the equipment of said battalion without making application to the several Counties in this Province: *Resolved*, That the Committees, or other public bodies, in whose hands any of the New Jersey Provincial arms and accoutrements are deposited [are requested?] to deliver the same to the commanding officer of said battalion, or his order; of whom they are required to take vouchers, with the valuation of said arms, etc., there under written; and that this Congress will either immediately pay for said arms, agreeable to appointment, or replace them as soon as possible, whichever the said Committees or public bodies shall think most proper.

"This Congress do, in the most strong and explicit manner, recommend to every private person who has arms fit for immediate use to dispose of the same for the purpose above mentioned."

And the Congress, on the same day, ordered to be sent "to the commanding officers and chairmen of the several county committees in the province" a circular-letter in these words:

"GENTLEMEN,—The late repulse at Quebec‡ requires every exertion of the friends of American freedom, in consequence whereof Colonel Maxwell's battalion is ordered to march forthwith, and the Continental Congress have applied to our body urging the greatest dispatch in procuring arms and necessaries for this expedition. Therefore, in pursuance of the aforesaid application, we request you, gentlemen, to use the utmost diligence and activity in collecting all the public arms belonging to your county, being your proportion of the Provincial arms unsold. Dispatch in this case is quite necessary, as, no doubt, the arms are distributed in the hands of the associators, it will be necessary that every officer do his part. The value of the arms will be paid in money, or the number be replaced, and the expenses of collecting and forwarding them punctually discharged. We put you to this trouble with regret; but the necessity of the measure must apologise. You will have the arms collected in your county valued by good men and sent to Burlington or Trenton, under the care of such officer of Colonel Maxwell's battalion as may be the bearer hereof."

That some of the arms for the New Jersey battalions were supplied by New York appears from the record of the proceedings of the Continental Congress, which body on the 2d of January, 1776,

"*Resolved*, . . . That the hundred stand of arms supplied by the Colony of New York for the New Jersey Battalion be paid for by the Convention of New Jersey; and that, in order to enable the said Convention to make such payment, as well as to furnish such of the men belonging to the said Battalions as are yet unprovided with arms, the further sum of one thousand dollars be advanced to the said Convention, and that the price of the arms be deducted out of the wages of the privates belonging to said Battalions."

That a great scarcity of ammunition as well as of arms existed among the men of the two battalions appears by the following extract from the minutes of the Congress, dated February 1st,—viz.:

"Lieut.-Col. Winds informed this Congress that he was stationed at Perth Amboy with a part of the Eastern battalion of the Continental forces raised in this Colony, and that he was destitute of ammunition, and thought it not improbable he might soon have occasion for a supply. And this Congress being informed that the County of Somerset had a quantity of powder in store, and the County of Middlesex a quantity of lead,—in consideration whereof: *Ordered*, That Mr. President request the Chairman of the Committee of Somerset to furnish Colonel Winds with four quarter casks of powder; and that he also request the Chairman of the Committee of the County of Middlesex to furnish Colonel Winds with 150 pounds of lead; and that the said powder and lead shall be replaced in some convenient time."

The Committees promptly acceded to this request, as appears from the minutes, dated February 10th,—viz.:

"On a requisition from Lord Stirling, the Committee of Elizabethtown have furnished him with six thousand cartridges, Somerset county four

* These two battalions were the first troops of New Jersey which actually took the field. Lord Stirling was of Somerset County, and one of its leading citizens, while Gen. Maxwell bore nearly the same relation to Hunterdon County, although he resided a short distance outside her boundaries.

† Minutes of the Provincial Congress and Council of Safety, 1775–76, pp. 341, 342.

‡ The unsuccessful assault on the defenses of that town, in the morning of Dec. 31, 1775, by the American forces under Montgomery and Arnold, in which the first-named gallant officer lost his life and the latter was severely wounded.

quarter casks of powder, Woodbridge a considerable quantity, and Brunswick one hundred and fifty weight of lead. Our militia are very illy supplied with ammunition; those who have granted the above supplies are therefore very desirous that they be immediately replaced."

This extract is from a communication sent by the Provincial Congress on the date named to the Continental Congress asking for "ten tons of gunpowder and twenty tons of lead, or as much as may be spared," out of a large quantity reported to have then recently arrived at Philadelphia. The request was granted to the extent of half a ton of powder, and out of this the quantity borrowed of Somerset County, Brunswick, Woodbridge, and Elizabeth was replaced.

In consequence of the unfavorable result of the military operations in Canada, and the strong probability (indicated in letters from Gen. Washington to Congress) that Gen. Howe intended to evacuate his uncomfortable position at Boston and move his forces thence by sea to New York, as also the knowledge that Sir Henry Clinton had embarked from England on a secret expedition, whose probable destination was New York, a greater degree of activity was infused into military measures in general, and especially to those having reference to the defense of the middle colonies. The Continental Congress having resolved in January, 1776, that it was necessary to raise a number of additional battalions, assigned the raising of one of these to the province of New Jersey, and recommended to the Provincial Congress that it should take immediate steps to that end. Accordingly, on the 5th of February, the last-named Congress passed a resolution to raise a battalion, in addition to the two previously raised, to be enlisted, organized, and officered in the same manner (except that each of its eight companies should be composed of seventy-eight instead of sixty-eight privates), and, like the others, to be employed in the Continental service. Company officers for the battalion were appointed by the Congress of New Jersey, but the field-officers were to be appointed and commissioned by the Continental Congress. The Provincial Congress also resolved, February 13th,

"That Col. Dunbar, who lives in the Eastern Division of New Jersey, be recommended to the Honorable Continental Congress as a person well qualified to be appointed joint commissary with Col. Lowrey, who lives in West Jersey, for the Third Battalion, now raising, and such as shall be raised in this Colony in the future."

Col. Lowrey was a resident of Flemington, Hunterdon Co., and, receiving the appointment of commissary, performed most valuable services to the American cause during the war.

The rapid progress made in raising the Third Battalion is indicated by the following extract from a letter written by President Tucker to the Continental Congress on the 24th of February, only nineteen days after the passage of the resolution ordering the battalion to be raised,—viz.: "I am likewise to request that commissions may be sent for the officers of the Third Battalion, as some of the companies are already full and others in a fair way."

The ever-present difficulty—scarcity of arms—was an obstacle to the new battalion, as it had been in the cases of the others, and of all troops being raised at that time. This is made apparent by the tenor of a letter sent by the New Jersey Congress to the Continental Congress, dated February 10th, from which is quoted the following:

"Gentlemen,—Sensible of the importance that the battalions raised in this Province should be as speedily as possible furnished with arms, we collected for the supply of the First and Second Battalions all the arms fit for service that could be obtained in this Province. We have therefore no resource of providing arms for the Third Battalion but from our own manufactories, or importation. How soon they can be manufactured is uncertain; and we have no present prospect of receiving them from abroad. But, being informed that two thousand stand have lately been imported, and that they are within your disposal, we should be glad that part of them may be ordered for the use of the Third Battalion, unless some more immediate public service calls for them. We beg leave to propose whether it would not be advisable to clothe the battalions now raising in uniform, deducting the expence attending it out of the men's wages. . . ."

The pressing need of blankets for the troops is also shown by this entry on the congressional minutes dated March 1st:

"This Congress, sensible of the extreme scarcity of blankets now wanted for Continental forces, do recommend it to all the inhabitants of this colony who may have any good blankets that they can possibly spare to dispose of the same to the commissary on reasonable terms for the use of said forces."

On the 13th of February, Congress resolved "that a train of artillery, consisting of twelve pieces, be immediately purchased for the use of this Colony"; and on the 2d of March an ordinance was passed directing that two complete artillery companies be immediately raised for the defense of the colony, "one to be stationed in the Eastern and one in the Western Division thereof, . . . to be disposed of in this Colony as the Congress, Committee of Safety, Brigadier-General of the Division to which they respectively belong shall direct; each company to be commanded by a Captain, Captain-Lieutenant, First and Second Lieutenants; and to consist of a Fire-worker, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Bombardier, and fifty matrosses, all of whom are to be able-bodied freemen, and to be enlisted for one year, unless sooner discharged." The commissioned officers appointed for these companies were Frederick Frelinghuysen captain,* Daniel Neil captain-lieutenant, Thomas Clark first lieutenant, and John Heard second lieutenant of the Eastern Company, and Samuel Hugg captain, Thomas Newark captain-lieutenant, John Westcott first lieutenant, and Joseph Dayton second lieutenant of the Western Company. A company of riflemen was also ordered to be raised, to be joined to Col. Maxwell's (Second Continental) battalion. And

* Capt. Frelinghuysen soon after resigned his commission, and thereupon his artillery company was disbanded, as is shown by an ordinance passed Aug. 21, 1776, ordering the payment of certain demands, among them being: "To Frederick Frelinghuysen £61 13s. 2d., being the balance due to him and men by him enlisted for the eastern company of artillery, who were discharged upon his resignation."—*Min. Prov. Cong.*, 1776, p. 575.

it was ordered (February 3d) that, as Lord Stirling, previously colonel of the First Regiment of militia in the county of Somerset, had been appointed to a command in the Continental army, "Stephen Hunt, Esq., be colonel, Abraham Ten Eyck, Esq., lieutenant-colonel, James Linn, Esq., first major, and Derrick Meddagh, Esq., second major of the said regiment, and that their commissions be made out accordingly."

In view of the probability, as before mentioned, that Gen. Howe was about to move his army to occupy New York, and the expected arrival, by sea, of a force under Sir Henry Clinton, a considerable number of Continental and provincial troops had been ordered to that city, and among these the battalion of Lord Stirling, who received orders to that effect about the 1st of February, and moved his command from Elizabethtown to New York on the 5th and 6th of that month.* On the 15th of February the Congress of New Jersey received a communication from the president of the Continental Congress, dated February 12th, asking this province to send a force of minute-men to New York. Its tenor was as follows:

"GENTLEMEN,—The arrival of troops at New York, the importance of that place to the welfare of America, and the necessity of throwing up a number of works to prevent our enemies from landing and taking post there, render it necessary that a number of troops should immediately join Maj.-Gen. Lee; I am therefore desired to apply to you, and request you would, with all possible expedition, send detachments of your minute-men equal to a battalion, under proper officers, and well armed and accoutred, to New York, there to be under command of Gen. Lee. Your approved zeal in the cause of your country gives me the strongest assurance that you will with alacrity embrace this opportunity of giving aid to your neighbors, and that your people will cheerfully engage in a service by which they will not only render a very essential service to their country, but also have an opportunity of acquiring military skill and knowledge in the construction of field-works and the method of fortifying and entrenching camps, by which they will be the better able, when occasion calls, to defend their rights and liberties."

Upon the receipt of which the Provincial Congress resolved unanimously,

"That the above requisition be complied with, and that detachments of minute-men, properly accoutred, equal to a battalion in the Continental service, be immediately made, and marched to New York, under the command of Charles Stewart, Esq., colonel, Mark Thompson, Esq., lieutenant-colonel, Frederick Frelinghuysen and Thomas Henderson, Esqrs., majors."

But again the scarcity of arms presented a serious difficulty, and this time it proved an insuperable obstacle to the desired movement of the troops, as is explained by the following extract from the minutes of the Continental Congress, dated February 22d,—viz.:

"A delegate from New Jersey having informed Congress that the regiment of militia ordered by the Convention of that Colony to march to the defense of New York, in consequence of the resolve of Congress of the 12th of this month, were not sufficiently armed, and that they could not be furnished with arms unless the Congress supplied them, and as this Congress have not arms to spare,—those they have being necessary for arming the battalions in the Continental service: Therefore, *Resolved*, that the march of said battalion of militia be countermanded."

One week after the marching orders to the New Jersey minute-men were thus countermanded, the several organizations of minute-men in the colony were disbanded by action of the Provincial Congress, which on the 29th of February passed an ordinance in which it was directed

"That all the minute-men heretofore embodied in the several parts of this Colony be immediately dissolved, and incorporated with the militia, in the several companies in the district in which they respectively reside, as though such minute-men had never been raised. . . ."

The principal reasons for this action, as enumerated in the preamble to the ordinance, were that large numbers of the members of minute-men organizations had enlisted in the Continental service, thereby greatly reducing the companies and battalions, and so placing them in a condition in which they could not "answer the design of their institution," and that "our defense, under God, chiefly depends upon a well-regulated militia." Thus the "minute-men" organizations of New Jersey ceased to exist, never having had an opportunity to perform any of the peculiar services for which they were formed.

The Congress of New Jersey adjourned on the 2d of March, 1776, having previously† passed an ordinance, in which it was "*Resolved and directed*, That there be a new choice of Deputies to serve in Provincial Congress, for every County of this Colony, on the fourth Monday in May yearly, and every year," thus establishing regular annual elections of deputies instead of the special elections called, as they had previously been, at the pleasure of Congress.

The elections were held at the time specified, and resulted in the choice of Philemon Dickinson, John Allen, Samuel Tucker, John Hart, and John Mehelm for Hunterdon, and Frederick Frelinghuysen, William Paterson, John Witherspoon, Jacob R. Hardenbergh, and James Linn for Somerset County. These, with fifty-five deputies from the other counties, assembled in Provincial Congress at Burlington, and organized on the 11th of that month by electing Samuel Tucker, of Hunterdon, president, and William Paterson, of Somerset County, secretary.

At this session a great amount of business was transacted, a large proportion of which was included in the measures taken for raising, organizing, and forwarding troops. These measures will not be noticed in detail here, but the most important of them will be mentioned incidentally in succeeding pages, in connection with the military events of which the year 1776 was so fruitful. But the most notable action taken at this session was that which transformed New Jersey from a colony into an independent State by the adoption of a State constitution on the 2d of July. And it is worthy of note that when the vote was taken upon the immediate adoption and confirma-

* In a letter addressed by Lord Stirling to the president of Congress, dated New York, Feb. 19, 1776, he says,—

"SIR,—On the 14th instant I informed you of having received Gen. Lee's orders to march with my regiment to this place. I accordingly marched the next morning with four companies from Elizabethtown, and arrived here the next day, as soon as the ice permitted us to cross Hudson's River. The other four companies followed the next day."—*Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society*, vol. ii. p. 129.

† February 28th.

tion of this constitution, John Mehelm, who voted for, and William Paterson, who voted against, that proposition, were the only members of the Hunterdon and Somerset delegations who answered the roll-call of deputies.

On the 17th of July the Congress ratified the Declaration of Independence by the adoption of this resolution,—viz.:

"*Whereas*, The Honorable Continental Congress have declared the United Colonies Free and Independent States: We, the Deputies of New Jersey in Provincial Congress assembled, do resolve and declare that we will support the freedom and independence of the said States with our lives and fortunes, and with the whole force of New Jersey."

And on the following day it was by the same body

"*Resolved*, That this House from henceforth, instead of the style and title of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, do adopt and assume the style and title of the Convention of the State of New Jersey."

On the same day (July 18th) an ordinance was passed defining the crime of treason against the State of New Jersey, and making it punishable "in like manner as by the ancient laws of this State,"—that is, by the infliction of the penalty of death.

The old colonial Legislature of New Jersey had held its sessions and (nominally) exercised its functions in 1775 until the 6th of December in that year, when Governor Franklin prorogued the House, and this proved to be its dissolution. The Governor, who was notoriously inimical to the American cause, issued his proclamation in the following May, calling a session on June 20th, but this was met by prompt action on the part of the Provincial Congress, which, on the 14th of June,

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Congress the Proclamation of William Franklin, late Governor of New Jersey, bearing date on the thirtieth day of May last, in the name of the King of Great Britain, appointing a meeting of the General Assembly to be held on the twentieth day of this instant June, ought not to be obeyed."

This action had the desired effect; the colonial Legislature never reassembled. On the 16th of June the Congress

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Congress the said William Franklin, Esquire, by such proclamation, has acted in direct contempt and violation of the resolve of the Continental Congress of the fifteenth of May last. That in the opinion of this Congress the said William Franklin, Esquire, has discovered himself to be an enemy to the liberties of this country; and that measures ought to be immediately taken for securing the person of the said William Franklin, Esquire."

On the same day orders were issued to Col. Nathaniel Heard, of the First Battalion of Middlesex militia, to wait on the Governor, to offer him a parole, by which he was to agree to remain quietly at Princeton, Bordentown, or on his farm at Rancocus (whichever he might elect), and, in case of his refusal to sign this parole, to arrest him. On the 17th, Col. Heard and Maj. Deare proceeded to Amboy, waited on the Governor, offered him the parole, and, upon his refusal to sign it, surrounded his house with a guard of sixty men to hold him prisoner until further orders were received from Congress. The orders came to remove the Governor to Burlington, and he was accordingly taken there. Upon examination he was adjudged a violent enemy to his country and a dangerous person, and he was then placed in custody of Lieut.-Col. Bowes Read to await orders from the Continental Congress. On the 25th of June orders were received to send him, under guard, to Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, who was requested, in case of Franklin's refusal to sign a parole, to treat him as a prisoner, agreeably to the resolutions of Congress applying to such cases. He was accordingly sent to Connecticut, placed in custody of Governor Trumbull, and never returned to this State. This was the end of the civil authority of King George in New Jersey.

The constitution adopted on the 2d of July, 1776, vested the government of the State in a Governor,* Legislative Council, and General Assembly, the members of the Council and Assembly to be chosen for the first time on the second Tuesday in the following August, and afterwards, annually, on the second Tuesday in October. The members elected in 1776, in conformity to these provisions, met in October of that year, and organized as the first Legislature of New Jersey under the State constitution, succeeding to the powers and functions of the Provincial Congress and the Convention of the State of New Jersey, and continuing to exercise those powers as a permanent body.

Although New Jersey had been actively engaged in military preparations from the time when the warlike news from Lexington sped across her hills and streams, it was not until the winter and spring of 1776—the time when Washington sent his warning that the British commander in Boston was probably contemplating the movement of his forces to New York—that the people of this province began to realize the immediate danger of actual invasion, and that the lapse of a few weeks might whiten their valleys and highlands with the tents of a hostile army.

It has already been mentioned that when the designs of Gen. Howe became apparent the battalion of New Jersey Continental troops under Lord Stirling was moved from Elizabethtown to New York, and that a regiment of minute-men under Col. Charles Stewart was ordered to march "with all possible expedition" to the same place, but was prevented from doing so by lack of the necessary arms. On the 1st of March, 1776, the Continental Congress commissioned Lord Stirling a brigadier-general, and immediately afterwards he assumed command of all the troops at New York, Gen. Lee having been ordered to other duty. On the 20th of March the force under Stirling's command† comprised his own New

* The constitution provided that the Governor should be elected annually by the Council and Assembly in joint ballot.

† In the evening of the 20th the command was assumed by Lord Stirling's senior, Brig.-Gen. Thompson, who had then just arrived from Philadelphia. A few days later, however, he was ordered to Canada, and the command again devolved on Lord Stirling.

Jersey battalion (about five hundred men, sick and well), five hundred minute-men from Dutchess and Westchester Cos., N. Y., about two hundred New Jersey militia,* and two Connecticut regiments, under Cols. Ward and Waterbury, numbering in the aggregate about one thousand men, whose term of service was then within a few days of its expiration. All of this force, except the necessary guards, was at that time employed in the erection of defensive works in and around New York and on Long Island, "assisted by about one thousand of the inhabitants of the city, who turned out on this occasion with great alacrity, the inhabitants and negroes taking their tour of duty regularly." The force was immediately afterwards augmented by two other regiments from Connecticut, under Cols. Dyar and Williams.

For eight months following the time when Gen. Washington assumed command† of the American forces his army lay in fortified camps encircling the British post in Boston, which place he was fully determined to occupy, though he preferred to do so by forcing the enemy to evacuate rather than to risk the chances of battle. At first the British commander felt secure and confident of his ability to continue his occupation of the city, but, in the winter of 1775–76, Washington discovered strong indications of an intention on the part of the enemy to withdraw, and he so notified the Continental Congress. He relaxed none of his vigilance, however, but pushed his military preparations with energy. The final movement which compelled the evacuation was the occupation and fortifying of Dorchester Heights during the night of the 4th and 5th of March. The morning of the 5th revealed to the astonished eyes of Gen. Howe a formidable line of earthworks upon the crest, with cannon mounted on the ramparts commanding his position; and from that moment he resolved on an immediate evacuation of the city. He prepared for a real or feigned attack, however, by ordering Earl Percy with a corps of two thousand four hundred men to cross in transports to Dorchester Point and make a night assault on the rebel works. Washington was fully prepared to receive him, but there arose a furious gale of wind, which rendered it impracticable for the British troops to cross. The storm continued with unabated violence through all the next day, and the attack was finally abandoned.

On the 7th, Howe called a council of war, at which it was decided to evacuate the place without delay. He had threatened to burn the town if his army was molested in its departure, and the terrified inhabitants (largely composed of loyalists) waited on him, imploring him to spare it. The result was a promise on the part of the British commander to leave the town unmolested if Washington would allow him to depart in quiet. The American general, not unwilling to avoid bloodshed and the destruction of the place, tacitly consented; and so, on the morning of Sunday, March 17th, the British troops marched to the wharves and, embarking, took their final departure. The fleet dropped down the bay to Nantasket Roads, where it lay at anchor for ten days, and then put to sea.

Although it was announced that the British fleet, with Howe's army on board, was bound for Halifax, there to await reinforcements from England, Gen. Washington suspected that its real destination was New York, and, leaving a sufficient force to occupy Boston, he put his army in motion for the former city, and arrived there in person on the 14th of April. He at once commenced active preparations for repelling the expected enemy by strengthening the defensive works already erected by Lee and Lord Stirling, by constructing additional fortifications at several points, by a thorough reorganization of his forces, and by laying before Congress the urgent necessity of providing reinforcements.

On the 3d of June the Continental Congress resolved "That a flying camp be immediately established in the middle colonies, and that it consist of ten thousand men, . . ." to be made up of militia furnished by Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware; and on the same day "*Resolved*, That thirteen thousand eight hundred militia be employed to reinforce the army at New York," of which number the quota assigned to New Jersey was three thousand three hundred men. On the 14th of June the Congress of New Jersey passed an ordinance directing that this number of men, in forty companies, to compose five battalions, all to form one brigade, to be "immediately got in readiness and marched to New York under the command of a brigadier-general," the battalions to be raised by voluntary enlistment, to continue in service till the 1st of December following, unless sooner discharged. The quotas assigned to each of the counties, and the field-officers appointed to the command of the several battalions, were as follows:

One battalion to be made up of three companies from each of the counties of Bergen and Essex, and two companies from Burlington. Officers: Philip Van Cortland, Colonel; David Brearly, Lieutenant-Colonel; Richard Dey, Major.

One battalion of four companies from each of the counties of Middlesex and Monmouth. Officers: Nathaniel Heard, Colonel; David Forman, Lieutenant-Colonel; Thomas Henderson, Major.

One battalion of four companies each from Morris and Sussex. Officers: Ephraim Martin, Colonel; John Munson, Lieutenant-Colonel; Cornelius Ludlow, Major.

One battalion composed of two companies from each of the counties of Burlington, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem. Officers: Silas Newcomb, Colonel; Bowes Reed, Lieutenant-Colonel; ——, Major.

* Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society, vol. ii. pp. 151, 152.
† At Cambridge, July 12, 1775.

One battalion composed of three companies from Somerset and five companies from Hunterdon County. Officers: Stephen Hunt, Colonel; Philip Johnston, Lieutenant-Colonel; Joseph Phillips, Major. Dr. Cornelius Baldwin was appointed surgeon of this battalion.

Joseph Reed was appointed brigadier-general and assigned to the brigade formed of these five battalions, but for some cause which does not appear he did not assume the command, and on the 21st of June the Congress "*Ordered*, That the President write to General Livingston and inform him that it is the desire of Congress that he would take the command of the militia destined for New York." He declined to accept it, however, and on the 25th of the same month Col. Nathaniel Heard, of Middlesex, was appointed brigadier-general and placed in command of the brigade, which, under him, was soon after marched to reinforce the army at New York. But on the 24th of July a letter addressed by Gen. Washington to the Convention of New Jersey* was read before that body, informing them "that the brigade under General Heard was far from being complete, and urging the necessity of raising and forwarding the new levies destined to reinforce the army at New York"; whereupon it was by the Convention "*Ordered*, That a letter be written to General Washington informing that several companies were on their way to join the brigade; and that this Convention will use its utmost efforts to furnish its quota, and to give His Excellency such other aid as the weal of the United States may require and the condition of this State will admit."

When the British commander, Gen. Howe, evacuated Boston, in March, 1776, he sailed with his forces to Halifax, as had been announced, with the intention of awaiting there the arrival of reinforcements from England. But, as these did not arrive at or near the time when they were expected, he became wearied by the delay, and on the 10th of June set sail from that port with the troops of his command, bound for Sandy Hook, where a part of the force arrived on the 25th of the same month, and were soon followed by others, including the commanding general, who disembarked his army on Staten Island to await the arrival of the squadron from England, under command of his brother, Admiral Lord Howe, who entered the bay with part of his fleet on the 12th of July; but it was not until the middle of August that the last of the reinforcements arrived.

The appearance of Howe's forces on Staten Island caused great consternation throughout New Jersey,† particularly in the eastern portion of the State, and this alarm was greatly increased and intensified when the bay and all the adjacent waters became black with the almost innumerable ships of the British fleet. The Tory element, too, which was by no means inconsiderable in numbers, became at once rampant, and was especially aggressive in the counties of Monmouth and Hunterdon. With reference to the Tory bands in the former county, the Provincial Congress, on the 26th of June, ordered that Col. Charles Read, with two companies of Burlington militia, proceed to capture them, taking also for the purpose all the militia of Monmouth County if found necessary. And, with regard to Hunterdon, the Convention, on the same day, took action as follows:

"*Whereas*, it appears, from authentick information, that certain disaffected persons in the County of Hunterdon have confederated for the purpose of opposing the measures of the Continental and Provincial Congresses, and have even proceeded to acts of open and daring violence; have plundered and robbed the house of Captain Jones; have beaten, wounded, and otherwise abused the friends of freedom in said County, and now publickly declare that they will take up arms and engage in behalf of the King of Great Britain, the avowed and implacable enemy of the United Colonies; In order to put an effectual stop to a combination so hostile and dangerous, It is resolved unanimously, That Lieutenant-Colonel Ten Eick and Major Berry take to their aid such a number of the militia, properly officered and armed, of the Counties of Hunterdon and Somerset, as they may think necessary, and proceed without delay to the said County of Hunterdon, in order to apprehend such insurgents and disaffected persons as this Congress shall direct."

Under the above resolution, Col. Ten Eyck received the following instructions, signed by the president of the Congress:

"Col. Abraham Ten Eick,—You are hereby ordered to apprehend John Vaught, Joseph Lee, Thomas Swindle, George Cyphers, Jr., Peter Cyphers, John Day, William Hunt, Jr., Jonathan Hunt, John Hunt, John Seal, Jr., Herman Millham, Christopher Vaught, James MacCord, George Casner, Thomas Buskirk, Frederick Frittz, Peter Abgar, Daniel Hunt, George Updike,‡ John Horpence, Philip Forker, Christopher Dilts, Bartholomew Thatcher, Samuel Slater, Edward Taylor, and John Taylor, all of whom you are to keep under strong guard, and to bring before this Congress, or Committee of Safety during their recess; to deliver them to the keeper of the common gaol of Trenton, who is hereby commanded to keep them in close and safe confinement until this Congress, or Committee of Safety, shall take further orders therein."

* Minutes of the Provincial Congress and Council of Safety, 1775–76, p. 518.

† In the "Minutes of the Provincial Congress and Council of Safety," under date June, 1776, is found the following: "Congress received a letter from Col. Taylor, of Monmouth, dated 10 o'clock in the forenoon of this day, informing that nineteen sail of the enemy's fleet [meaning the ships of *Gen.* Howe from Halifax, and not the men-of-war under *Admiral* Howe] lies at the Hook, and forty-five in sight; read and filed. *Ordered*, That the President write to the Continental Congress inclosing a copy of the above letter, and requesting a supply of powder." And in the proceedings of the same day is the following: "Certain advice being received of the arrival of General Howe at Sandy Hook: *Ordered*, That all officers who have enlisted men properly armed, under the late ordinance for raising three thousand three hundred men within this Colony, proceed immediately with such numbers as they have collected, or can collect, without delay to New York, assigning a due proportion of officers to the men, that they may be ready, and leaving other officers, as occasion may require, to collect the remainder. All officers, paymasters, and others are required to be diligent in their respective stations; and all the friends of Liberty throughout the Colony are most earnestly entreated now to exert themselves for the preservation of their country, their lives, liberties, and property."

It was under this order that Gen. Heard moved his command in haste to New York, as before noticed. On the 1st of August it was by the Congress "*Ordered*, That Philip Johnston, Esq., be Colonel, Joseph Phillips, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel, and Platt Bayles Major of the battalion raised in the counties of Hunterdon and Somerset, in the brigade under the command of General Heard, destined to reinforce the army at New York."

‡ Among the charges made against some of these men was that of "opposition to the draught in Capt. Groendyck's company," in the township of Kingwood.

In pursuance of these instructions, Col. Ten Eyck proceeded to apprehend the persons named, and their cases were afterwards acted on according to the judgment of the Convention. Persons of Tory proclivities were also numerous in Somerset County, but it does not appear that they became, at this time, so defiant and dangerous as those of Monmouth and Hunterdon.

The troops of the "Flying Camp," composed of men from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, and under command of Gen. Hugh Mercer, were stationed at Perth Amboy, and at points north of that place, opposite the west shore of Staten Island. The nominal strength of this corps was ten thousand men, but it had never actually reached that figure, and now it had been materially reduced by detachments, amounting to two thousand men, sent to Gen. Washington, at New York; so that at this critical time, when this portion of the New Jersey frontier was peculiarly liable to invasion by the army of Howe, the guarding-force became wholly insufficient. In view of this imminent danger, the Continental Congress passed a resolution requesting a levy of two thousand of the militia of New Jersey, to supply the places of an equal number of men sent from the Flying Camp to Gen. Washington. This resolution was read on the 17th of July in the Provincial Congress, and on the following day an ordinance was passed by the Convention,* to the effect that "whereas the situation of New York, the vicinity of New Jersey to the enemy, and, above all, the arrival of Lord Howe, who, it is probable, will speedily make some decisive movement, render it absolutely necessary that the most immediate and effectual steps be taken to guard against the incursions of the British troops, and to strengthen the army of the United States: *Resolved*, therefore, unanimously, that two thousand of the militia of this State be immediately detached to supply the place of the like number taken from the flying camp in New Jersey and ordered to New York." The force was to be composed of four battalions, an aggregate of thirty companies of sixty-four men each, besides officers, the whole to compose a brigade, under command of a brigadier-general, and to be in the Continental service. To the counties of Hunterdon, Somerset, and Sussex was assigned the raising of one battalion, of which Mark Thompson was appointed colonel, Abraham Bonnell lieutenant-colonel, Enos Kelsey major, and Dr. Jacob Jennings surgeon. Any of the men of this brigade while in service were permitted to enlist in the brigade under command of Gen. Heard, and on doing so were entitled, each man, to receive a bounty of three pounds, voted by the Continental Congress.

Again, on the 22d of July, the Continental Congress, in view of the imminent danger of invasion, resolved to further increase the Flying Camp, and for this purpose desired the State of New Jersey "to augment its quota with three battalions of militia, in addition to those formerly desired by Congress, and send them with all possible dispatch to join the flying camp." Upon being notified of this action, the Convention of New Jersey informed Congress that two thousand men had already been ordered detached from the militia of the State for the purpose mentioned; but beyond this it took no further action at that time.

The feeling of alarm, however, rapidly increased, and on the 7th of August the Convention received notice of a resolve of Congress "recommending to the State of New Jersey to order their militia immediately to march and join Gen. Mercer." This had the effect to cause the Convention to pass (August 11th) an ordinance reciting that "the Convention, viewing with serious concern the present alarming situation of this and their sister-States, that on a prudent use of the present moment depend their lives, their liberty and happiness, think it their indispensable duty to put the militia on such a footing that their whole force may be most advantageously exerted; and to call out the one-half into immediate service, to be relieved by the other monthly," and ordering that all able-bodied men in the State between the ages of sixteen and fifty, without exception, be immediately enrolled in companies and formed into two divisions, and "that the first division be immediately equipped with arms and every necessary accoutrement that can be obtained, and four days' provision, and march with all dispatch to join the flying camp in this State." This division consisted of thirteen battalions, made up of men drawn from the militia organizations of the several counties of the State, those containing Hunterdon and Somerset County men being one battalion formed from the two regiments, and one battalion commanded respectively by Cols. Mark Thompson, Ephraim Martin, and John Cleves Symmes, in Hunterdon and Sussex; another battalion from the battalions of Cols. Stephen Hunt and Abraham Quick, in Somerset; another battalion from the battalions of Cols. Isaac Smith and David Chambers, in Hunterdon; and a fourth battalion from the battalions of Cols. Joseph Beavers and John Mehelm, in Hunterdon. The best arms in the possession of all the militia of the State were taken to arm this First Division, and they were to be turned over to the Second Division when it should relieve the First, at the end of one month from the time when the latter was reported for duty with the Flying Camp.

The ordinance closed by a most stirring appeal to the people of New Jersey by the members of the Convention. They said,—

* The name of that body having been changed on that day from "The Provincial Congress of New Jersey" to "The Convention of the State of New Jersey," as before mentioned.

"In this interesting situation,—viewing, on the one hand, an active, inveterate, and implacable enemy, increasing fast in strength, daily receiving large reinforcements, and industriously preparing to strike some decisive blow; on the other, a considerable part of the inhabitants su-

pinely slumbering on the brink of ruin,—and moved with affecting apprehensions, the Convention think it incumbent upon them to warn their constituents of the impending danger. On you, our friends and brethren, it depends, this day, to determine whether you, your wives, your children, and millions of your descendants yet unborn shall wear the galling, the ignominious yoke of slavery, or nobly inherit the generous, the inestimable blessings of freedom. The alternative is before you! Can you hesitate in your choice? Can you doubt which to prefer? . . . Happily, we know we can anticipate your virtuous choice. With confident satisfaction we are assured that not a moment will delay your important decision; that you cannot feel hesitation, whether you will tamely and degenerately bend your necks to the irretrievable wretchedness of slavery, or by your instant and animated exertions enjoy the fair inheritance of heaven-born freedom, and transmit it unimpaired to your posterity."

This language indicates clearly the intensity of the alarm which then pervaded the public mind; and the facts above noticed show what preparations had been made by the people of New Jersey to meet the impending danger at the time when the neighboring hillsides of Staten Island were dotted with the camps of Howe's army, and its shores encircled by the black hulls and menacing batteries of the British fleet.

It proved to be the design of the British commander not to invade the territory of New Jersey, but to siege and occupy the western end of Long Island; and he made no delay, after the arrival of the last of his reinforcements, in putting this design into execution. His army, consisting of British regulars and German mercenaries, amounted to about twenty-five thousand men, and with about ten thousand of them he crossed from Staten Island on the 22d of August and effected a landing between the settlements of New Utrecht and Gravesend. The American forces in and about New York numbered, nominally, about twenty-seven thousand men,* and, though they had offered no opposition to the landing of the enemy's columns, it was clear that a conflict between the two armies was inevitable and could not long be delayed.

Five days were spent in preparation on both sides. On the 25th of August, Gen. Putnam succeeded Gen. Sullivan in the command of the American forces at Brooklyn, which had been reinforced by six regiments. On the same day the German general De Heister landed two brigades of Hessians on the island, and on the 26th took position at Flatbush, which Lord Cornwallis had occupied with his division three days before. Thus the American and British forces stood on the evening of the 26th, confronting each other, and within striking distance.

Before dawn, in the morning of the 27th of August, the British columns, under Clinton, Percy, and Grant, were put in motion in the direction of the American lines, and it was not long after daylight when their advance became warmly engaged with the troops under Gen. Sullivan; and then followed the general engagement known in history as the battle of Long Island, which raged until past noon of the day and resulted in the defeat of Gen. Washington's army and the capture of Lord Stirling with his entire command, who were surrounded and made prisoners. Gens. Sullivan and Woodhull were also among those taken by the enemy. The loss of the Americans was heavy, being admitted by Gen. Washington to exceed one thousand, and estimated by Gen. Howe to be more than three times that number, including about eleven hundred prisoners. Among the killed was Col. Philip Johnston, of Hunterdon County, commanding the First Regiment.

After this disastrous engagement the American forces remained in a fortified position confronting the enemy until the night of the 28th, when they were withdrawn and transported in safety across the East River to New York, taking with them nearly all their military stores, and all their artillery, except a few of the heavier pieces. The public stores were removed to Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, while the main part of the army, some ten or twelve thousand men, was marched to King's Bridge and there encamped. A force of between four and five thousand men was left in the city to keep up a show of defense, but not with the intention of holding it against any determined attack of the enemy in force. On the 12th of September, Gen. Washington, by the advice of a council of war, decided on the abandonment of the city, and Gen. Mercer, commanding the Flying Camp, on the New Jersey side, was ordered to move up the river to a point opposite Fort Washington.

On the 15th of September, while the city was still partially occupied by the American troops, Gen. Howe commenced crossing the East River with his army under cover of a heavy fire from the men-of-war. Some of Washington's troops who occupied a fortified position near the place of landing fled in terror before the advance of the British and the cannonade of their ships, and in their panic threw into confusion two brigades which were marching to their support. The result was a disorderly and disgraceful retreat to the main body. No resistance was made, except a temporary stand and slight skirmish at Bloomingdale, and all the heavy artillery, with a large part of the military stores and provisions, fell into the hands of the enemy. Gen. Howe occupied the city with a comparatively small force, and moved the main part of his army northward and established his lines, stretching from Bloomingdale across the island to the East River.

After the defeat on Long Island and the retreat to King's Bridge the American army was reduced to a state of most discouraging demoralization. In reference to its condition, Gen. Washington, in a letter addressed to Congress in September, 1776, used this language:

"Our situation is truly distressing. The check to our detachment on the 27th ultimo has dispirited too great a proportion of our troops and filled their minds with apprehension and despair. The militia, instead of calling forth their utmost efforts to a brave and manly opposition, in order to repair our losses, are dismayed, intractable, and impatient to return. Great numbers of them have gone off,—in some instances almost

* Nearly one-third of this number, however, were unfit for duty, by reason of sickness and other causes.

by whole regiments, in many by half ones and by companies, at a time. This circumstance of itself, independent of others, when fronted by a well-appointed enemy, superior in number to our whole collected force, would be sufficiently disagreeable, but when it is added that their example has infected another part of the army, that their want of discipline and refusal of almost every kind of restraint and government have rendered a like conduct but too common in the whole, and have produced an entire disregard of that order and subordination necessary for the well-doing of an army, and which had been before inculcated as well as the nature of our military establishment would admit, our condition is still more alarming; and with the deepest concern I am obliged to confess my want of confidence in the generality of the troops."

And he added in effect that all these facts but confirmed his previous opinion that no dependence could be placed in militia, or in any troops other than those enlisted for a long term, and that in his belief the American cause was in great danger of being lost if its defense was intrusted to any but a permanent army. Upon this representation Congress adopted measures for the immediate raising and organization of such a permanent army, to consist of eighty-eight battalions of seven hundred and fifty men each, to be furnished by the several States. Four of these battalions were assigned to New Jersey as her quota.

From the time when Gen. Howe moved his forces across the East River from Long Island to New York, the two opposing armies remained on the east side of the Hudson for about two months, during which time there occurred a great amount of skirmishing (frequently resulting favorably for the Americans) and a series of minor engagements, sometimes called the battle of White Plains,* resulting from an attempt, on the part of the British commander, to flank the American position. This attempt finally proved successful, and the American army was thus placed in great peril, having its line of retreat cut off; so that, in the event of a general engagement, it must probably have been destroyed. In this state of affairs a council of war was held (November 6th), at which it was decided that the army should be moved across the Hudson into New Jersey, those of the forces which were raised on the west side of that river to cross first, and afterwards the others, with more or less rapidity, as necessity might require. A small force, however, was to be left at Fort Washington to hold that work, which, in conjunction with Fort Lee, on the opposite side of the river, was expected to be able to prevent the free passage of the British ships up and down the river. This view of the case was urged upon the council by Gen. Greene, but was disapproved of and warmly opposed by Gen. Lee, who had then just returned to this army from a successful campaign in the South. But unfortunately his advice was overruled in the council, and a force was left to hold the fort.

The crossing of the Hudson River by the greater part of the army was effected on the 12th and 13th of November, Washington himself crossing on the latter day. Gen. Lee was left on the east side with about three thousand men,† with orders to join Washington in New Jersey if the enemy should show indications of moving in that direction.

Fort Washington had been reinforced by detachments from Gen. Mercer's Flying Camp, augmenting its defending force from twelve hundred to about three thousand men. It was almost completely surrounded by the enemy, who had determined on its capture.

On the 15th of November, Howe sent a summons to Col. Magaw, the commander at the fort, to surrender, threatening to give no quarter if refused. The summons, however, was disregarded, and on the 16th heavy masses of British and Hessian troops moved to the assault of the work, which after several hours of fighting was surrendered, with two thousand six hundred‡ men as prisoners of war.

Washington, on crossing the river into Jersey, had established his headquarters at Hackensack, five miles in the rear of Fort Lee, and at the same place were the headquarters of Gen. Greene, who was in command of the troops which had crossed in that vicinity. On the 18th of November, two days after the fall of Fort Washington, the first actual invasion of the State of New Jersey by British troops was commenced by Lord Cornwallis, whose division, six thousand strong, crossed the river to Closter Landing, and, marching thence down the river, proceeded to the attack of Fort Lee, the garrison of which evacuated the work in haste⁂ and retreated to the main body of the American army, at Hackensack, leaving their baggage and the military stores at the fort in the hands of the enemy.

The army which Gen. Washington then had with him in New Jersey amounted to no more than three thousand effective men, exclusive of the Flying Camp, which was stationed in the neighborhood of Bergen, and still under command of Gen. Mercer. The troops of this last-mentioned corps had only been enlisted for a term to close on the 1st of December, which was then but a few days distant; and not only was there very little probability that any considerable number would remain after that time, but a great many of them had already left and returned to their homes. Nearly the same was true of the forces with which Washington had crossed the Hudson, which was daily growing less as the general feeling of despondency increased. The commander-in-chief sent orders to Gen. Lee, who was still east of the Hudson, to cross

* Oct. 26–29, 1776.

† The term of service of a large part of Lee's men was then about expiring, and, as they could not be induced to re-enlist, this force was soon afterwards greatly reduced by their return to their homes.

‡ This number, given by Howe in his report, included about two thousand regular troops and five or six hundred militia and stragglers. Washington stated the number captured to be two thousand, in which he probably only included the Continental troops.

⁂ Gen. Washington had decided, immediately upon the fall of Fort Washington, to evacuate Fort Lee and remove its stores to the interior of New Jersey, but the promptness of Cornwallis' movements prevented the execution of the plan; consequently, the stores and material were lost. As the evacuation had already been decided on, of course no defense was intended, and none was made.

that river into New Jersey and hold his command in readiness to give assistance in case the enemy should —as it was now nearly certain he would—advance to the interior of the State. Orders were also sent to Gen. Schuyler to move his troops—among whom were those under command of Gen. Maxwell,* including a large number of men from Hunterdon and Somerset Counties—from Lake Champlain to New Jersey to the aid of Washington; but these succors were distant, and it must be long before they could arrive at the point of danger. Gen. Washington wrote to Governor Livingston of New Jersey, setting forth his pressing need of reinforcements, and asking that every endeavor might be used to send men to him in the least possible time; but there was very little probability that any new troops could then be raised.

The American army was advantageously posted on the right bank of the Hackensack River, but, as its effective strength was scarcely more than one-half that of Cornwallis' corps alone (to say nothing of the other divisions of the British army), any attempt to hold the line of the Hackensack was evidently useless; and so, when Cornwallis moved up from Fort Lee to confront him, Gen. Washington immediately retired and set his columns in motion for Newark, which he reached on the 22d of November, and remained there until the 28th of the same month, when, on the approach of Cornwallis' advance-guard, the patriot forces left the town and continued their retreat to New Brunswick, where Washington had hoped to make a stand. In this he was sorely disappointed, for, with an active and energetic enemy pressing on his rear, it would require all his forces, to the last man, to enable him to dispute their advance with anything like a hope of success, and even then the odds against him would be discouraging. But he could not retain even the meagre force which he had brought with him thus far, for the terms of service of several of the commands (among them the brigades from Maryland and New Jersey†) had expired, and neither arguments nor threats could prevent the men composing them from disbanding themselves and returning to their homes. Without them it was impracticable to oppose the enemy's advance; and so, on Sunday, the 1st of December,—the day on which their enlistments expired,—the remnant of the army left New Brunswick, and, passing through the southeast part of Somerset County by way of Six-Mile Run, and crossing the Millstone River at Rocky Hill, made its way to Princeton, the advance arriving there the same evening. A stop of several days was made at this place.

At New Brunswick Cornwallis had halted his columns in obedience to an order from Gen. Howe to proceed no farther than that point until he should be reinforced by other commands of the British army. Washington, aware of this, left behind him in Princeton, when he moved thence to Trenton, a force consisting of the remnants of two brigades,—in all, twelve hundred men,—in order to make a show of defense, hoping thereby to delay the advance of the British general, and to give renewed confidence to the people of the surrounding country. This detached force was under command of Lord Stirling, who, taken prisoner by the enemy at Long Island, as before mentioned, had been exchanged and returned to his command in the American army a short time before it crossed the Hudson River into New Jersey.

Immediately after entering this State, Gen. Washington, in view of the rapid diminution of his army, had dispatched Gen. Mifflin to Pennsylvania to urge the hurrying forward of troops, and he had been so far successful that fifteen hundred men had been sent from Philadelphia, besides a German battalion ordered thence by Congress. These troops joined Gen. Washington on his arrival at Trenton, and, upon being thus strengthened, the commander-in-chief ordered a large part of his force to march back on the road to Princeton, to further deceive the British by the appearance of a general advance to meet them. Before the column reached Princeton, however, he received word that Lord Cornwallis, having been strongly reinforced from Howe's army, was already on the move from New Brunswick and marching his troops rapidly by several roads with the evident intention of gaining the rear of the American army, and thus securing its destruction. This intelligence caused Washington to decide at once on a retreat to and across the Delaware River, and accordingly he turned the faces of his men once more towards that stream.

The main body of Cornwallis' troops marched rapidly and confidently from New Brunswick to Princeton, and on their approach Lord Stirling, knowing that an attempt at defense with his weak force would be useless, evacuated the town and marched rapidly towards Trenton, with the pursuing column of British and Hessians close in his rear,—so near, says Lossing, in his "Field-Book of the Revolution," that "often the music of the pursued and the pursuers would be heard by each other;" but this is doubtless drawn from the imagination, as there is little probability that the tattered, shoeless, and dispirited army of Washington, in its flight along the highways of Somerset and Hunterdon Counties, moved to the sound of any music other than that of the howling of the winds of December. On the 8th of that month the American army was moved across the Delaware, the last man of Lord Stirling's rear-guard reaching

* Col. Maxwell had been appointed brigadier-general in the Continental army in the preceding October.

† The Pennsylvania militia of the Flying Camp, whose term also expired on the 1st of December, had engaged to remain in service till the 1st of January; notwithstanding which, they deserted in such numbers that it was found necessary to send guards to patrol the shores of the Delaware to intercept the fugitives on their way to their homes and bring them back to the army. Many of them, however, evaded the guards and made their way successfully into Pennsylvania.

the Pennsylvania shore in safety at about midnight, just as the head of the Hessian column entered Trenton. The main body of the British force halted a few miles before reaching the town.

The American army which crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania numbered about two thousand two hundred men, but two or three days later this force was further reduced by the departure of about five hundred whose terms of service had then expired. But even then Washington did not despair. Gen. Gates at the North, and Gen. Heath at Peekskill, had been ordered to join him with their troops with all possible dispatch, and expresses were sent out through Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland urging the militia to march to him without delay; and it was believed that by these means a sufficient force might be collected to enable him to resume offensive operations at no distant day. Probably he had already conceived the plan which he afterwards executed so successfully at Trenton.

When the crossing was made, Washington, fearing that Cornwallis might attempt the passage of the stream to attack him, took the precaution to secure all the boats upon the Jersey side and have them taken to the opposite shore. He had previously ordered all boats, bateaux, and river-craft of every kind on the Delaware and Lehigh* rivers to be seized, taken to safe places, and carefully guarded. Some of these boats were afterwards used in recrossing the army for its movement on Trenton, and it is not improbable that Washington even then contemplated putting them to this use, but the immediate object in securing them was to compel Cornwallis to remain on the eastern side of the river until he could build new boats or until the ice should have become of sufficient thickness for his troops to pass over on it.

The position of Washington on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware was one of safety for his troops, —at least for a time. He made his dispositions at once by posting Gens. Lord Stirling, De Fermoy, Stephens, and Mercer, with their brigades, at different points along the river from Yardley's to Coryell's Ferry (Lambertville), with the remaining troops of the Flying Camp, under Gen. Irvine, to guard (as well as their feeble strength would permit) the west bank of the river from Yardley's to the point opposite Bordentown. The Pennsylvania militia, under Col. Cadwallader, was posted along the Neshaminy, and the Third Philadelphia Battalion, under Col. Nixon, occupied a position at Durck's Ferry. Gen. Putnam was sent to assume command at Philadelphia, and to take immediate measures for fortifying the approaches to the city. Defensive works were rapidly thrown up at the most exposed points on the river from Coryell's to McConkey's Ferry. Special orders were given to the several brigade commanders holding this section of the shore to exercise sleepless vigilance in guarding every practicable crossing-place, and to be prepared to support one another promptly in case of emergency; and finally, in case the worst should come and the army be forced back from the Delaware, the several commands were ordered to retreat to a general rendezvous at Germantown.

The British army in New Jersey was posted in detachments along a very extended line. The largest force was at New Brunswick, which was their principal depot of military stores. A strong detachment was stationed at Princeton; another, consisting of one thousand five hundred Hessians and a troop of cavalry, at Trenton; a body of troops of about equal strength was at Bordentown, under Count Donop; and smaller detachments occupied Black Horse, Mount Holly, and several other posts, extending below Burlington. The chief command in New Jersey was held by Lord Cornwallis, Gen. Howe remaining at his headquarters in New York.

When the main body of the American army crossed the Hudson River into New Jersey after the battle at

* "This service was assigned to Capt. Daniel Bray, afterwards Gen. Bray, of the New Jersey militia, Capt. Jacob Gearhart, and Capt. Thomas Jones, who collected all the boats on the upper waters of the Delaware and Lehigh and brought them down to Coryell's Ferry. The boats were hid behind Malta Island, just below what is known as 'The Mills,' on the Pennsylvania side. The island was densely wooded, so that the boats could not be seen by a reconnoitering-party of the enemy as it looked down from the Jersey heights. These boats were thus secured for the famous crossing of Christmas night. Capt. Bray was a native of Kingwood, and was familiar with every boat and crossing along the river; Capt. Gearhart was from Flemington. To procure these boats, to conceal their plan from the Tories who were lurking about, and who would betray them at the first opportunity, to cut out these flat-boats in the darkness of the cold winter nights, to float them down amid the rocks and through the rapids, to keep them from being crushed or swamped, was a task most difficult and hazardous. But it was successfully accomplished. Cornwallis was informed of this enterprise and sent a detachment to seize the boats, but they could not find them, or were afraid to venture across the river in the face of those frowning batteries.

"Probably while engaged in this search the British learned that a lot of guns were stored in Flemington. A part of Cornwallis' army was then encamped just below Pennington. Five hundred cavalry were detailed to seize these arms. At that time, near the Presbyterian church was a long low frame building. For many years afterwards it was a store famous throughout that part of the county. It afforded a market for wheat to a wide section. The store was kept in connection with a mill, on the site of John Rockafellow's mill. In this building a quantity of muskets had been stored by the Continentals. The cavalry reached the village early in the morning, and found in the street a man with a cart, whom they pressed into their service. The chests, with the guns packed in them, were taken out of the building and put into the cart, and then the whole troop hastened away. But when they reached Tattersall's Lane, where the tile-kiln now is, they became alarmed, and concluded it would be better to destroy the muskets than attempt to carry them away, so they broke the guns by striking them upon the posts of the fence.

"In the mean time Capt. John Schenck had collected a band of men and secreted them in a piece of woods between Copper Hill and Larason's. As the horsemen filed through this they were fired upon. Capt. Geary, the commander of the British, ordered his troops to halt and face the spot whence the firing proceeded, when he was almost immediately shot through the head. His men wheeled and fled. Afraid that they might meet more opposition if they returned the same road they came, the British turned and went towards New Brunswick. Capt. Geary's body was buried in the woods. This Capt. Schenck—afterwards colonel—was a brave officer. With Col. Charles Stewart he rallied the minutemen in 1775, and was active during the whole conflict, in various ways." —*The First Century of Hunterdon County, by George S. Mott, D.D.*

White Plains, Gen. Charles Lee had been left near the latter place with his division of about three thousand men. Gen. Washington, on reaching his halting-place at Hackensack, wrote at once to Gen. Lee requesting him to move his command to the west side of the river and join him without delay. Lee having taken no notice of this request, an order to the same effect was transmitted to him from headquarters; and when it was found that he still lingered, the order was repeated in the most peremptory terms. In obedience to this second order, but with apparent reluctance, he moved his division and crossed into Jersey, but his march was so dilatory that three weeks were consumed by him in bringing his force to Morristown.* From that place his division moved slowly on towards the southwest, and in the evening of the 12th of December the troops bivouacked at Vealtown (now Bernardsville), Somerset Co. The general, however, did not make his headquarters at that place, but passed the night, with only a small guard, at the public-house of Mrs. White, at Basking Ridge, some two and a half miles distant from the main body of his force; and there, in the morning of the 13th,† he was made prisoner by a detachment of British cavalry under Col. Harcourt. The manner in which the capture of the general was effected is thus told in Wilkinson's "Memoirs":

"Gen. Lee wasted the morning in altercations with certain militia corps who were of his command, particularly the Connecticut Light-horse. One wanted forage, one his horse shod, one his pay, and a fourth his provisions; to which the general replied, 'Your wants are numerous, but you have not mentioned the last; you want to go home, and shall be indulged, for you are no good here.' Several of them appeared in large full-bottomed perukes and were treated very irreverently.

"The call of the adjutant-general for orders also occupied some of his time, and he did not sit down to breakfast before ten o'clock. Gen. Lee was engaged in answering Gen. Gates' letter, and I had risen from the table and was looking out of an end window, down a lane, about one hundred yards in length, which led to the house from the main road, when I discovered a party of British turn the corner of the avenue in full charge. Startled at this unexpected appearance, I exclaimed, 'Here, sir, are the British cavalry.'—'Where?' asked the general, who had signed the letter on the instant.—'Around the house,' for they had opened files and encompassed the building. Gen. Lee appeared alarmed and yet collected, and his second observation marked his self-possession: 'Where is the guard? Damn the guard! Why don't they fire?' and after a momentary pause he turned to me and said, 'Do, sir, see what has become of the guard.' The woman of the house at this moment entered the room and proposed to him to conceal himself in a bed; which he rejected with evident disgust. I caught up the pistol which lay on the table, thrust the letter he had been writing in my pocket, and passed into a room at the opposite end of the house, where I had seen the guard in the morning. Here I discovered their arms, but the men were absent. I stepped out of the door and saw the dragoons chasing them in different directions, and, receiving a very uncivil salutation, I returned into the house.

"Too inexperienced immediately to penetrate the motives of this enterprise, I considered the rencontre accidental, and, from the terrific tales spread over the country of the violence and barbarity of the enemy, I believed it to be a wanton marauding-party, and determined not to die without company. I accordingly sought a position where I could not be approached by more than one person at a time, and with a pistol in each hand awaited the expected search, resolved to shoot the first and second person who might appear, and then appeal to the sword. I did not long remain in this unpleasant situation, but was apprised of the incursion by the very audible declaration: 'If the general does not surrender in five minutes, I will set fire to the house,' which after a short pause was repeated with a solemn oath; and within two minutes I heard it proclaimed, 'Here is the general; he has surrendered!' A general shout ensued, the trumpet sounded the reassembling of the troop, and the unfortunate Lee, mounted on my horse, which stood ready at the door, was hurried off in triumph, bare-headed, in his slippers and blanket coat, his collar open, and his shirt very much soiled from several days' use."

Lee was taken by his captors to Middlebrook (Bound Brook), and thence to New Brunswick, whence he was delivered to Lord Cornwallis, who sent him to Gen. Howe at New York. There he was denied the privileges of a prisoner of war, but was treated as a deserter from the British service and placed in confinement on board the frigate "Centurion," in the harbor. This charge against him was afterwards abandoned, and he was treated as a prisoner of war. He was exchanged for the British general Prescott in May, 1778.

It is stated that the British colonel, Harcourt, was apprised of the location and unprotected condition of Gen. Lee's headquarters by an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Mendham, a Mr. Mucklewraith, who while traveling on foot on private business passed Mrs. White's inn, learned that the general was there with but a small cavalry guard, and, proceeding on his way, soon after met the cavalry of Harcourt, to whom he imparted the information, and who then forced him to accompany the detachment as a guide to the place. That part of the story, however, which has reference to the compulsion used is not fully authenticated, and appears, to say the least, doubtful. But it is certain that Elder Mucklewraith was not the only one who acted as informer and guide to the British horsemen, for on page 126 of the "Minutes of the Council of Safety of New Jersey, 1777," is found this record:

"James Compton of Baskingridge, having been apprehended as a disaffected person, was brought before the Board, and upon his examination confessed that he, being frightened from home, went over to Staten Island in May last, & after continuing there about two months returned home; He also acknowledged to have been at the takeing of Gen^{l} Lee, but says the British Light horsemen forced him to go with them for that purpose, threatening to kill him on refusal. Also James Worth, of the same place with the s^{d} Compton, having been apprehended on like suspicion, was brought before the Board, & upon examination, by his own Confession, found guilty of going voluntarily into the Enemies' lines upon Staten Island, and after some considerable stay on the said Island, re-

* "It is evident," says Lossing, "from Lee's conduct, and the tenor of his letters at that time, that it was not so much a spirit of determined disobedience which governed his actions as a strong desire to act independent of the commander-in-chief and perform some signal service which would redound to his personal glory. He was ambitious as he was impetuous and brave. He had endeavored, but in vain, to induce Gen. Heath, who was left in command at Peekskill, to let him have a detachment of one or two thousand men with which to operate. Heath refused to vary from his instructions, and it was well that he did. Washington continued to urge Lee to form a junction with him; yet, as late as the 11th of December, two days after the passage of the Delaware, a letter written to Washington by Lee at Morristown hinted at various contemplated movements, not one of which referred to a junction of forces. This was the last letter Washington received from Lee during his march. Two days afterwards, while pursuing his slow and reluctant progress towards the Delaware, Lee was taken prisoner."

† Gordon, in his "History of New Jersey," p. 225, says the capture of Gen. Lee was made on the 12th. Dr. Messler, in his "Centennial History of Somerset County," p. 135, mentions it as having occurred on the 11th.

turned to this State; gives no better reason for this his conduct than the gratifying his curiosity.

"Benjamin Worth, brought in as the two foregoing, and appearing in the same predicament as the others; The Board considered their case, & agreed to give Each of the three liberty of Entering on board the vessels of War of the United States of America, or take a trial for their lives, agreeably to Law."

The charge of the British horsemen on the headquarters of Lee at White's tavern was made with the sabre only, as they dared not use firearms, fearing to alarm the American troops at Vealtown and on the Pluckamin road. The men of the guard, being surprised at a distance from their arms, scattered and fled, but two of them, who, when overtaken by the troopers, refused to surrender, were killed, and their bodies were found to be so horribly gashed and hacked by the British sabres that they could not be removed to the burial-ground, and were therefore interred on the spot where they fell. Gen. Wilkinson, who was with Gen. Lee at the time of the capture, as above noticed, concealed himself in the house until after Harcourt's departure, and then, mounting one of the horses in the stable, rode with all speed to carry the news of the affair to Gen. Sullivan; but, as the capturing force were already many miles on its way towards their lines, pursuit was useless.

The division, or rather the remnant of what had been a division, was now under command of Gen. Sullivan, as next in rank to Gen. Lee. Its march (which was now continued with more rapidity) was from Vealtown, by way of Pluckamin, to Clinton,* Hunterdon Co., and thence to the Delaware River opposite the mouth of the Lehigh, where it crossed the first-named stream into Pennsylvania. It was marched several miles up the Lehigh, then down through Northampton and Bucks Counties to Washington's army, which it joined on the 21st of December. Four regiments of Gen. Gates' troops, who had marched from New York State through the northern part of New Jersey, joined the main army the same day.†

Having been reinforced by the forces of Gens. Sullivan and Gates and by a considerable number of troops from other quarters, Washington immediately prepared to execute the plan which he had for some time had in contemplation,—viz., to recross the Delaware by night and march rapidly to Trenton, in the hope of surprising, and possibly of capturing, the force of about fifteen hundred Hessians which then occupied that post in winter quarters. His plan also contemplated simultaneous attacks by other detachments of his army on the several British posts along the Delaware below Trenton; but that part which had reference to the surprise of Trenton was regarded as of the most importance, and this was to be under the personal supervision of the commander-in-chief. The time fixed on for its execution was the night of the 25th and morning of the 26th of December, because, knowing the convivial habits of the German soldiers and the universal custom among them of celebrating Christmas with bacchanalian revelry, he believed that in the unheralded visit which he proposed to make in the early morning of the 26th he would find the guards less vigilant than usual, and both officers and soldiers in poor fighting condition, as a result of the previous night's debauch. The plan was an excellent one, and the secrecy with which it was carried out seems remarkable, particularly when it is remembered that the Hunterdon shore of the Delaware at that time was infested by a great number of Tories, all closely watching the movements of the patriots on the other side, and eager to carry in all haste any information they might obtain to the nearest British post.

The means for transporting the troops across the Delaware were furnished by the boats which had previously been collected on that river and the Lehigh. Among those collected for the purpose were sixteen Durham‡ boats and four scows, sent down by Gen. Ewing to McConkey's Ferry,⁂ which was to be the place of crossing. There, on the evening of the 25th of December, as soon as the early nightfall of winter had settled down upon hill and river, the troops destined for the expedition were mustered in silence and inspected by Washington and his generals. The commander-in-chief had expected to land his army on the Jersey side with but little delay and to reach Trenton by midnight, but the river was so filled with masses of floating ice, and the weather was so thick by reason of a storm of snow and sleet which had just commenced, that it hardly seemed practicable to cross at all; and when it was decided to move forward regardless of these obstacles, the transportation was found to be so slow and difficult that it was not until nearly four o'clock in the morning that the last of the troops and cannon were landed in safety on the eastern shore.‖

The expeditionary corps, consisting of two thousand four hundred men, with ten pieces of artillery, was marched in a body by way of the "Bear Tav-

* It was recollected by old people many years afterwards that while on this march through Clinton forty of Sullivan's soldiers were furnished with breakfast by Mrs. Hope, wife of Capt. Adam Hope, who was himself a soldier of the Revolution and commanded a company of Hunterdon militia at the battle of Monmouth.

† Gordon, in his "History of New Jersey," dates the arrival of both these corps December 20th.

‡ So called because this particular kind of boat was first constructed to transport iron on the Delaware from the Durham furnaces to Philadelphia. They were very large, flat-bottomed, and rounded at bow and stern, instead of being square at the ends like scows.

⁂ Now known as "Washington's Crossing" on the New Jersey side and Taylorsville on the Pennsylvania side of the river.

‖ "General Washington (who had sat in silence on a beehive wrapped in his cloak while his troops were crossing), as they were about to march, enjoined upon them all profound silence during their march to Trenton, and said to them, 'I hope you will all fight like men.'"—*Raum's History of Trenton.* Uriah Slack, William Green, and David Lanning were among those who rendered most efficient service in ferrying the troops across the river.

ern,"* to Birmingham (between four and five miles from Trenton), where it was halted, and the men took some refreshment.† The force was then divided into two columns,—one, under Gen. Sullivan, taking the river road, and the other, under Gen. Greene, with Gens. Mercer, Stevens, and Lord Stirling, and accompanied by the commander-in-chief, moving to and down the Scotch road to its junction with the Pennington road, and thence down the latter to Trenton. The columns marched very rapidly and in perfect silence under the direction of a number of guides who were familiar with the routes. Among those who acted as guides on that march are mentioned‡ the names of Col. Joseph Phillips, Capt. Philip Phillips, and Adjt. Elias Phillips, of Maidenhead; Joseph Inslee, Edon Burroughs, Stephen Burroughs, Ephraim Woolsey, and Henry Simmons, of Hopewell; and Capt. John Mott, Amos Scudder, and William Green, of Trenton. It was also desired by Gen. Washington to find twelve men familiar with the country, who would ride in advance of the columns, unarmed and dressed in farmers' clothes, to gain such intelligence as they might of the position of the enemy's outposts, and to prevent any of the numerous Tories who infested the vicinity from carrying news of the advance into Trenton. For this hazardous service only three volunteers could be found, and they were John Guild and John Muirheid of Hopewell, and David Lanning of Trenton.

The march of the two columns was so well planned and ordered that both reached the enemy's outposts at Trenton at almost exactly the same time, Sullivan coming in from the west and Washington and Greene from the north. At a few minutes before eight o'clock§ the Hessian encampments came into view, and, at the sight, Washington, riding to the head of the troops and pointing with his sword towards Trenton, shouted, "There, soldiers, you see the enemies of your country, and now all I have to ask is that you remember what you are about to fight for. March!" They moved forward with great impetuosity, drove in the outposts, and in a few minutes had possession of all the British artillery. The brave Col. Rahl, the Hessian commander, surprised, and not yet recovered from the effects of his Christmas potations, rushed frantically out of his quarters and mounted his horse to form his men for defense, but he almost immediately received a mortal wound;‖ and, as further resistance then appeared hopeless, the place with its troops (except such as had escaped and fled towards Princeton and Bordentown) and military stores surrendered to the American commander.

An account of the Trenton fight (for it could not with propriety be termed a battle, in view of the slight resistance made by the enemy and the very insignificant loss sustained by the Americans) was soon after published by order of the Continental Congress, having been transmitted to that body by the New Jersey Council of Safety with the explanation that it was furnished by "an officer of distinction in the army." Following is the account referred to:

"HEADQUARTERS, NEWTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY,
"December 27, 1776.

"It was determined some days ago that our army should pass over to Jersey at three different places and attack the enemy. Accordingly, about two thousand five hundred men and twenty brass field-pieces, with His Excellency General Washington at their head, and Major-General Sullivan and General Greene in command of two divisions, passed over on the night of Christmas, and about three¶ o'clock in the morning were on their march by two routes towards Trenton. The night was sleety and cold, and the roads so slippery that it was daybreak when we were two miles from Trenton. But, happily, the enemy were not apprised of our design, and our advanced parties were on their guard, at half a mile from the town, where Gen. Sullivan's and Gen. Greene's divisions came into the same road. The guard gave our advanced parties several smart fires as we drove them, but we soon got two field-pieces at play, and several others in a short time, and one of our columns pushing down on the right, while the other advanced on the left, into the town. The enemy, consisting of about one thousand five hundred Hessians, under Col. Rahl, formed and made some smart fires from their musketry and six field-pieces; but our people pressed from every quarter and drove them from their cannon. They retired towards a field behind a piece of woods, up the creek from Trenton, and formed in two bodies, which I expected would have brought on a smart action from the troops who had formed very near them; but at that instant, as I came in full view of them from the back of the wood, with His Excellency Gen. Washington, an officer informed him that one party had grounded their arms and surrendered prisoners. The others soon followed their example, except a part which had got off, in the hazy weather, towards Princeton. A party of their light-horse made off on our first appearance.

"Too much praise cannot be given to our officers and men of every regiment, who seemed to vie with each other; and by their active and spirited behavior they soon put an honorable issue to this glorious day.

* "The road which leads from McConkey's Ferry (now Taylorsville) runs northeast, and one and a quarter miles from the river it crossed the river road at the Bear Tavern, eight miles from Trenton; two miles farther it crosses the Scotch road, seven miles from Trenton. From the Bear Tavern, on the river road, to Birmingham was three and a half miles, and from Birmingham to Trenton four and a half miles. From Birmingham across to the Scotch road where it bends to the east is about one mile; from this point to its junction with the Pennington road is two and a quarter miles; and from thence to Trenton one mile."—*Raum's History of Trenton.*

† "Gen. Washington with his army halted at the house of Benjamin Moore at Birmingham and ate a piece of mince-pie and drank a glass of cider. His men also partook of some refreshments before marching into Trenton."—*Ibid.*

‡ Ibid.

§ Washington in his official report of the Trenton fight said, "The upper division arrived at the enemy's advanced post exactly at eight o'clock; and in three minutes after I found from the fire on the lower road that that division had also got up. The out-guards made but a small opposition, though, for their numbers, they behaved very well, keeping up a constant retreating-fire from behind houses. We presently saw their main body formed, but from their motions they seemed undetermined how to act."

‖ "Colonel Rahl, the Hessian commander, whose headquarters were at the City Tavern, corner of Warren and Bank Streets, opposite Still's Alley, was mortally wounded during the early part of the engagement, being shot from his horse while endeavoring to form his dismayed and disordered troops. When, supported by a file of sergeants, he presented his sword to Gen. Washington (whose countenance beamed with complacency at the success of the day), he was pale and bleeding, and in broken accents seemed to implore those attentions which the victor was well disposed to bestow upon him. He was taken to his headquarters, where he died."—*Raum's History of Trenton.*

The shot that killed Rahl was said to have been fired by Col. Frederick Frelinghuysen, of Somerset County.

¶ Gen. Washington, however, in his report said: "But the quantity of ice made that night impeded the passage of the boats so much that it was three o'clock before the artillery could all be got over, and near four before the troops took up their line of march."

I was immediately sent off with the prisoners to McConkey's Ferry, and have got about seven hundred and fifty safe in town and a few miles from here on this side of the ferry,—viz., one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, four captains, seven lieutenants, and eight ensigns. We left Col. Rahl, the commandant, wounded, on his parole, and several other officers and wounded men, at Trenton. We lost but two of our men that I can hear of,—a few wounded,—and one brave officer, Capt. Washington, who assisted in securing their artillery, wounded in both hands."*

From a narrative detailing events of the Trenton fight, and published in 1781 in the *Pennsylvania Journal*, the following is extracted:

"About eight o'clock in the morning an attack was made on the picket-guard of the enemy. At half-past eight o'clock the town was nearly surrounded, and all the avenues to it were seized except the one left for Gen. Ewing† to occupy. An accident here liked to have deprived the American army of the object of their enterprise. The commanding officer of one of the divisions sent word to Gen. Washington, just before they reached the town, that his ammunition had been wet by a shower of rain that had fallen that morning, and desired to know what he must do.‡ Washington sent him word to 'advance with fixed bayonets.' This laconic answer inspired the division with the firmness and courage of their leader.

"The whole body now moved forward in sight of the enemy. An awful silence reigned in every platoon. Each soldier stepped as if he carried the liberty of his country upon his single musket. The moment was a critical one. The attack was begun with artillery, under command of Col. Knox. The infantry supported the artillery with firmness. The enemy were thrown into confusion at every quarter. One regiment attempted to form in an orchard, but was soon forced to fall back upon the main body. A company of them entered a stone house, which they defended with a field-piece judiciously posted in the entry. Capt. Washington advanced to dislodge them with a field-piece, but, finding his men exposed to a close and steady fire, he suddenly leaped from them, rushed into the house, seized the officer who had command of the gun, and claimed him as a prisoner. His men followed him, and the whole company were made prisoners. The captain received a ball in his hand in entering the house. In the meanwhile, victory declared itself everywhere in favor of the American arms."

The captures made by the Americans at Trenton comprised six brass field-pieces, one thousand stand of arms, four colors, and nine hundred and nine prisoners, of which latter twenty-three were commissioned officers. In reference to the losses in action of the British and American forces respectively, Gen. Washington said in his report,—

"I do not know exactly how many they had killed, but I fancy not above twenty or thirty, as they never made any regular stand.

"Our loss is very trifling indeed,—only two officers and one or two privates wounded."

Lossing, in his "Field-Book of the Revolution," says (p. 229), "The victory of the Americans at Trenton was complete. They lost in the engagement only two privates killed, and two others who were frozen to death."§ This statement, that men of the American army were frozen to death in the expedition to Trenton, has several times been made by other writers, but it cannot be regarded otherwise than as of doubtful authenticity, for these reasons: First, that the account of the expedition above quoted from the *Pennsylvania Journal* mentions that "the commanding officer of one of the divisions sent word to Gen. Washington, just before they reached the town, that his ammunition had been wet *by a shower of rain that had fallen that morning*;" and second, because in the narrative already given, as published by order of Congress and written by "an officer of distinction in the army" who was an eye-witness to the scenes enacted at Trenton on that occasion, allusion is made to "a part [of the Hessian force] which had got off, *in the hazy weather*, towards Princeton." The account first noticed was written and published within five years of the time of the Trenton fight, when all the particulars were fresh in the minds of those who took part in the expedition, and it is therefore but reasonable to suppose that no such mistake could have been made as that of mentioning a shower of rain falling on a morning sufficiently cold to freeze men to death. The passage quoted from the account authorized by Congress sustains the other, and seems to prove that on the morning of the 26th of December, 1776, the weather at Trenton, though doubtless damp and chilling, was not of such stinging Arctic cold as has frequently been stated.

The plan of Washington in recrossing the Delaware had contemplated the probability that, in the event of success at Trenton, he might be able to maintain his position in New Jersey; but, on account of the inability of Ewing and Cadwallader to cross the river, as was expected, there were still left at Bordentown, Mount Holly, and other points below Trenton and within striking distance several British detachments which were collectively far stronger than the American force which could be mustered to hold them at bay. Under these circumstances, Washington thought it his only prudent course to return with his army to the west side of the river; and this he did without delay, remaining in Trenton only a few hours to allow his men sufficient time for rest and refreshment. In the afternoon of the 26th the columns were again put in motion and marched back by the route over which they had come in the morning, and, recrossing at McConkey's Ferry with their prisoners and captured material, were all safely quartered before midnight in the camp which they had left in the evening of the preceding day.

But, though he had found it expedient to retire to his strong position on the Pennsylvania shore after

* This officer was Capt. William A. Washington. He was afterwards a colonel of cavalry, and as such performed distinguished services in the Carolina campaigns against Cornwallis and Lord Rawdon. Another American officer wounded at Trenton—though not mentioned in the above account—was Lieut. James Monroe, afterwards President of the United States.

† Gen. Ewing had been ordered to cross his troops from the Pennsylvania side nearly opposite Trenton and attack from the south, in conjunction with the movement of Greene and Sullivan from the north and west. The great quantities of ice running in the Delaware prevented him from crossing as ordered. The same obstacle prevented Cadwallader from crossing at Bristol as expected.

‡ The dispatch was from Gen. Sullivan. Raum, in his "History of Trenton," mentions that the soldiers of Sullivan's division found their priming wet, and proceeds: "Capt. Mott, notwithstanding he had taken the precaution to wrap his handkerchief around the lock of his gun, found the priming was wet. 'Well,' said General Sullivan, 'we must fight them with the bayonet.'"

§ Gordon, in his "History of New Jersey," p. 227, makes the same statement.

the victory at Trenton, Washington had by no means abandoned his plan of repossessing West Jersey, and he at once commenced preparations for a second expedition to that end. On the 29th of December—only three days after the Trenton exploit—he wrote from his headquarters at Newtown, Pa., to Congress, saying,—

"I am just setting out to attempt a second passage over the Delaware with the troops that were with me on the morning of the 26th. Gen. Cadwallader crossed over on the 27th, and is at Bordentown with about one thousand eight hundred men. Gen. Mifflin will be to-day at Bordentown with about one thousand six hundred more. . . . In view of the measures proposed to be pursued, I think a fair opportunity is offered of driving the enemy entirely from Jersey, or at least to the extremity of the province."

In anticipation of the projected resumption of operations in New Jersey, orders had been sent to Gen. Heath, who was still at Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, to leave only a small detachment of his troops at that place, and to move at once with his main body, cross into New Jersey, and march towards the British cantonment, to divert their attention, but without intending an attack. Gen. William Maxwell, who in the retreat through this State had been left at Morristown with a considerable force (in which was included a large proportion of the soldiers of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties), was ordered to advance his troops towards New Brunswick as if threatening an attack and harass all the contiguous posts of the enemy as much as possible; and finally, Gens. Cadwallader and Mifflin, at Bordentown and Crosswicks, were directed to hold their forces (then amounting to more than three thousand five hundred men) in constant readiness to reinforce the main body under Washington when it should make its appearance at Trenton. These dispositions having been made, and all preparations completed, Washington moved his army across the Delaware into New Jersey on the 30th of December and marched to Trenton. At this point he was under serious embarrassment, for the terms of service of a large part of the Eastern militia expired on the 1st of January, and it was very doubtful whether they could be persuaded to remain. The arguments of the commander-in-chief, however, were successful in prevailing on them to continue for an additional term of six weeks, in view of the brightening prospects of the American cause and the promise of a bounty of ten dollars per man. There was no money in the military chest to pay these promised bounties, but Washington at once sent a messenger to Robert Morris, at Philadelphia, asking him to supply the means if possible; and that patriotic financier promptly responded by sending fifty thousand dollars in cash, borrowed from a rich Quaker on Morris' individual note and the pledge of his honor to repay it.

At the time of the Hessian disaster at Trenton the British forces in New Jersey were under command of Gen. Grant, whose headquarters were at New Brunswick. Lord Cornwallis was at New York, making preparations to sail for England, in the belief that the rebellion was virtually crushed and the war nearly over. Upon receipt of the amazing news from Trenton he at once relinquished his voyage, returned to New Jersey, and put his troops in motion towards Trenton. The British post at Bordentown, previously held by a strong force under Count Donop, had been abandoned on the 27th of December, and the troops which had been stationed there retreated to Princeton, where they joined the force of Gen. Leslie and threw up defensive earthworks. When Cornwallis advanced from New Brunswick, the force at Princeton, excepting three regiments under Col. Mawhood, joined the main column, which moved towards Trenton and arrived there at about four o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, the 2d of January, 1777.

The two hostile armies which then and there confronted each other were each about five thousand strong, but one-half the force of Washington* was made up of undisciplined militia, while that of his adversary included many of the finest troops of the British army. Before the advance of Cornwallis, Washington's forces retired across the bridge to the south side of Assanpink Creek, where it was soon afterwards joined by General Greene's division, which had been sent out to reconnoitre and skirmish with the enemy, hoping to so delay his movements that no engagement would be brought on until morning. But the British regulars promptly drove Greene's detachment into Trenton and across the Assanpink, and then with very little delay moved in two columns, one down Green Street towards the bridge, and the other down Main Street towards the point where the lower bridge now stands, intending to force a passage over the bridge and across the ford; but they were repulsed by the vigorous fire of Washington's artillery, which, being posted on the high southern bank of the stream, was so effective that the assailants failed to cross, and were compelled to retire, but with what loss is not known.† After the failure of this attempt of the British to cross, the Americans kept up their artillery-fire till dark, and the British withdrew to the higher ground in the outskirts of the town, along the Princeton road, where Cornwallis established his

* Cadwallader and Mifflin, with their forces from Bordentown, had joined Washington on the night of the 1st of January.

† The "battle of Assanpink" has frequently been described as a fearful conflict, in which the stream was filled with the bodies of slain British soldiers. That this is a gross exaggeration, and that there was really no battle at all (but merely a brisk cannonade from the American artillery on the south bank, preventing the enemy from crossing the stream), is pretty clearly shown by an authority as high as Gen. Washington himself, in the report which he made to Congress, dated Pluckamin, Jan. 5, 1777, in which, referring to this affair, he says, "On the 2d, according to my expectations, the enemy began to advance upon us; and after some skirmishing the head of their column reached Trenton about four o'clock, whilst their rear was as far back as Maidenhead. They attempted to pass Sanpink Creek, which runs through Trenton, but, finding the fords guarded, halted and kindled their fires. We were drawn up on the other side of the creek. In this situation we remained until dark, commanding the enemy and receiving the fire of their field-pieces, which did us but little damage." This is all the mention made by the commander-in-chief, in his official report, of the so-called "battle of Assanpink."

headquarters and directed dispositions to be made for a renewal of the battle in the morning, when, he said, he would "catch that old fox," Washington, whom he imagined he had now so securely entrapped beyond the Assanpink. But his boast failed most signally of execution.

The situation of Washington was now perilous in the extreme, for nothing could be more certain than that Cornwallis would renew the battle in the morning, and it was almost equally certain that in such an event the victory would be with the disciplined soldiers of Britain. If such should be the result, the American army could hardly escape the alternative of surrender or annihilation, for a retreat across the Delaware in presence of such an enemy would be impossible. Immediately after dark a council of war was called, at which were assembled the commander-in-chief and Generals Greene, Sullivan, Knox, Mercer, St. Clair, Dickinson, Stevens, Cadwallader, Mifflin, Stark, Wilkinson, and others. Some of the more impetuous officers advised a stand for a battle in their present position; others favored a retreat down the left bank of the Delaware and a crossing of the river at Philadelphia under protection of the guns of Gen. Putnam; but the plan which was adopted was that of a rapid night-movement around the enemy's flank to his rear, and a sudden attack on the British force at Princeton, which consisted of only three regiments of cavalry and three squadrons of dragoons. The execution of this plan was singularly favored by Providence, for, even while the council of war was engaged in its deliberations, the weather, which had been warm during the day, turned suddenly cold; so that in a few hours the muddy roads were frozen sufficiently hard to bear up the artillery and greatly to facilitate the marching of the troops.

The movement to Princeton being decided on, its immediate execution was ordered. The camp-fires of the American army along the shore of the Assanpink were kept brightly burning, and were replenished with fresh fuel about midnight; and soon afterwards, leaving the sentinels on their posts, to delude the enemy, the forces were all put in motion, and marched rapidly but silently away in the darkness, with Elias Phillips, Ezekiel Anderson, and Patrick Lamb as guides. The baggage-train of the army was sent away quietly on the road to Burlington. The route taken led, by way of Sandtown, across Miry Run, and, farther up, across the Assanpink, around the left flank of the British army; then, veering to the left, along the "Quaker road" to and across Stony Brook, where the main column left the highway and took a by-road passing through lowlands directly to Princeton; while Gen. Mercer, with about three hundred and fifty men and two pieces of artillery under Capt. Neal, continued along the Quaker road, with orders to proceed to Worth's Mill and take possession of the bridge by which the old road from Princeton to Trenton crossed Stony Brook.

The march of the American forces had been slow during the two or three hours immediately following their departure from their camp on the Assanpink, because on that part of their route they had been compelled (in order to avoid the outposts of the enemy's left flank) to traverse a new road, from which the logs and stumps had not been cleared. But the last part of their march had been made very rapidly over the hard-frozen highway; so that when the sun rose they were already nearing Princeton. And never was a sunrise more auspicious than that which sent its rosy rays through the frosty air on the morning of the 3d of January, 1777. To Cornwallis at Trenton* it revealed the mortifying fact that the "fox" had escaped from his trap, and the unpleasant truth was soon after emphasized by the dull sound of distant artillery coming from the northward. To the eyes of Washington and his officers that sunrise was welcome, for it showed them the position of the foes they had come to seek; and it lighted them on their way to one of the most important victories achieved in the war for independence.

The British troops in Princeton were a body of cavalry and the Seventeenth, Fortieth, and Fifty-fifth Infantry Regiments of the line, all under command of Lieut.-Col. Mawhood. He had during the night received orders to march at daylight with the greater part of his command for Trenton, to give his assistance in the battle which Cornwallis intended to open along the shores of the Assanpink on the morning of the 3d, and in obedience to that order he had put the Seventeenth and Fifty-fifth Regiments, with a part of the cavalry, in motion, and, accompanying them in person, moved out on the old Trenton road. The commanding officer, with the Seventeenth Regiment and nearly all his cavalry, was fully a mile in advance of the rear division of the column, and had already crossed the Stony Brook bridge at Worth's Mill when he discovered Mercer's force moving rapidly along the opposite bank of the stream towards the mill. Upon this he promptly countermarched his men, moved them on the double-quick back to the bridge, recrossed it, and hastened on to secure a commanding position on high ground to the right of the road. Gen. Mercer, as his detachment emerged from a piece of woods near the Quaker meeting-house, discovered the British, and, divining their object, double-quicked his troops towards the same eminence, determined to occupy it in advance of the enemy if possible. Having reached the house and orchard of

* "Great was his [Cornwallis'] astonishment and alarm at dawn to find the patriot camp-fires still burning, but not a man, nor hoof, nor tent, nor cannon there. All was silent and dreary on the south side of the Assanpink, and no man of the British army knew whither the Americans had fled until the din of battle in the direction of Princeton came faintly upon the keen morning air at sunrise. Cornwallis heard the booming of cannon, and, although mid-winter, he thought it was the rumbling of distant thunder. The quick ear of Erskine decided otherwise, and he exclaimed, 'To arms, general! Washington has *outgeneraled* us! Let us fly to Princeton!'"—*Lossing*, vol. ii. p. 234.

William Clarke, he perceived the enemy's line advancing up the opposite slope. The Americans pushed on to the slight cover of a rail-fence which was between the opposing forces, and there they delivered their volley with precision and deadly effect, firing afterwards at will. The British promptly returned the fire and charged with the bayonet. Mercer's riflemen had no bayonets on their pieces, and, being unable to withstand the furious onset of the British, fled in precipitation and disorder, abandoning their two field-pieces and closely pursued by Mawhood's grenadiers; but when they reached the east brow of the slope near Clarke's house, they were met by the Continentals and militia under Washington, who had left the by-road on which he was marching, at a point near the Olden farm, and hurried up to the support of Mercer. The fugitive Americans were here rallied and reformed on a new line, and a section of one of Washington's batteries, commanded by Capt. William Moulder, poured a storm of canister into the faces of the pursuers.

At this point, Mawhood, discovering for the first time the presence of Washington and his force, ceased the pursuit, brought up his artillery-pieces, and opened on Moulder's section, which he immediately afterwards charged in a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to capture the guns. The scene of the conflict at this moment, when the lines of the opposing forces confronted each other and the men of each awaited the command to fire, is thus described by Bancroft:

"Gen. Washington, from his desire to animate his troops by example, rode into the very front of danger, and when within less than thirty yards of the British he reined his horse with its head towards them as both parties were about to fire, seeming to tell his faltering forces that they must stand firm or leave him to confront the enemy alone. The two sides gave a volley at the same moment, when, as the smoke cleared away, it was thought a miracle that Washington was untouched.* By this time, Hitchcock, for whom a raging hectic made this day nearly his last, came up with his brigade, and Hand's riflemen began to turn the left of the English. These, after repeated exertions of the greatest courage and discipline, retreated before they were wholly surrounded, and fled over the fields and fences up Stony Brook. The action, from the first conflict with Mercer, did not last more than twenty minutes. Washington, on the battle-ground, took Hitchcock by the hand, and before his army thanked him for his services."

Col. Mawhood, with the Seventeenth British Regiment and his cavalry, fled from the battle-field to the same road over which they had marched in the morning, and, crossing the Stony Brook bridge at Worth's Mill, moved rapidly on towards Maidenhead, where they knew Gen. Leslie had passed the night with his division, the rear-guard of Cornwallis' army. Leslie, however, hearing the cannonade in the direction of Princeton, was already on the march towards Stony Brook, and in his advance met the routed troops of Mawhood, which latter had been pursued only a short distance by the Americans, because Washington knew of the proximity of Gen. Leslie in the direction in which they retreated. Mawhood's artillery-pieces were left on the field, and fell into the hands of the Americans; but, as they could not take them away for want of horses, they afterwards returned to the possession of the enemy.

At the close of the action near Clarke's house Gen. Washington sent a detachment, under Maj. Kelley, of the Pennsylvania militia, to destroy the bridge over Stony Brook, for the purpose of delaying the advance of Gen. Leslie with the reserve division of Cornwallis; but before they had accomplished the work the enemy came in sight on Millett's Hill and opened a fire on the working-party from their artillery, which finally drove them from the bridge, though not until it had been rendered impassable for the British artillery and trains. The commanding officer of the detachment, Maj. Kelley, was knocked off the bridge into the stream, but, succeeding in crawling out, was making his way towards Princeton, when he fell into the hands of the enemy. The British commander, Cornwallis, on coming up to the bridge, found it impassable for his column; but so great was his anxiety for the safety of his magazines of supply at New Brunswick (which he fully believed to be Washington's destination) that, bitterly cold as it was, he ordered his troops to ford the stream, which they did, and then, with their clothing frozen stiff, pushed on as fast as they were able in pursuit of the Americans.

In the battle with Mawhood the left wing of his force, the Fifty-fifth Regiment, was cut off from the right, and was driven into the town, where it took a position in a ravine near the college. There it was attacked by the New England regiments of Stark, Poor, Patterson, and Reed, and after a desperate re-

* In Custis' "Recollections of the Life and Character of Washington," this part of the battle of Princeton, and the incident of the commander-in-chief spurring his horse to the front, between the hostile lines, are mentioned thus: "The aide-de-camp [Col. Fitzgerald] had been ordered to bring up the troops from the rear of the column when the band under Gen. Mercer became engaged. Upon returning to the spot where he had left the commander-in-chief, he was no longer there, and upon looking around the aide discovered him endeavoring to rally the line, which had been thrown into disorder by a rapid onset of the foe. Washington, after several ineffectual efforts to restore the fortunes of the fight, is seen to rein up his horse with his head to the enemy, and in that position to remain immovable. It was a last appeal to his soldiers, and seemed to say, 'Will you give up your general to the foe?' Such an appeal was not made in vain. The discomfited Americans rally on the instant and form into line. The enemy halt and dress their line. The American chief is between the adverse posts, as though he had been placed there a target for both. The arms of both are leveled. Can escape from death be possible? Fitzgerald, horror-struck at the death of his beloved commander, dropped the reins upon his horse's neck, and drew his hat over his face that he might not see him die. A roar of musketry succeeds, and then a shout! It was the shout of victory. The aide-de-camp ventures to raise his eyes. Oh, glorious sight! The enemy are broken and flying, while dimly amid the glimpses of the smoke is seen the chief, alive, unharmed, and without a wound, waving his hat and cheering his comrades to the pursuit. Col. Fitzgerald, celebrated as one of the finest horsemen in the American army, now dashed the rowels in his charger's flanks, and, heedless of the dead and dying in his way, flew to the side of the chief, exclaiming, 'Thank God Your Excellency is safe!' while the favorite aide, a gallant and warm-hearted son of Erin, a man of thews and sinews, and albeit unused to the melting mood, gave loose to his feelings and wept like a child for joy. Washington, ever calm amid scenes of the greatest excitement, affectionately grasped the hand of his aide and friend, and then ordered, 'Away, my dear colonel, and bring up the troops; the day is our own.'"

sistance was utterly routed and sent flying in disorder along the road towards Kingston. A part of the Fortieth Regiment (which had been left in Princeton when Mawhood marched out in the morning, and which consequently participated very little in the day's fighting) joined in the retreat and swelled the throng of fugitives. A detachment of the American force pursued them, but they soon left the main road, and, striking off to the left, fled in a northerly direction along the by-ways and through the fields and woods of Somerset County.* As to the route of their flight, different accounts have been given. The Hon. Ralph Voorhees, in one of a series of historical papers recently published, said,—

"The Fortieth and Fifty-fifth retreated hastily to Kingston, and from thence pursued a route that brought them to Middlebush, where they encamped for a week in a field a few yards west of where the present church stands, and a little to the east of the field where Gen. De Heister laid with his division in June of the same year."

In another account,† published some ten years since, it is stated that, "while Washington took the main road towards New Brunswick, these [the fugitives of the Fortieth and Fifty-fifth Regiments], frightened and flying, made towards the heights southwest of Rocky Hill, crossed Beden's Brook, and rushed on till they crowded on the little point formed by the junction of that brook with the Millstone River, just in front of what is now known as the old Vanderveer homestead. Abraham Vanderveer, now [1870] living at Rocky Hill, says that when the family saw them coming they were on a run. When they came into the forks they halted, finding the ice broken. They then procured rails, laid them on the ice, and passed over. The Vanderveers had a large pot of mush, just taken from the fire, intended for breakfast. The British on coming up said they had had nothing but hot bullets for breakfast, and, hastily scooping the mush out with their hands, pursued their march. These accounts doubtless have reference to different parties‡ of the retreating British, as it is not to be supposed that they kept together in one body during the panic of their headlong flight.

In the college buildings at Princeton there remained a part of the Fortieth Regiment, which had occupied it as barracks. Washington, supposing that these men would stand and defend their position, ordered up a section of artillery, which opened on the buildings. The first shot fired passed into the Prayer-Hall and through the head of a portrait of His Majesty George II. which hung on the wall. But little show of resistance was made by the British within the buildings, and finally James Moore, of Princeton, a captain of militia, with the assistance of a few others as bold as himself, burst open a door of Nassau Hall and demanded a surrender of the forces within. The demand was at once complied with, and the entire body, including a number of sick, gave themselves up as prisoners of war. This was the last of the British forces in Princeton, and Washington, having now entirely cleared the town of his enemies, immediately evacuated the place, and with his army moved rapidly away towards the northeast on the New Brunswick road.

The advance division of Cornwallis, which had hurried up from Maidenhead towards the scene of action and dashed through the icy waters of Stony Brook, as before mentioned, moved forward in the greatest haste from that point to Princeton. Guarding the southwestern approach to the town was a bastioned earthwork which had been thrown up a week or two earlier by their own forces, and upon its rampart a thirty-two-pounder gun had been mounted by Count Donop. Now, as the head of Leslie's division came on at a quick-step, it was greeted by a thundering report from the great gun, which had been fired by two or three American soldiers who still lingered near it. The rush of the ponderous shot above the heads of the British caused the advancing column to halt, and the commander, who now believed that Washington had determined to defend the place, sent out parties of cavalry to reconnoitre, the infantry in the mean time advancing slowly and with great caution preparatory to an assault of the work. By these movements Cornwallis lost one precious hour, and when his men at last moved up to the fortification they found it entirely deserted, and soon after the cavalry-parties reported that there was not a rebel soldier in Princeton. Upon this the British general, chagrined at the delay resulting from his useless caution, ordered his columns to move on with all speed on the New Brunswick road. Arriving at Kingston, three miles from Princeton, he found that the Americans had broken down the bridge at that place; but this was soon repaired, and the army, having crossed the stream, was again hurried on in the hope of overtaking the Americans in time to prevent the destruction of the military stores at New Brunswick. Cornwallis arrived at that place during the succeeding night, and was rejoiced to find his stores untouched; but he found no American army, for "the fox" had again eluded him, and was at that time safe among the hills of Somerset.

Washington, on leaving Princeton, moved his force with the greatest possible speed to Kingston, crossing the Millstone River and destroying the bridge behind him. Having proceeded thus far he was not a little perplexed in deciding on his subsequent movements. The heavy column of Cornwallis was following so

* Washington had no cavalry with him, and of course the pursuit of a terrified crowd of fugitives by infantry was fruitless. Many of them, however, were captured, and the pursuing-parties kept up the chase so long that they had not all rejoined the main body two days later.

† From the pen of Jacob Magill, of the Newark *Journal*.

‡ Washington, in reporting to Congress under date of Pluckamin, Jan. 5, 1777, mentions that some of the British prisoners taken in the pursuit after the battle at Princeton were taken across the Delaware River; and also that at that time—two days after the battle—the pursuing-parties had not all returned to the main army. These facts would seem to indicate that some of the British fugitives fled towards the southwest and entered Hunterdon County.

closely in his rear that it was only at great peril that he could pursue his original plan* of marching to New Brunswick. The destruction of the British magazines and stores at that place would have been a most glorious ending of the winter campaign, and would, beyond doubt, have driven the last vestige of British military power out of New Jersey; but, on the other hand, a collision with the superior forces of Cornwallis—which it seemed hardly possible to avoid if the march to New Brunswick was continued—could hardly result otherwise than in defeat, and not improbably in the rout and destruction of the American army. At this juncture the commander-in-chief adopted his usual course,—called a council of war, which was held by himself and his generals in the saddle, and, although "some gentlemen advised that he should file off to the southward,"† the council resulted in the decision to abandon the original plan, strike off from the New Brunswick road, and march the army by way of the Millstone valley, and thence across the Raritan, to the hilly country in the northwest.

The plan adopted by the council of war was at once put into execution. The army filed off from the main highway,‡ and, turning sharply to the left, marched over a narrow and unfrequented road to Rocky Hill, where it recrossed the Millstone River and moved on, as rapidly as was practicable in the exhausted condition of the men, to Millstone. "The guides were directed to take the road leading to the northward through Hillsborough, but before they reached Somerset Court-house many of the infantry, worn out with fatigue, fasting, and want of rest, lay down and fell asleep by the way."§ That night (January 3d) the headquarters of the commander-in-chief were made at the Van Doren house, half a mile south of the old Millstone church, and the weary soldiers of the army bivouacked in the neighboring woods and fields.

In the darkness of that winter night a small body of Washington's militia, under command of that noted trooper Capt. John Stryker, of Millstone, performed quite a brilliant exploit in capturing a part of Cornwallis' baggage-train on the New Brunswick road. The British general, terrified at the prospect of losing his stores at New Brunswick, thinking that Washington was still in his front and moving on that post, had pressed on from Kingston in such headlong haste as to break down a number of his wagons; and these, being disabled, were turned out of the road and left, with a few others, in charge of a quartermaster and guarded by a detachment of soldiers. The American militiamen referred to, having learned of the situation of these wagons, resolved to capture them, and boldly proceeded to put their plan into execution, though their party numbered not more than twenty men, while the British detachment guarding the disabled train was of more than ten times their own strength. Cautiously approaching the spot in the thick darkness, they ranged themselves among the trees in a semi-circle, partially surrounding the bivouac of the British wagon-guard, and at a preconcerted signal set up a loud shout and poured in a volley upon the astonished soldiers, who, believing themselves to be encircled by an attacking force superior in numbers to their own, fled in a panic towards New Brunswick, escaping with a few wagons which happened to have their teams attached, but leaving the greater number in the hands of the Americans, who were jubilant at the success of their project, and still more so when it was found that the wagons were principally laden with the article which their army especially needed,—woolen clothing. The captors with their prize moved up as rapidly as possible on through Somerset County, crossed the Millstone at Somerset Court-house, and overtook the main body a day or two later.

In the morning of the 4th of January, Washington, with his army and prisoners, left their encampment of the previous night, and, continuing the march northward, crossed the Raritan River at Van Veghten's Bridge. Passing up by the site of the present village of Somerville, he encamped the same evening at Pluckamin, where a halt of two days was made for the rest and refreshment of the army. While at this encampment the commander-in-chief wrote to the president of the Continental Congress narrating the events of the campaign which had then just closed. This letter, as being an official, and of course an au-

* "My original plan," said Washington in his letter to Congress dated Pluckamin, January 5th, "was to have pushed on to Brunswic; but the harassed state of our troops (many of them having had no rest for two nights and a day), and the danger of losing the advantage we had gained, by aiming at too much, induced me, by the advice of my officers, to relinquish the attempt; but, in my judgment, six or eight hundred fresh troops, on a forced march, would have destroyed all their stores and magazines, taken (as we have since learned) their military chest containing seventy thousand pounds, and put an end to the war. The enemy, from the best intelligence I have been able to get, were so much alarmed at the apprehension of this that they marched immediately to Brunswic without halting, except at the bridges (for I also took up those on Millstone on the different routes to Brunswic), and got there before day."

† Marshall.

‡ The French Marquis de Castellux, who visited this region in 1781, made the following mention of the locality, and of Washington's march down the Millstone after Princeton: "It was here [Kingston] that Gen. Washington halted after the affair at Prince Town. After marching from midnight until two o'clock in the afternoon, almost continually fighting, he wished to collect the troops and give them some rest; he knew, however, that Lord Cornwallis was following him on the Maidenhead road, but he contented himself with taking up some planks of the bridge, and as soon as he saw the vanguard of the English appear he continued his march quietly towards Middlebrook." This account, however, is not strictly correct.

§ "It was on this march, or possibly on a similar one in December of the same year, as the Army of Liberty passed the parsonage [at Millstone], half clothed, unshod, and in want of food, that the patriotic Foering, collecting all the stores of his house (it being, moreover, just after baking-time), and cutting the food into convenient portions, distributed them, as far as they would go, to the weary and hungry soldiers as they hurried on their way. On one of these occasions, as the army passed, they encamped for the night in the field directly south of the present parsonage, Washington himself sleeping in the northwest corner of the parlor of the present homestead of John Van Doren."—*Rev. E. T. Corwin, D.D.*

thentic, account of the affair at Assanpink and the battle of Princeton, and a statement of the losses and captures at the latter place, is given below,—viz.:

"PLUCKAMIN, January 5, 1777.

"SIR, I have the honor to inform you that since the date of my last from Trenton I have removed with the army under my command to this place. The difficulty of crossing the Delaware, on account of the ice, made our passage over it tedious, and gave the enemy an opportunity of drawing in their several cantonments and assembling their whole force at Princeton. Their large picquets advanced towards Trenton, their great preparations, and some intelligence I had received, added to their knowledge that the 1st of January brought on a dissolution of the best part of our army, gave me the strongest reasons to conclude that an attack upon us was meditating.

"Our situation was most critical, and our force small. To remove immediately was again destroying every dawn of hope which had begun to revive in the breasts of the Jersey militia, and to bring those troops which had first crossed the Delaware, and were lying at Crosswix's under Gen. Cadwallader, and those under Gen. Mifflin at Bordentown (amounting in the whole to about three thousand six hundred), to Trenton, was to bring them to an exposed place. One or the other, however, was unavoidable; the latter was preferred, and they were ordered to join us at Trenton, which they did, by a night-march, on the 1st instant. [Here follows an account of the so-called "battle of Assanpink," before quoted.]

"Having by this time [that is, on the evening of January 2d, after the British had made the attempt to cross the bridge and ford of the Assanpink] discovered that the enemy was greatly superior in number, and that their design was to surround us, I ordered all our baggage to be silently removed to Burlington soon after dark; and at twelve o'clock, after renewing our fires and leaving guards at the bridge in Trenton and other passes on the same stream above, marched by a round-about road to Princeton, where I knew they could not have much force left, and might have stores. One thing I was certain of,—that it would avoid the appearance of a retreat (which it was, of course, or to run the hazard of the whole army being cut off); whilst we might, by a fortunate stroke, withdraw Gen. Howe from Trenton and give some reputation to our arms. Happily we succeeded. We found Princeton about sunrise with only three regiments and three troops of light-horse in it, two of which were on their march to Trenton. These three regiments, especially the two first, made a gallant resistance, and in killed, wounded, and prisoners must have lost five hundred men; upwards of one hundred of them were left dead on the field; and with what I have with me, and what were taken in pursuit and carried across the Delaware, there are near three hundred prisoners,* fourteen of whom are officers, all British.

"This piece of good fortune is counterbalanced by the loss of the brave and worthy General Mercer, Cols. Hazlet and Potter, Capt. Neal of the artillery, Capt. Fleming, who commanded the First Virginia Regiment, and four or five other valuable officers, who, with about twenty-five or thirty privates, were slain on the field. Our whole loss cannot be ascertained, as many who are in pursuit of the enemy (who were chased three or four miles) are not yet come in.

"The rear of the enemy's army, lying at Maidenhead, not more than five or six miles from Princeton, was up with us before our pursuit was over; but, as I had the precaution to destroy the bridge over Stony Brook (about half a mile from the field of action), they were so long retarded there as to give us time to move off in good order for this place. We took two brass field-pieces, but for want of horses could not bring them away. We also took some blankets, shoes, and a few other trifling articles, burned the hay, and destroyed such other things as the shortness of the time would admit of. [Here follows a paragraph which has before been given,—viz., an explanation that his original plan had been to proceed to and attack the post of New Brunswick for the purpose of destroying the British stores deposited there.]

"From the best information I have received, Gen. Howe has left no men either at Trenton or Princeton. The truth of this I am endeavoring to ascertain, that I may regulate my movements accordingly. The militia are taking spirits, and, I am told, are coming in fast from this State; but I fear those from Philadelphia will scarcely submit to the hardships of a winter campaign much longer, especially as they very unluckily sent their blankets with their baggage to Burlington. I must do them the justice, however, to add that they have undergone more fatigue and hardship than I expected militia, especially citizens, would have done in this inclement season. I am just moving towards Morristown, where I shall endeavor to put them under the best cover I can; hitherto we have been without any, and many of our poor soldiers barefoot, and ill-clad in other respects.

"I have the honor to be, etc.,

"G. W."

Gen. Hugh Mercer, whose death is mentioned in the letter of Washington, was the commanding officer of the American detachment which first joined battle with the British troops under Mawhood on the morning of the 3d of January near Princeton, and it was in that first short but disastrous conflict that he received his mortal wounds. In the volley which the British Seventeenth Regiment poured into the American line when it held the position along the rail-fence on the height west of Clarke's house on that memorable morning, a ball, striking Mercer's horse in the fore leg, disabled him and compelled the general to dismount; and in the hurried retreat which immediately followed through the orchard, while he was in the very midst of the fight, trying to rally his flying troops, he was felled to the earth by a blow from a British musket. "The British soldiers were not at first aware of the general's rank. So soon as they discovered he was a general officer they shouted that they had got the rebel general, and cried, 'Call for quarter, you d—d rebel!' Mercer to the most undaunted courage united a quick and ardent temperament; he replied with indignation to his enemies, while their bayonets were at his bosom, that he deserved not the name of rebel, and, determining to die, as he had lived, a true and honored soldier of liberty, lunged with his sword at the nearest man. They then bayoneted him and left him for dead."† It was afterwards ascertained that he had received *sixteen* bayonet wounds,‡ and he was also terribly beaten on the head with the butt of a musket by a British soldier while he lay wounded and helpless on the ground. He was taken to Clarke's house, and there most tenderly cared for and nursed by the ladies of the household; but after lingering in agony for nine days he expired on the 12th of January.

Gen. Washington while on the field of Princeton had learned with great grief of the fall of Mercer, who was reported killed, and it was not until he had made his headquarters for the night at Somerset Courthouse that the commander-in-chief received with corresponding joy and thankfulness the intelligence that his old friend and companion-in-arms,§ although

* The number of prisoners taken by the Americans in the conflicts of the 3d of January in and about Princeton was two hundred and thirty. The entire loss of the Americans on that day did not exceed thirty, killed and wounded.

† Recollections of the Life and Character of Washington, by G. W. P. Custis.

‡ "The late Dr. Moses Scott, of New Brunswick, with other surgeons, was with Gen. Mercer under the tree after the battle, and said that he had received sixteen wounds by the bayonet, though these were not thought by the general himself (who was a physician) to be necessarily mortal, but that while lying on the ground a British soldier had struck him on the head with his musket; 'and that,' said he, 'was a dishonorable act, and it will prove my death.'"—*Raum's History of Trenton.*

§ Mercer and Washington had been comrades and warm personal friends in the campaigns against the French in 1755.

severely wounded, was not dead, and might recover. At this he at once dispatched his nephew, Maj. George Lewis, with a flag of truce and a letter to Lord Cornwallis, requesting that every possible attention might be shown to the wounded general, and that Maj. Lewis might be permitted to remain to attend on and nurse him. "To both these requests," says Custis, "His Lordship yielded a willing assent, and ordered his staff surgeon to attend upon Gen. Mercer. Upon an examination of his wounds the British surgeon observed that, although they were many and severe, he was disposed to believe they would not prove dangerous. Mercer, bred to the profession of an army surgeon in Europe, said to young Lewis, 'Raise my right arm, George, and this gentleman will then discover the smallest of my wounds, but which will prove the most fatal. Yes, sir, that is the fellow that will soon do my business.' . . . During the period that he languished on the couch of suffering he exonerated his enemies from the foul accusation which they not only bore in 1777, but for half a century since,—viz., of their having bayoneted a general officer after he had surrendered his sword and become a prisoner of war, declaring that he only relinquished his sword when his arm became powerless to wield it."

The kindness and courtesy of Lord Cornwallis in so readily and fully granting Gen. Washington's request in reference to the wounded general Mercer was as fully and generously repaid by the consideration and kind attention bestowed, by order of the American commander, on one of his British prisoners,—Capt. William Leslie, of the Seventeenth Regiment,—who was mortally wounded and captured by the patriot forces at Princeton. An account of the death of this brave young officer is thus given by Custis:

"It was while the commander-in-chief reined up his horse upon approaching the spot in a plowed field where lay the gallant Col. Hazlet mortally wounded that he perceived some British soldiers supporting a wounded officer, and upon inquiring his name and rank was answered, 'Capt. Leslie.' Dr. Benjamin Rush, who formed a part of the general's suite, earnestly asked, 'A son of the Earl of Leven?' to which the soldiers replied in the affirmative. The doctor then addressed the general-in-chief: 'I beg your Excellency to permit this wounded officer to be placed under my care that I may return, in however small a degree, a part of the obligations I owe to his worthy father for the many kindnesses received at his hands while I was a student at Edinburgh.' The request was immediately granted, but, alas! poor Leslie was soon 'past all surgery.' He died the same evening, and was buried the next day at Pluckamin with the honors of war. His troops, as they lowered the remains to the soldier's last rest, shed tears over the remains of a much-loved commander."*

If Capt. Leslie died in the evening of the day on which he received his wound, as is stated by Custis, his death must have occurred at or near Somerset Court-house,† where the general made his headquarters on the night of the 3d of January. But, however this may have been, he was buried with military honors, as stated, at Pluckamin, where his grave may still be known by a plain monument erected to his memory by his father's friend, Dr. Rush.‡ After his death Gen. Washington sent his aide, Col. Fitzgerald, with a flag of truce to the camp of Cornwallis. He was received at the British headquarters with great courtesy, and upon his relating the fact of Capt. Leslie's death and the manner of his burial to the high officers present, they exhibited great emotion, and one of the generals, who had been compelled to withdraw to a window to hide his tears, returned by the colonel his warmest acknowledgments to the American commander-in-chief for his kindness, and the honors paid to the dead officer.

The cannonading on the Princeton battle-field had been heard in nearly every part of the counties of Hunterdon and Somerset to their northern boundaries,§ and the people were in a state of the greatest excitement and suspense as to what it portended. During the latter part of the day those living along the valley of the Millstone learned the facts by the

* The following is a copy of an entry in a diary kept by Col. Rodney who commanded a battalion of Delaware militia in Washington's army at that time:

"PLUCKAMIN, N. J., Jan. 5, 1777.

"The general continued here this day also to refresh the army. He ordered forty of our light infantry to attend the funeral of Col. [Capt.] Leslie, to bury him with the honors of war. He was one of the enemy who fell at Princeton. They readily obeyed in paying due respect to bravery, though in an enemy.

"Capt. Henry was now gone home, and I myself had command of the five companies of infantry, but, as I had not paid any attention to the military funeral ceremonies, I requested Capt. Humphries to conduct it. . . ."

† One account of Capt. Leslie's death says he was "carried to Pluckamin and died on the porch of a small inn almost immediately on reaching there." There is no reason to doubt that this account is correct; and if so, then Custis was mistaken in saying "he died the same evening,"—that is, the evening of the day of the battle. While halting at Millstone in the night after the battle the soldiers having charge of the ambulance in which Leslie was conveyed bivouacked on a piece of woodland on, or very near, the site of the present parsonage of the Reformed Church at that place.

‡ The following, having reference to the last resting-place of the gallant Leslie, is taken from Dr. Messler's "History of Somerset County" (1876): "Many years since, money was sent from Scotland to build a stone-wall in front, and more recently the Presbyterian church was erected on a part of it. The following extracts will be of interest:

"'Many persons in this country will recall with pleasure the visit to this country last year of the Hon. Roland Leslie Melville, brother of the Earl of Leven and Melville, who some time ago became a partner in London of Mr. McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury. While here Mr. Melville mentioned the fact that one of his *forbyes*, a young British officer, had fallen in America during the Revolutionary war, and that the family had never been able to learn where he was buried. There was tradition that his remains had been deposited in a certain *Trinity* church-yard, but that vague description gave them little clue to the spot. Only the other day an American friend of Mr. Melville, searching our early national history with quite another object, stumbled on the story of his ancestor's death, and, finding that he fell at the battle of Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777, pursued the inquiry, and discovered his burial-place still well preserved. . . .'"

§ The boom of the guns at Princeton was also heard much farther away than the remotest bounds of Hunterdon. The journal of the Moravian brethren at Bethlehem, Pa., contains entries showing that fact, as follows: "On the first of January, 1777, Brother Ettwein made his rounds through the hospital, and wished the sufferers God's blessing on the opening of the New Year."—"*January 3d.* During the forenoon we heard long-continued cannonading. Later, it was ascertained to have been at Princeton." The hospital referred to in the first entry was the general hospital of the army, which had been removed to that place from Morristown by Surg.-Gen. John Warren, under an order from Gen. Washington, Dec. 3, 1776, when the first advance of the British into New Jersey made it necessary to remove it farther into the interior.

passage of the patriot forces, and on the following day the glad news was spread farther and more widely, till, on the morning of the 5th, there were few of the inhabitants of either county who did not know that Washington's army had recrossed the Raritan and was in bivouac along the hillside at Pluckamin. "Many a horseman during the night dashed onward to this point to ascertain what it [the light of the camp-fires at Pluckamin] portended, and when the news was brought back that it was Washington the joy was almost rapturous everywhere."*

The army arrived at Pluckamin on the evening of the 4th of January† in a condition of extreme weariness and destitution. Not only were the men worn out by loss of sleep and the excessive fatigue of the rapid night-march from Trenton to Princeton, the battle at that place, and the subsequent marching to Kingston down the valley of the Millstone, and from the Raritan to the mountains, but they were very poorly supplied with food, many of them shoeless and suffering from cold through lack of blankets and sufficient clothing. The officers as well as the private soldiers suffered from the same cause. Col. Rodney said (in the diary before quoted from), in reference to his condition during the halt at Pluckamin, "I had nothing to cover me here but my great-coat, but luckily got into a house near the mountains, where I fared very comfortably while we stayed here." But there were few even among the officers who fared as well as he in this respect.

During the day of January 5th the main body of the army lay quietly at Pluckamin resting and waiting for detached bodies to rejoin it.‡ When the commands had all reported, and the men had in some degree recovered from the effects of the excessive fatigue and exposure which they had been compelled to endure in the marches and battles from the Assanpink to Pluckamin, the army moved out from its temporary camps at the latter place and marched leisurely to Morristown, where it went into winter quarters in log huts. It is said that while there the only command of which the men were in complete uniform was Col. Rodney's battalion of Delaware troops, which on that account was detailed for duty as a body-guard to the commander-in-chief.§

* Rev. Dr. Messler.

† Lossing (vol. i. p. 306) says that Washington, having defeated the British at Princeton, "pursued them as far as Kingston, where he had the bridge taken up, and, turning short to the left, crossed the Millstone River twice, and *arrived at Pluckamin the same evening.*" And again (vol. ii. p. 239) he says, "He destroyed the bridge at Kingston, which checked the progress of Cornwallis for some time, and having crossed the Millstone twice, he reached Pluckamin that evening." But this is clearly a mistake, as the account of Washington's halt with his army near Somerset Court-house during the night succeeding the battle is well authenticated.

‡ In Washington's dispatches to Congress dated at Pluckamin on that day he says, "Our whole loss cannot be ascertained, as many who are in pursuit of the enemy (who were chased three or four miles) are not yet come in."

§ The flag-staff which was used at Washington's headquarters, Morristown, up to the time of erecting a liberty-pole, was removed in the summer of 1880 to the residence of D. D. Craig, at Basking Ridge, in Somerset Co., where it was again raised.

CHAPTER VI.

HUNTERDON AND SOMERSET COUNTIES IN THE REVOLUTION (Continued).

The Marvelous Change produced by the Campaign of Trenton and Princeton—Gen. Howe's "Protections"—Atrocities of the British in Somerset and Hunterdon Counties—Washington's Proclamation to the People—Skirmish at Weston, Somerset Co.—Gen. Dickinson Defeats the British and Captures a Wagon Train—Occupation of Middlebrook by the American Forces in 1777—Letter of Gen. Heard from Raritan—"Washington Rock"—Attempt to Entice Washington from his Stronghold in the Hills—The British Troops leave the State and the American Army march through Somerset and Hunterdon to the Delaware—Washington's Letters from Coryell's Ferry—Hunterdon and Somerset Troops at Battle of Brandywine—Valley Forge—Col. Frelinghuysen's Expedition to Staten Island—A Female Tory Dispatch-Carrier—The Tories Penn and Chew under Surveillance in Hunterdon County—Extracts from Minutes of the Council of Safety, Etc.—British evacuate Philadelphia and pass through New Jersey—Washington's Army cross at Coryell's—Battle of Monmouth, Etc.—Somerset and Hunterdon Troops behave gallantly—Cantonments at Middlebrook—Gen. Washington and Wife at Somerville—Five Soldiers Hung—Gen. Knox's Headquarters at Pluckamin—Grand Ball and Supper—Simcoe's Raid in 1779—Burning of the Church, Court-house, Etc.—Capt. Peter G. Voorhees killed—The Ladies of Hunterdon and Somerset—Close of the War—The Currency—Patriotism under War Burdens—Processes against Forfeited Estates, Etc.

FROM THE BATTLE OF PRINCETON TO THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

THE glorious result of the campaign which commenced on the south shore of the Delaware at McConkey's Ferry at nightfall on the evening of Christmas Day, 1776, and ended when the weary and shivering soldiers of Washington entered their comparatively comfortable winter quarters at Morristown, wrought a wonderful change in the aspect of affairs in New Jersey. A few weeks before, when the slender and constantly-decreasing columns of the American army were crossing the State towards the Delaware in flight before the pursuing and victorious legions of Cornwallis, a large proportion—probably a majority—of the people of the State had become discouraged, and, despairing of a successful issue to the struggle for liberty, large numbers of them promptly availed themselves of the terms offered by the proclamation of the British commander guaranteeing pardon and protection to such rebels and disaffected persons as would come forward to abandon the patriot cause and renew their allegiance to the king.‖ It is stated that

‖ "The British commissioners [Gen. William Howe and his brother, Admiral Lord Richard Howe] issued a proclamation commanding all persons assembled in arms against His Majesty's government to disband and return to their homes, and all civil officers to desist from their treasonable practices and to relinquish their usurped authority. A full pardon was offered to all who within sixty days would appear before an officer of the Crown, claim the benefit of the proclamation, and subscribe a declaration of his submission to the royal authority. Seduced by this proclamation, not only the ordinary people shrunk from the apparent fate of the country in this its murkiest hour, but the vaporing patriots who sought office and distinction at the hands of their countrymen when danger in their service was distant now crawled into the British lines, humbly craving the mercy of *their* conquerors, and whined out, as justi-

for a considerable time the daily average of persons within the State who thus signified their adhesion to the royal cause was more than two hundred. Scarcely an inhabitant of the State joined the army of Washington as he was retreating towards the Delaware, but, on the contrary, great numbers of those who were already in the service from this State deserted and returned to their homes. "The two Jersey regiments which had been forwarded by Gen. Gates, under Gen. St. Clair, went off to a man the moment they entered their own State. A few officers, without a single private, were all of these regiments which St. Clair brought to the commander-in-chief."* The most earnest exertions of Governor Livingston to induce the militia to oppose the invading army were fruitless. "Those who visited the army brought back an unfavorable report. They secretly or openly advised others to do nothing that would involve them in disloyalty, and thus jeopardize their possessions. Old people tell us that such was the talk with many. The Legislature, itself defenseless, had moved from Princeton to Burlington,† and there, on the 2d of December, they adjourned, each man going home to look after his own affairs. Until the battle of Trenton, on the 26th of that month, New Jersey might have been considered a conquered province. Even Samuel Tucker [of Hunterdon], chairman of the Committee of Safety, treasurer, and judge of the Supreme Court, took a protection of the British, and thus renounced allegiance to this State and vacated his offices.‡ Open insurrection against the American cause had broken out in several counties, among which was that of Hunterdon, where (as before noticed) the malcontents had proceeded to violence against the Whig inhabitants of that section, plundered the house of Capt. Jones, and boldly declared their intention of joining the British army. In Monmouth County a similar, but even more desperate, state of affairs existed, to suppress which it was deemed necessary to detach a strong military force under Col. Forman. Panic, disaffection, and cowardly submission were found everywhere; despair had seized on all but the sturdiest patriots; and the conflict for liberty seemed well-nigh hopeless.

But a marvelous change was wrought by the favorable result of the campaign of Trenton and Princeton. The Christmas victory at Trenton rekindled a bright spark of hope in the breasts of despairing patriots, and the glorious event of Princeton fanned that spark into a strong and steady flame. An immediate result was a revival of hope and courage among the Jersey militia, causing large numbers of them to join the American army, adding materially to its effective strength. "The militia are taking spirits, and, I am told, are coming in fast from this State," said Gen. Washington in his dispatches to Congress written at Pluckamin on the 5th of January, only two days after the victory of Princeton; and the accessions from this source were much more numerous after that time. "The militia of New Jersey, who had hitherto behaved shamefully,§ from this time forward generally acquired high reputation, and throughout a long and tedious war conducted themselves with spirit and discipline scarce surpassed by the regular troops. In small parties they now scoured the country in every direction, seized on stragglers, in several light skirmishes behaved exceptionally well, and collected in such numbers as to threaten the weaker British posts with the fate which those at Trenton and Princeton had already experienced. In a few days, indeed, the Americans had overrun the Jerseys." Among the inhabitants, those who had maintained their unswerving devotion to the patriotic cause once more took heart; and even of those who, from motives of fear and self-interest, had availed themselves of the "protection" of the British,‖ the greater number were rejoiced at the successes of Washington. Gen. Howe's "protections"¶ had proved to them a delusion. During the time in which the British held undisputed control the country in all directions had been ravaged by their foraging-parties, composed principally of Hessians. These mercenaries were unable to read the English language; and so, when the "loyal" inhabitants who had secured protection papers exhibited them to the German marauders, the latter regarded them no more than if they had been Washington's passes, but treated their holders with contempt and showed them no more consideration than was accorded to their Whig neighbors,—which was simply none at all.

In the depredations and atrocities committed during this period by the Hessian and British soldiery, Som-

fication, that, though they had united with others in seeking a constitutional redress of grievances, they approved not the measures lately adopted, and were at all times opposed to independence."—*Gordon's History of New Jersey*, p. 223.

* Ibid.

† The removals of the Legislature, enforced by the advance of the British army, were: First, from Princeton to Trenton; then from Trenton to Burlington; from Burlington to Pittstown; and finally, from that place to Haddonfield, where it was dissolved on the 2d of December, 1776.

‡ Mott's "First Century of Hunterdon County."

Gordon (p. 223) says, "Dr. Ramsay has given to political infamy the names of Galloway and Allen, of Pennsylvania. He might have added those of Tucker and others, of New Jersey."

§ See Gordon's "History of New Jersey," p. 233.

‖ The whole number of those who, in the State of New Jersey, took advantage of the proclamation of the brothers Howe is said to have been two thousand seven hundred and three.

¶ Following is a copy of one of these "protection" papers, given to a Somerset County man by that same Col. Mawhood who, a little more than two weeks later, was defeated by Washington at Princeton:

"I do hereby Certify that the Bearer Abraham Sedham, of Middlebush, in the County of Somerset, came and subscribed the declaration specified in a certain Proclamation published at New York, on the 13th day of November last, by the Right Honorable Lord Howe, and His Excellency General Howe. Whereby he is entitled to the protection of all Officers and Soldiers serving in his Majesties' Army in America, both for himself, his family and property, and to pass and repass on his lawful business without molestation.

"Given under my hand this 18th day of December, 1776.

"C. Mawhood, Lt.-Col."

erset* and Hunterdon were among the four or five counties which suffered the most severely of any in the State. "Neither the proclamation of the commissioners [General and Admiral Howe] nor protections saved the people from plunder or insult. Their property was taken and destroyed without distinction of persons. They exhibited their protections, but the Hessians could not read and would not understand them, and the British soldiers deemed it foul disgrace that the Hessians should be the only plunderers. Discontents and murmurs increased every hour with the ravages of both, which were almost sanctioned by general orders, and which spared neither friend nor foe. Neither age nor sex was protected from outrage. Infants, children, old men and women, were left naked and exposed, without a blanket to cover them from the inclemency of winter. Furniture which could not be carried away was wantonly destroyed, dwellings and outhouses burned or rendered uninhabitable, churches and other public buildings consumed, and the rape of women, and even very young girls, filled the measure of woe. Such miseries are the usual fate of the conquered, nor were they inflicted with less reserve that the patients were rebellious subjects. But even the worm will turn upon the oppressor. . . . What the earnest commendations of Congress, the zealous exertions of Governor Livingston and the State authorities, and the ardent supplications of Washington could not effect was produced by the rapine and devastations of the royal forces. The whole country became instantly hostile to the invaders. Sufferers of all parties rose as one man to revenge their personal injuries. Those who, from age and infirmities, were incapable of military service kept a strict watch upon the movements of the royal army, and from time to time communicated information to their countrymen in arms. Those who lately declined all opposition, though called on by the sacred tie of honor pledged to each other in the Declaration of Independence, cheerfully embodied when they found submission to be unavailing for the security of their estates. . . . Men who could not apprehend the consequences of British taxation nor of American independence could feel the injuries inflicted by insolent, cruel, and brutal soldiers."†

Gen. Washington was not slow to avail himself of the advantages to the American cause offered by this situation of affairs, and on the 25th of January he issued, from his headquarters in Morristown, a proclamation requiring all persons who had accepted protection from the British commissioners to repair to the army headquarters, or the nearest headquarters of any general officer in the Continental service, and there to surrender their protection papers and swear allegiance to the United States of America; upon which terms they were to receive full pardon for past offenses, provided this was done within thirty days from the date of the proclamation. But such as should fail to conform to these requirements within the specified time were commanded to forthwith withdraw themselves and families within the enemy's lines, and upon their refusal or neglect to do so they were to be regarded and treated as adherents to the King of Great Britain and enemies of the United States. The effect of this proclamation was excellent. Hundreds of timid inhabitants who had taken protection now flocked to the different headquarters to surrender them and take the required oath of allegiance. The most inveterate and dangerous Tories were driven within the enemy's lines, or entirely out of the State, and the army was largely increased by volunteers and by the return of many who had previously served in its ranks, but had deserted and returned to their homes during the dark days of November and December, 1776.

The main body of the army lay in quiet at Morristown‡ for nearly five months. During this time, although no general movements were made, small bodies of militia and other troops were almost constantly harassing the enemy, and several minor fights occurred, one of the most important of which took place at Weston, in Somerset County, on the 20th of January. In consequence of the Americans having captured and destroyed a number of boats ascending the Raritan laden with provisions for the use of Cornwallis' forces at New Brunswick, the British were compelled to forage the country with more than their usual energy. One of their foraging-parties, about four hundred strong,§ had been raiding on the east side of the Millstone River, in that part of Somerset County which is now the township of Franklin, where they had seized a large number of cattle and sheep, and, learning that a considerable quantity of flour was stored in a mill at Weston, proceeded to that place, took possession of the flour, and commenced loading it upon their wagons. But in the

* "Somerset County lay at the mercy of the enemy, whose foraging-parties went out from New Brunswick, where Howe had quartered his troops, across the Millstone as far as Neshanic and the South Branch, gathering everything they could lay their hands on, and maltreating the inhabitants most cruelly whenever any resistance was offered. It seemed as if the idea that they were or might be rebels formed a sufficient excuse in the minds of the soldiers for any outrage that their passions prompted them to commit."—*Messler's History of Somerset County.*

† Gordon, pp. 232, 233.

‡ A detached force of several hundred men, under command of Gen. Israel Putnam, was stationed at Princeton in the latter part of January to act as a corps of observation merely, being too weak in numbers to offer serious opposition if the enemy should appear in force. In Hageman's "History of Princeton" there is related an incident illustrative of Gen. Putnam's strategy, as follows: "A British officer, Maj.-Gen. McPherson, who lay mortally wounded at Princeton, desired the presence of a military comrade in his last moments. The kind-hearted Gen. Putnam could not refuse the request, but resorted to strategy to hide his weakness from the enemy. He sent a flag to New Brunswick in quest of the friend, who entered Princeton after dark. The general had arranged it so that every unoccupied house was carefully lighted, lights gleamed in all the college windows, and he marched and countermarched his scanty forces to such effect that the British soldier on his return to the camp reported it at least five thousand strong, while he had only a few hundreds."

§ One account places its strength at six hundred men.

mean time intelligence of the movement was carried to Gen. Philemon Dickinson, who with a small force was stationed to hold a small earthwork at Somerset Court-house (Millstone village), a short distance from the mill, but on the opposite side of Millstone River. Upon learning the facts, Gen. Dickinson, being determined to attack the party, moved out with a force of two companies of Continentals, fifty Pennsylvania riflemen, and a small body of New Jersey militia,—in all, about four hundred and fifty men,—and, proceeding to the bridge at Weston, attempted to cross it, but failed, as the enemy held the opposite end, with three pieces of artillery trained upon it. The Americans then sought a fording-place below, and, plunging into the river where the water was waist-deep and filled with floating ice, crossed the stream and attacked the British with such vigor and determination that they fled precipitately towards New Brunswick, leaving forty-three wagons, one hundred and four horses, one hundred and eighteen cattle, seventy sheep, and twelve prisoners in the hands of Gen. Dickinson, whose loss of men in the fight was five. The total loss of the enemy was about thirty men. Gen. Washington, in his mention of this affair, highly commended the energy and skill of Gen. Dickinson, and the gallantry evinced by the force under his command, more than half of which was composed of raw militia.

A similar affair occurred on or about the 1st of February at Piscataway, in which at least thirty-six of the enemy were killed, while the Americans lost nine killed and fourteen wounded. The force of the British was about one thousand, with three field-pieces; while the Americans were only about seven hundred strong, and nearly or quite all militia. In the first attack the enemy were compelled to retire, but, receiving reinforcements, they again advanced and drove the militia from their position. About three weeks later, "Col. Neilson, of New Brunswick, with a detachment of one hundred and fifty militia, surprised and captured Maj. Stockton (one of the numerous family of that name, who from his treachery was called 'Double Dick'), at the head of fifty-nine privates, refugees, in British pay."* Two or three quite severe fights occurred at "Spanktown" (Rahway),—one on the 6th of January, in which a thousand bushels of salt and other stores were captured from the British, and another on the 23d of February, between the brigade of Gen. Maxwell and the Third British Brigade from Amboy. In the latter fight the Americans were victorious also, and drove the enemy through the snow all the way back to Amboy, inflicting on them a loss (according to British reports) of four officers and nearly one hundred men killed and wounded. The loss of the Americans was three killed and twelve wounded. Encounters similar to those above mentioned, and others of less importance, were of frequent occurrence during the winter and spring of 1777.

On the opening of spring, the American commander, from his position at Morristown, watched closely and anxiously the movements of Gen. Howe's forces at New Brunswick, for he had no doubt that the British general was intending to make an important movement, though in what direction he could not learn, though he believed that Howe's objective-point would be the city of Philadelphia. Early in May it was ascertained by Gen. Washington that the British forces at New Brunswick had been largely augmented, and that they were engaged in building "a portable bridge so constructed that it might be laid on flat-boats,"—in other words, a pontoon-bridge. Regarding this as an almost certain indication that Howe was preparing to move forward and cross the Delaware, Washington at once decided to move his forces to a point nearer New Brunswick, to be within striking distance of the enemy in case he should attempt to execute his suspected design. The point selected was the range of hills to the northward of the village of Bound Brook,—generally mentioned as the "Heights of Middlebrook,"—and to this place the army was moved from Morristown about the 28th of May,† on which day the headquarters of the

* Gordon, p. 233.

† Detached commands of the army had, however, been stationed at different points on the Millstone and Raritan Rivers prior to this, during the winter and spring. Gen. Dickinson had been stationed at Somerset Court-house, as we have seen, and had made a successful advance from that place in January against the British foraging party at Weston. A force under Gen. Lincoln had been stationed at Bound Brook at least as early as April. This fact is mentioned by the Rev. Dr. Messler as follows: "Maj.-Gen. Benjamin Lincoln had his quarters at the house yet standing at the east end of the village. It was the only house having two stories that Bound Brook could boast. It was inhabited at the time by Peter Williamson. Gen. Lincoln himself, when giving an account of his retreat from this place, uses the following language: 'Being stationed at Bound Brook, on the Raritan, he had an extent of five or six miles to guard with a force of less than five hundred men fit for duty. On the 13th of April, 1777, owing to the negligence of his patrol, he was surprised by a large party of the enemy under Cornwallis and Grant, who came upon him so suddenly that the general and one of his aides had barely time to get on horseback; the other aide was taken, as were also a few pieces of artillery. Near this house a block-house or fortification had been erected commanding the crossing over Bound Brook Creek, connected with an earthwork reaching to the banks of the river. It stood on the ground occupied at present by the old shop which Mrs. Giles owns. When Gen. Lincoln retreated the inhabitants all fled to the mountain, leaving a soldier's corpse in the block-house as the only occupant of the village."

Gen. Heard was also stationed on the Raritan with his brigade early in the spring, as is shown by the following letter addressed by him to Governor Livingston (N. J. Revolutionary Correspondence, pp. 45, 46):

"Headquarters, Raritan, April 1st, 1777.

"Sir,—Inclosed you have the copy of a letter I received from Col. Beavers, in the county of Hunterdon, by which you will see what a bad situation the militia of that battalion are in on account of the captains of several companies refusing to do their duty. I should be glad of your directions how to proceed in the matter, that the men may be brought here, they being very much wanted at present, as many of the militia's times expire this day. Likewise, should be glad of directions to know what is to be done with people that refuse to give up their protections, as I have now a man under confinement that refuses to give his up. The militia law points out no mode of what is to be done with such people. There is a villain apprehended, with a warrant found with him to enlist men for the British army, and now in confinement, who has informed

commander-in-chief were established at the new position. The location of the American forces at Middlebrook is thus described:*

"We may sufficiently indicate the precise place of the encampment by saying that it was on the right of the road leading through the mountain-gorge in which Chimney Rock is situated, just where it rises up from the bed of the little stream and attains the level of Washington valley. A strong earthwork was thrown up about a quarter of a mile to the northwest, almost in the centre of the valley, as a protection to any movement approaching from Pluckamin; and the whole of the defile leading through the narrow mountain-valley was strongly guarded, while the brow overlooking the plain bristled with cannon. Just at the edge of the wood, east of Chimney Rock, huts were erected as quarters for the officers, and everything done which either safety or comfort demanded in the emergency. At Bound Brook a strong redoubt was constructed, commanding the bridge over that miry little stream, just north of the present railroad-crossing, looking to any attack to be made from the way of New Brunswick. Having taken, in this way, all possible precaution against surprise, he felt strong to abide the issue of events. The result justified his sagacity as a military tactician. . . . On the apex of the Round Top, on the left of the gorge in which Chimney Rock stands, there are yet to be seen rude remains of a hut which Washington sometimes frequented during those anxious months of 1777. On the east side of the gorge, also, fronting the plain north of Middlebrook, there is a rock which has been named 'Washington Rock,' because there he often stood to gaze anxiously upon the scene it overlooks. On the mountain west of Plainfield, also, there is a very large rock which has received the same appellation."

The last-named point (which is more generally known than the other as "Washington's Rock") is on the mountain-side, near the top, not far from and in full sight of the railroad-station of Dunellen, in a northeasterly direction. It is a very commanding position, from which may be obtained an unobstructed view of the whole valley and adjacent country for many miles. This, like the other, has received its name from the tradition that the American general-in-chief often visited it for purposes of observation.

The army of Washington, at the time when it moved from Morristown to Middlebrook, was about eight thousand four hundred strong, including cavalry and artillery. But of these more than two thousand were sick, and this, with other causes, reduced his effective strength to five thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight men, rank and file. This number, however, was soon afterwards very considerably increased by accessions from beyond the Delaware, for orders had been issued for all troops in the field, as far south as the Carolinas, to rendezvous in New Jersey. When the movement to Middlebrook was made, Gen. Sullivan, who had succeeded Gen. Putnam in command at Princeton, had about fifteen hundred troops under him at that place. He subsequently retreated to the Delaware River, but again advanced to the line of the Sourland Hills, along the southern border of Hunterdon County, and while in this position, waiting to co-operate with Washington in case of an engagement, his forces were considerably augmented by the arrival of troops from the South, moving northward under the order before mentioned. Gen. Benedict Arnold, commanding at Philadelphia, was ordered to station a force on the New Jersey side of the Delaware, to do what might be done to prevent the British from crossing that river, in case they should succeed in escaping from Washington and Sullivan.

The British army in and about New Brunswick had been reinforced until it numbered about seventeen thousand effective men, a force far outnumbering that of Washington, including the corps of observation under Sullivan. Moreover, the British force was largely made up of veterans and was finely equipped, while a large proportion of the American army was composed of raw militia not well provided with equipments and clothing. The position occupied by Washington, however, was very strong by nature and fortified to some extent, and his location was such that he could at once take advantage of a movement of the enemy, whether he should advance towards the Delaware or retire towards the Hudson; for he was still in doubt as to the intention of the British commander,—whether it was to move directly on Philadelphia by land, to return his troops to Amboy, there to embark and proceed by sea and the Delaware Bay to reach the same objective-point, or to move up the Hudson River to co-operate with Gen. Burgoyne, who was then reported to be moving southward from Canada by way of Lake Champlain.

In a little more than two weeks after Gen. Washington occupied the heights of Middlebrook the British commander began to unmask his designs. Leaving a force of about two thousand men under Gen. Matthew in New Brunswick, the main body of the British army, in two divisions, under Lord Cornwallis and Gen. De Heister respectively, moved out at about midnight of the 13th of June, and marched rapidly by two routes towards Middlebush and Somerset Court-house, which last-named place was reached by the division of Cornwallis before sunrise in the morning of the 14th, while De Heister, having taken a more southerly and circuitous route,‡ arrived at Middlebush at about the same time. Both divisions

me there are many persons out now upon the same business, chiefly in Sussex County. . . . I should have sent after them myself, but have so few troops now here thought proper not to spare them, but wait your directions."

The letter from Col. Beavers referred to in the above, dated March 29, 1777, complained of certain officers of the Hunterdon battalion in this language: "This is the second time the other field-officers and myself have met on the orders you have sent me, and can do nothing, as three of the captains of this battalion refuse to act; nor have they warned a man in their companies on either of the orders,—to wit: Capt. Shenard, Capt. Meddler, and Capt. Cline."

* By Rev. Dr. Messler, in his History of Somerset County, p. 83.

† Hon. Ralph Voorhees, "Our Home," p. 495.

‡ "Gen. Cornwallis, in marching with his division to Millstone, took the Amwell road, which then came into the Princeton road but a short distance above the Mile Run Brook near New Brunswick, which he followed until he reached Millstone, while Gen. De Heister followed the one running along the west bank of the Raritan for more than three miles until he came to the Van Duyn place, where he turned to the left and followed the road leading from thence into the Amwell road, a few yards east of the present Middlebush church, about half a mile west of which he encamped with his troops."—*Hon. Ralph Voorhees.*

threw up earthworks* of considerable strength. The object of the British general was to sever communication between Gen. Sullivan and the main body of the American army, and, if possible, to tempt Gen. Washington to move down from his almost impregnable position and give battle to the British on ground of their own choosing. But the American general could not be so lured from his stronghold among the hills. He merely advanced his forces to the south side of the mountain, and made all preparations to fight on that ground if he should be attacked; but beyond this he did not go, for the chances in a battle upon the plain would have been too much in favor of the enemy. At the same time, Sullivan's force lay in the neighborhood of Clover Hill awaiting events and receiving large accessions from the sources before mentioned.

The two British divisions continued to hold their positions on the Millstone and at Middlebush for five days, vainly defying Washington to come down and fight them. During this time Cornwallis' men plundered the inhabitants at and in the vicinity of Somerset Court-house, and set fire to the Presbyterian and Dutch churches there, though the buildings were not destroyed. A number of farm-houses were burned.

On the 19th of June, the British general having found it impossible to entice Washington from his stronghold in the hills, the troops of Cornwallis and De Heister suddenly evacuated the positions they had held during the preceding five days and moved rapidly back to New Brunswick. "When Gen. De Heister's army left Middlebush, tradition states that they attempted to burn every building between that place and New Brunswick. Some of the fires were put out, and some buildings failed to take fire."† Yet a very large amount of damage was done by the retiring Hessians. Judge Voorhees, in the paper above quoted from, gives the names of the several sufferers, with their losses, as follows: Garret Voorhees, of Middlebush, dwelling-house, six rooms, entry, and kitchen, burned, with other property destroyed and stolen, amounting in all to four hundred and fifty-one pounds seventeen shillings eight pence; Peter Rapalye, dwelling-house forty-two by thirty feet, kitchen twenty-four by twenty-four, weave-house fourteen by eighteen, barn forty-two by forty-eight, burned, and other losses, aggregating three hundred and ninety-three pounds; John Spader, on the opposite side of the Amwell road, kitchen and barn burned, value two hundred and twenty-six pounds sixteen shillings eight pence; Hendrick Bergen, on same road, good frame house destroyed and other property taken, value three hundred and seventy-one pounds nineteen shillings three pence; Johannes Van Liew, near New Brunswick, house, outhouses, and barns burned, valued at five hundred and nineteen pounds sixteen shillings five pence. Others who suffered more or less severely during the stay of the Hessians at Middlebush and on their withdrawal to New Brunswick were John Wyckoff, Cornelius Van Anglen, Peter Wyckoff, Philip Fulkerson, John Stothoff, Abraham Van Doren, and Berdus Garretson.

Three days after Cornwallis and De Heister retired from Hillsborough and Middlebush to New Brunswick that place was evacuated (June 22d) by the whole British army, which then commenced its retreat towards Amboy. Anticipating this movement, Washington had made his dispositions accordingly, detaching three brigades under Gen. Greene to harass their rear, sending orders to Gen. Sullivan to move down in all haste with his division to co-operate with Greene, and directing Gen. Maxwell to fall on their flank; but his plans did not succeed, for Sullivan, having received his order at a late hour and being a long distance away, was unable to join Greene in time to be of service, while the orders sent to Gen. Maxwell were not received at all by that officer, the courier by whom they were sent either having deserted or being captured by the enemy. Morgan with his riflemen gave the retreating troops considerable annoyance, attacking them at sunrise on the 22d as they were about leaving New Brunswick. Wayne came up and joined in the attack, driving the enemy from some redoubts on the hill west of Brunswick, after which they crossed the Raritan and retreated rapidly, but in good order and with great caution, to Amboy, reaching there with very little loss, for their rear-guard was too strong for the three brigades under Greene to make much impression upon them. Gen. Howe, in his report of the operations, said, in reference to the attack before referred to as having been made by Wayne and Morgan,—

"Upon quitting the camp at Brunswick the enemy brought a few troops forward, with two or three pieces of cannon, which they fired at their utmost range without the least execution or any return from us. They also pushed some battalions into the woods to harass the rear, where Lord Cornwallis commanded, who soon dispersed them with the loss of only two men killed and thirteen wounded, the enemy having nine killed and about thirty wounded."

The retreat of Howe's forces from New Brunswick to Amboy is spoken of by Lossing‡ as a stratagem intended only to induce Washington to withdraw his army from its strong position in the hills at Middle-

* "Two earthen fortifications or redoubts were thrown up,—one across the Amwell road in Middlebush, a few yards west of the residence of the present Mr. Woolsey, another, about two hundred and fifty yards south of the first, near the railroad. Two other fortifications were erected [these last-named by Cornwallis] on the land of the present John V. C. Wyckoff, at Millstone, a few yards west of his house. They have all been leveled by the plowshare, so that scarcely a trace of them is left."—*Hon. Ralph Voorhees, in "Our Home"* (1873).

† Ibid., p. 495.

‡ "Field-Book of the Revolution," vol. i. p. 331: "Failing to draw Washington from his post by this manœuvre [the movement of Cornwallis to Somerset Court-house], he made a feint a few days afterwards which succeeded better. He suddenly retreated, first to New Brunswick, and then to Amboy, and even sent some detachments over to Staten Island. Partly deceived by these movements, and hoping to reap some advantage by harassing the British rear, Washington sent strong detachments after the retreating enemy, and also advanced with his whole force to Quibbletown (now New Market), five or six miles from Middlebrook. This was exactly what Howe desired to accomplish. . . ."

brook. But Howe in his report does not support such a belief. In reference to that part of his operations, he says,—

"On finding their [the Americans] intention to keep a position which it would not have been prudent to attack, I determined, without loss of time, to pursue the principal objects of the campaign by withdrawing the army from Jersey, and in consequence of this determination returned to the camp at Brunswick on the 19th, and marched from thence to Amboy on the 22d, intending to cross to Staten Island, from whence the embarkation was to take place."

This shows that it was not his object to deceive the American commander, but to move his army to Staten Island for embarkation; and it seemed evident that Washington believed such to be the case, for soon after sending Green in pursuit and dispatching orders to Sullivan to march down and join him he withdrew his army from the heights of Middlebrook, and moved it forward to Quibbletown (now New Market), a position far weaker and more exposed than the one which it had previously occupied.

The intelligence that Washington had left his fortified camp in the hills was brought to Gen. Howe after his troops had arrived at Amboy and part of them had crossed to Staten Island. And then he conceived the idea of making a sudden retrograde movement back towards Quibbletown, hoping to surprise Washington in his new and weaker position, to bring on the general engagement for which he had been manœuvring since the 14th, and, by turning the American left, to gain the hills of Middlebrook in their rear. These facts are made clear by the following extract from his report,—viz.:

"The necessary preparations being finished for crossing the troops to Staten Island, intelligence was received that the enemy had moved down from the mountain [Middlebrook Heights] and taken post at Quibbletown, intending, as it was given out, to attack the rear of the army removing from Amboy; that two corps had also advanced to their left,—one of three thousand men and eight pieces of cannon, under the command of Lord Stirling, Gens. Maxwell and Conway, the last said to be a captain in the French service; the other corps consisted of about seven hundred men, with only one piece of cannon. In this situation of the enemy it was judged advisable to make a movement that might lead to an attack, which was done on the 26th, in the morning, in two columns. The right, under command of Lord Cornwallis and Maj.-Gen. Grant, Brigadiers Matthew and Leslie, and Col. Donop, took the route by Woodbridge towards Scotch Plains; the left column, where I was, with Maj.-Gens. Sterne, Vaughan, and Grey, and Brigadiers Cleveland and Agnew, marched by Metuchen Meeting-house to join the rear of the right column in the road from thence to Scotch Plains, intending to have taken separate routes, about two miles after the junction, in order to have attacked the enemy's left at Quibbletown. Four battalions were detached in the morning, with six pieces of cannon, to take post at Bonhamtown. The right column, having fallen in with the aforementioned corps of seven hundred men soon after passing Woodbridge, gave the alarm, by the firing that ensued, to their main army at Quibbletown, which retired to the mountain with the utmost precipitation. The small corps was closely pushed by the light troops, and with difficulty got off their piece of cannon."

The above statement by Howe explains his retrograde movement and its objects pretty clearly. Having become aware of Washington's advance, he caused that part of the forces which had already crossed to Staten Island to be moved back during the night of the 25th, and early in the morning of Thursday, the 26th, marched his columns back towards New Market in the manner stated. "But the resistance they encountered at every stage of their advance was disheartening in the extreme. Nearly every cross-road had its squad of pugnacious militia, which poured its deadly volleys into the splendid columns of the well-equipped troops." At Woodbridge, Cornwallis fell in with Morgan's Rangers (the American "corps of seven hundred men, with one piece of cannon," mentioned by Howe), and a severe skirmish ensued, in which, of course, the Rangers were compelled to give way before the heavy masses of the enemy. But the sound of their fusillades was borne to the ears of Washington, who instantly understood its meaning, and without delay moved his main force back from Quibbletown to its former secure position on the heights of Middlebrook.

The British right, under Cornwallis, was soon after engaged with the troops of Lord Stirling, which fight was thus reported by Howe:

"Lord Cornwallis, soon after he was upon the road leading to Scotch Plains from Metuchen Meeting-house, came up with the corps commanded by Lord Stirling, whom he found advantageously posted in a country covered with wood, and his artillery well disposed. The king's troops, vieing with each other upon this occasion, pressed forward to such close action that the enemy, though inclined to resist, could not long maintain their ground against so great impetuosity, but were dispersed on all sides, leaving three pieces of brass ordnance, three captains and sixty men killed, and upwards of two hundred officers and men wounded and taken."

The latter part of this statement is without doubt an exaggeration, as Lord Stirling, although he admitted the loss of the three guns, mentioned only a comparatively light loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. He was, however, compelled to retreat before the heavy British force,* which pursued him over the hills as far as Westfield.† The soldiers of both armies were in a state of almost complete exhaustion from the intense heat of the day, but when the British columns arrived at Westfield they found that their outward march was ended, for Washington had escaped and his army was once more posted in security beyond their reach. "Looking towards the hills, the weary soldiers saw that Washington had made his camp among them, having forsaken Quibbletown and all the plain. Every movement was in view of the American commander; for, taking his position on

* The forces encountered by Lord Stirling on this occasion were composed of three regiments of Hessian grenadiers, one regiment of British grenadiers, one British regiment of light infantry, the Hessian chasseurs, and the Queen's Rangers. Stirling also knew that the heavier column, under Howe, was close in the rear and would soon reinforce Cornwallis; in which event his (Stirling's) command must have been cut to pieces had he attempted to hold his ground.

† "The enemy," said Howe in his report, "was pursued as far as Westfield with little effect, the day proving so intensely hot that the soldiers could with difficulty continue their march thither. In the mean time it gave opportunity for those flying to escape by skulking in the thick woods until night favored their retreat to the mountain. The army lay that night at Westfield, returned the next day to Rahway, and the day following to Amboy. On the 30th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the troops began to cross over to Staten Island, and the rear-guard, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, passed at two in the afternoon without the least appearance of an enemy."

the bold bluff now so well known as 'Washington's Rock,' he was able to distinguish any important manœuvre the foe might choose to make. It was three o'clock on Friday afternoon [June 27th] that the English generals, seeing Washington's impregnable position, took up their line of march from Westfield to Amboy, assaulted flank and rear by Scott's Light-Horse and Morgan's Rangers. They encamped that night at Spanktown [Rahway]. The next day, harassed as before, they resumed their retreat and arrived at Amboy, from which, on the last day of June, they departed, leaving New Jersey in possession of the American army. During the remainder of the war the latter held Amboy, and the State was never again so completely overrun with marauders and British troops, although many parties entered it for pillage from hostile camps in adjoining States."*

When the last of the British troops had left Amboy and crossed to Staten Island, with the evident intention of embarking on the ships of the fleet, Gen. Washington was in great doubt, and felt no little anxiety as to their destination,—whether it was Howe's intention to take the route by sea and the Delaware Bay to Philadelphia, or to proceed up the Hudson to co-operate with Burgoyne in his southward advance down the upper valley of that river. As the latter seemed rather the more probable, the American army soon after evacuated its position at Middlebrook and moved northward to Pompton Plains, where, and at other points between there and the Hudson, it was stationed until it was ascertained, about two weeks later, that the British fleet, with the army† on board, had actually gone to sea with the apparent intention of making a movement against Philadelphia. Thereupon the American army was again put in motion, and proceeded by easy marches‡ across the State, through the counties of Somerset and Hunterdon, to the Delaware River, which was reached by the heads of his columns at three different points (Trenton, Coryell's and Howell's Ferries) on the 28th of July. The commander-in-chief moved with the centre column to Coryell's (Lambertville), from which place he wrote to the president of Congress as follows:

"CORYEL'S FERRY, JERSEY, July 30, 1777.

"SIR,—I do myself the honour to inform you that I arrived here on the twenty-eighth, at night, with Gen. Greene's division, one brigade of which passed the river that evening, that the whole might encamp the more commodiously. Gen. Stephen, with his own and Lincoln's division, also arrived a little time after at Howell's Ferry, four miles above this.

"I have thought proper to halt the whole army at these two places and at Trenton till our knowledge of the enemy's destination becomes more certain. If the Delaware is their object, we are now within two days' easy march of Philadelphia, and can be there in time, I trust, to make every necessary disposition for opposing them. On the other hand, if Gen. Howe, by this expedition to sea, only means a deep feint, and should turn his attention again to the North River, we can from hence reinforce Gen. Putnam's army more expeditiously than if we were farther advanced.

"The importance of my receiving the earliest intelligence of the fleet's arrival is apparent; and Congress, I am certain, will direct proper measures for obtaining it, and also for transmitting it to me in the most speedy manner. If authentic advice should be had of the fleet's coming into Delaware at the same time that it is communicated to me, it will be proper that an express should be sent to Lord Stirling or the commanding officer at Trenton, to advance with all the troops from thence. Should this not be done, the marching of the troops there will be considerably delayed.

"I have the honor to be, etc.,
"G. W."

The next day he sent the following message:

"CORYEL'S, July 31, ten o'clock A.M.

"SIR,—I am this moment honoured with yours of five o'clock this morning, and have accordingly set the army in motion. One division had crossed the Delaware the day before yesterday; and I am in hopes the whole of the troops now here will be able to reach Philadelphia to-morrow evening. Lord Stirling's division lies just in my rear, and will move on with us. I propose setting off for your city as soon as I can get the chief part of the army over.

"I am, with the greatest respect, etc.,
"G. W."‖

The main body of the army struck the river at Coryell's and Howell's Ferries, the division of Lord Stirling forming the column which crossed at Trenton. Anticipating this movement, Washington had requested President Wharton to have accurate drafts made of the river and its approaches. This had been done, and boats for the passage of the army across the stream had been collected at New Hope and points above. Having crossed the river to the Pennsylvania shore on the 29th and 30th at Coryell's and Howell's, the main body of the army were put in march down the York road in the morning of the 31st of July, Gen. Washington starting at the same time for Philadelphia, where he arrived on the 2d of August. Two or three days later he rode out from the city to Germantown, where he found the main body of the army. At about that time information was received which led to the belief that Howe had returned to Sandy Hook, and upon this the army was put in motion to retrace its steps towards Coryell's, but only reached Hartsville, Bucks Co., Pa., when it was halted by reason of an express having arrived with dispatches from Congress contradicting the report of Howe's return to New York. The forces then remained encamped along the Neshaminy Hills for thirteen days, when, on the morning of the 23d, on receipt of positive intelligence that the British fleet had appeared at the head of the Chesapeake, and that the forces had landed, or were about landing, at the head of navi-

* Dally's Woodbridge and Vicinity.

† The British fleet left New York Bay, "having on board Gen. Howe and thirty-six British and Hessian battalions, including light infantry and grenadiers, with a powerful artillery, a New York corps called the Queen's Rangers, and a regiment of light-horse. The residue of the army was divided between New York and Rhode Island."—*Gordon*, p. 245.

‡ Washington did not move towards the Delaware by forced marches, for he still had a suspicion that Howe's going to sea was merely a feint, and that his real intention was to return and proceed up the Hudson, in which case the American army would be compelled to march back again, and, in any event, Washington knew that he had more than sufficient time to reach Philadelphia in advance of Howe, when it should become certain that the latter was really moving against that city.

‖ "Official Letters of Washington to the American Congress" (vol. ii. pp. 123, 124), Boston, 1796, copied by special permission from the original papers preserved in the office of the Secretary of State, Philadelphia.

gation on the Elk River, the army was again put in motion, and, passing through Philadelphia and across the Schuylkill on the 24th, moved southward. The movement resulted, on the 11th of September, in the disastrous battle of the Brandywine, in which conflict the commands of Lord Stirling and Gen. Maxwell (containing a large number of Hunterdon and Somerset County men) took a prominent part.

The battle of Brandywine was followed by the adjournment of Congress to Lancaster, Pa., the British occupation of Philadelphia (September 26th), and by the battle of Germantown (October 4th), which resulted in disaster to the American army, and in which, as at Brandywine, the New Jersey troops under Stirling and Maxwell fought gallantly. After that unfortunate battle Washington took up a position at Whitemarsh, from which point it was his original intention to advance on Philadelphia; but this enterprise was abandoned, and he soon after moved his forces to Valley Forge, where they went into winter quarters.

Meanwhile, during the part of the year which succeeded the departure of the armies of Washington and Howe from New Jersey, the State, though freed from the presence of large bodies of troops, was still the theatre of some minor military operations. When Howe embarked his army for Philadelphia he left on Staten Island between two and three thousand men, of whom about sixteen hundred were European troops and nearly one thousand were loyal provincials. This provincial force made frequent raids into New Jersey, doing much damage, but always making a short stay, and retreating rapidly back to the island, where they were under the protection of the European troops. On one of these occasions they had penetrated to Woodbridge, and taken captive twelve persons strongly attached to the patriot cause. On account of these incursions, Gen. Sullivan projected an expedition to Staten Island for the purpose of capturing this provincial force, whose camping-places were at different points along the island shore, opposite the Jersey coast, and so far distant from the camp of their European allies that it was believed they might be taken without alarming the foreign troops. The force detailed by Sullivan, and accompanied by him in person, was composed of the select troops of his division, with a body of militia, the latter under command of Col. Frederick Frelinghuysen. The expedition, however, met with quite as much of disaster as of success; for, having effected a crossing before daylight unperceived by the enemy, it was afterwards misled by the guides, which caused such an interference with the preconcerted plan of attack that one entire battalion of the enemy made its escape, and, although a number of officers and men of the other commands were taken, the alarm was given to the British regulars, a part of whom, under Gen. Campbell, advanced to attack Sullivan, who thereupon retreated to his boats, but was compelled to leave his rear-guard as prisoners of war in the hands of the British. According to his report to the commander-in-chief, he brought off eleven officers and one hundred and thirty privates prisoners, and killed and wounded a considerable number of the enemy; while his own loss was stated at three officers and ten privates killed and fifteen wounded, and nine officers and one hundred and twenty-seven privates taken prisoners; so that the losses on each side appear to have been about equal.

The following letter was written by Col. Frelinghuysen* to Governor Livingston immediately after the return of the Staten Island expedition. It is given here, not on account of any especial mention of that affair found in it, but because it was written by a distinguished soldier and citizen of Somerset County, and because it has reference to some of the public matters of that time:

"RARITAN, Aug. 25, 1777.

"DEAR SIR,—I expected yesterday to find Your Excellency at Morristown, and am extremely sorry that Your Excellency left the place before I arrived. I have so much to communicate, and so much to complain of, that I am extremely anxious to see you, but conceive it my duty to repair again to my station before night, which I could not reach should I first go to Princeton. I am, besides, so much fatigued by losing my rest for two nights past that I must necessarily choose the shortest road.

"Col. Middah waits upon you, and will represent to Your Excellency several things concerning which I have not time to write. In particular, the colonel will acquaint you with the circumstances of the affair on Staten Island; for I suppose my letter on that subject, having been sent to Morris, is not received. The principal matter on which I am so desirous of conversing with Your Excellency is the unhappy condition of our State. The Continental troops are to march towards Philadelphia. The militia who have turned out are a trifling number, the enemy are encouraged and irritated. The consequences, I fear, will be fatal to that county,—nay, I have reason to believe the enemy will not lay idle after the removal of the Continental troops. Is it not in Your Excellency's power to prevail upon Gen. Sullivan to leave one of the Jersey regiments? If so, it is the only means, I believe, which can be used for the salvation of that county [Monmouth]. I must certainly fall a prey to the enemy with my little party if the enemy choose to come down and we attempt to drive them back. I fear much the loss of character, but I am most concerned for the poor inhabitants and their property. I am, however, determined to exert my utmost abilities for the defense of this State, and I trust I shall not be blamed for any of my future conduct by those who are unacquainted with my situation. I must inform Your Excellency that I have four prisoners who were taken up as spies, having been with the enemy all winter, and are now making their appearance among us; I shall send them on with the two before apprehended. Your Excellency's directions respecting such measures as Col. Middah will mention I hope will be immediately forwarded, especially with reference to the procuring of ammunition. I must not forget to congratulate Your Excellency on the great loyalty of Hunterdon County.

"On Saturday arrived at Elizabethtown Lieut.-Col. Houghton, with one private, a baggage-wagon, and two horses.† The colonel says it is occasioned by a report having been industriously spread among the inhabitants that Gen. Dickinson advised them by no means to go, there being no need of any militia; that their being called upon was solely owing to a whimsical notion of Gen. Hinds. Something, doubtless, must be done immediately upon my arrival at Elizabethtown. I shall order Col. Houghton to return and wait upon Your Excellency. I dare

* New Jersey Rev. Correspondence, p. 94.

† The inference is that all the rest of the regiment or battalion had deserted. Perhaps this is the incident referred to by Gen. Putnam when, in mentioning the desertions occurring during the summer succeeding the battle of Princeton, he said that the militia deserted in bodies, and that in one case an entire command ran away, *except one officer and a lame man.*

say the account of Gen. Sullivan's conduct in the affair of Staten Island will cause some uneasy sensations. I wish I may be wrong in my opinion, but I seriously believe that, upon inquiry, nothing but the most unpardonable neglect will be found the cause of our loss. I send by Col. M. three letters which I received last night.

"I am Your Excellency's most obedient and most honorable servant.

"FREDK. FRELINGHUYSEN.

"HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. LIVINGSTON."

About three weeks after the affair at Staten Island the disaster on the Brandywine made it necessary that the Jersey militia, as well as the militia of other States, should be sent to reinforce Gen. Washington's army. The request of Congress to this effect was transmitted by its president, John Hancock, on the 12th of September, to Governor Livingston, who immediately ordered the militia forward under command of Gen. Armstrong. The number asked for by Congress was four thousand from New Jersey, and, although the entire quota was not filled, all the militia companies which were available at the time (less than a thousand men) crossed the Delaware and joined Washington in Pennsylvania. At the same time a column of American troops which had been stationed at Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, moving from that point, entered and crossed the State of New Jersey, marching through Somerset and Hunterdon Counties, and reported to Washington about the 1st of October.

Soon after the battle of Germantown the New Jersey militia were sent back to their own State, where their presence was thought to be necessary on account of the threatening attitude of Sir Henry Clinton, the British commander in New York, who early in September had invaded the State with three thousand men in two columns, one moving by way of Elizabethtown Point and the other by Fort Lee, and uniting at New Bridge, above Hackensack. He remained in the State but a few days, but his presence and his threatening attitude after his withdrawal created a general alarm, which continued through the fall and succeeding winter. In this connection the following extract from the Minutes of the Council of Safety of New Jersey is given,—viz.:

"MONDAY, 17th Nov., 1777.

"The Council met at Princeton. . . . His Excellency produced to the Board a letter from the Revd Mr Caldwell to Majr Genl Dickinson dated the 22 October last, containing his report to Genl Dickinson who had been requested by the Board to inform of the most proper place to fix beacons, and appoint alarm posts, by which it appears to this Board most expedient to remove the piece of Cannon* now lying at Princeton to the mountain that nearly divides the space between Elizabeth and Morristown, to be put under Guard of the Man who lives where the said Cannon is to be fixed, and a few of his neighbors, who ought to be exempted from Military Duty. That it would further be proper to erect a pile on the Hill where Mr McGee formerly lived, whence the Guard from the said Mountain may see the fire or smoke, and by that means know that the Guns fired at Elizabeth Town are intended for an alarm & upon that signal fire the Cannon on the Mountain. The Council hereupon agreed That Mr Caldwell be desired to carry the above Plan into execution, and to transmit to the Board an account of the expenses attending the same."

About the 18th of October the welcome intelligence was received in New Jersey of the surrender of Burgoyne to Gen. Gates at Saratoga.† When the news came to Gen. Washington he at once issued orders to all outlying detachments to stop all stragglers from making their way to the enemy, who then had possession of Philadelphia. An official dispatch from Burgoyne to Gen. Howe had come as far as Basking Ridge, in Somerset County, where (as it was feared it might be captured by the Americans if it proceeded any farther in charge of the male messenger) it was intrusted to a woman,—doubtless the wife of one of the Tories of that vicinity,—who took it and proceeded on horseback towards Philadelphia; but she had not passed over a great part of the distance when she was halted by Capt. Craig, of the American army, and on taking off her bonnet (which operation she resisted most energetically) the dispatch was discovered; but after an examination of its contents she was remounted, the dispatch given back to her, and she was allowed to proceed on her journey towards Gen. Howe's headquarters, the captain bidding her godspeed with the remark that "if she had *such* news to take to the British commander, she might be off as soon as she pleased."‡

During the month of September in that year two distinguished Tories of Pennsylvania, Messrs. Penn and Chew, respectively the royalist Governor and chief justice of that State, were removed thence by the Continental authorities and placed under surveillance in Hunterdon County. The dissatisfaction created in New Jersey by this proceeding is shown by the proceedings of the Council of Safety and by a letter from the Executive, given below. The following is from the Minutes of the council:

"SATURDAY, 4th October, 1777.

"Present His Excellency Wm Livingston, Mr. Condict, Mr. Scudder, Mr Paterson, Mr Camp, Mr. Elmer. . . . It being represented to the President & Council of Safety: That the late Govr Penn, of Pennsylvania, and Benjm Chew, Esqr, late C. Justice of the same State, have been permitted by the Honble Board of War to reside at or near the Union,‖ in the Co of Hunterdon: Agreed, That a letter be written to the Honble Congress, informing them of the impropriety of suffering disaffected per-

* Probably the cannon which Count Donop had mounted on his earthwork at Princeton, captured by Washington on the 3d of January, and afterwards left there by the British on their withdrawal from the place, —supposed to be the same gun which is still in existence on the college campus in that town, having been brought back there many years after being used as above indicated.

† In a letter written by William Paterson to Governor Livingston, dated Morristown, Oct. 18, 1777, is found the following: ". . . Glorious news! Glorious news! Gen. Burgoyne has surrendered himself and his whole army prisoners of war to Gen. Gates. I believe this intelligence may be depended upon; it comes quite direct. The bearer will inform Your Excellency more particularly."—*New Jersey Revolutionary Correspondence*, p. 109.

‡ *Philadelphia Bulletin.*

‖ "This Union was the iron-works within a few miles of the home of Cols. Stewart and Johnston. Near the furnaces was the house occupied by Mr. Taylor, the superintendent. He was a patriot. In this house, which now forms a part of the residence of Lewis H. Taylor [at High Bridge], Penn and the attorney-general, Chew, were confined six months as prisoners of war, in charge of Mr. Taylor. Tradition reports that they brought their servants with them, and an Indian fiddler to beguile the hours of their captivity. Governor Penn presented Mr. Taylor with a copy of Dalrymple's 'Memoirs,' with his autograph upon the title-page." —*Mott's Hunterdon County.*

sons to remain on parole in this State, as it is nearly encircled by the Enemy; or if it be suffered, That the above persons be removed from their present situation to some more secure & better affected part of the State; and that the Executive Departmt of this State have the disposal of them, so far as respects the place of their residence."

In conformity to this resolution of the council, Governor Livingston wrote the President of Congress as follows:

"PRINCETON, October 4, 1777.

"SIR,—The council a few days ago was informed, but not officially so, that Mr. Penn, late Governor, and Mr. Chew, late chief justice, of Pennsylvania, with some others, had been removed to the Union, in the county of Hunterdon, by order of the Hon. Board of War. We are extremely sorry that persons of their political caste and rank in life should have been sent into this State, which is nearly encircled by the enemy, to say nothing of our domestic foes. Wherever the enemy go, they never fail to make friends and abettors, or at least to call up such into active life in their favor as during their absence remained in a sort of inactivity. We have suffered extremely from persons under parole. A course of experience has fully convinced us that they have always tinctured the neighborhood in which they have been fixed with Toryism and disaffection. There is hardly a county in this State which is not at present exposed to the incursions of the enemy; and therefore we submit it, whether it be proper to send any suspected persons into it. They have an imperceptible and baleful influence even upon the well affected. We request, therefore, that the above gentlemen may be removed into some other State as soon as possible. Of all Jersey, the spot in which they are at present is the very spot in which they ought not to be.* It has always been considerably disaffected, and still continues so notwithstanding all our efforts, owing, we imagine, in part, to the interests, connections, and influence of Mr. John Allen, brother-in-law of Mr. Penn, who is now with the enemy. Of this the Board of War must have been entirely ignorant, otherwise they would not have made such an order of removal. And we are willing to ascribe it to the hurry and multiplicity of their business that either the honorable the Congress or the Board of War should have selected any part of New Jersey as a prison for malcontents without first notifying the same to the executive power of the State. Nor can we persuade ourselves that they will have any objection against our removing the before-mentioned prisoners out of this State to such other parts of the country as Congress may think most fit for their Safety; or, if they must remain in this State, to leave it to our direction in what particular locality they are likely to do the least mischief.†

"I am your ob't and hum. ser't

"WILL: LIVINGSTON.

"HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN HANCOCK,
"Pres't of Congress."

The request of the Council of Safety and the Governor was acceded to, and it was ordered to remove Penn and Chew from Hunterdon County to the State of Massachusetts. Following are given extracts from the Minutes of the Council of Safety having reference to their removal:

"MONDAY, 24th November, 1777.

"The Council met at Princeton. . . . Agreed That the officer who is to conduct John Penn & Benjamin Chew to Wooster [Worcester, Mass.] be directed to purchase in some of the New England States, for the use of this State, 20,000 Flints."

"WEDNESDAY, 26th Novr.

"The Council met at Princeton. . . . Agreed: That there be advanced to Col Chamberlain for purchasing 20,000 Flints in New England, and for defraying his expenses to Wooster in the Massachusetts Bay, whither he is to conduct Messrs Penn & Chew, the sum of £200."

That Col. Chamberlain made purchase of the flints as directed is shown by the following extract from the Minutes of the council,—viz.:

"MARCH 17, 1778.

"The Council met at Trenton. . . . Agreed that Col Hathaway receive from Mr Ogden at Boontown the 20,000 flints sent or to be sent into this State by Mr Archibald Mercer from Boston (first paying to Ogden at Boontown for the cartage), & to be accountable for them when properly called upon."

During the fall and winter of 1777 the Council of Safety held two sessions at different places in what is now the county of Hunterdon,—viz., at Pittstown, where it convened on the 16th of October and remained in session from day to day until the 24th, guarded by a detachment of soldiers under Lieut. Henry Young,‡ and at Ringo's from the 26th of December to the 1st of January, 1778, when it adjourned to meet at Springfield.

When the news of the surrender of Burgoyne with his entire army reached Paris, on the 4th of December, 1777, and was at once transmitted to Versailles, the king informed the American commissioners, through M. Gerard, one of his secretaries of state, that the independence of the United States would be acknowledged by France, and that the treaty of alliance and commerce between the two countries would be concluded. In accordance with the assurance given by the monarch, that treaty was finally ratified on the 6th of February, 1778, but it was not until the 1st of the following May that the glad intelligence reached Gen. Washington in his squalid winter quarters at Valley Forge. On the 7th of that month it was officially announced in general orders by the commander-in-chief to the army amid great rejoicings, which were followed by religious observances in the several commands. "Washington, with his lady and suite, Lord Stirling and his lady, with other general officers and ladies, attended the religious services of the Jersey brigade [Maxwell's], when the Rev. Mr. Hunter delivered a discourse. Afterwards all the officers of the army assembled and partook of a collation provided by the commander-in-chief. When he took his leave there was universal huzzaing: '*Long live General Washington!*' The huzzas continued until the general had proceeded a quarter of a mile, and a thousand hats were tossed in the air. Washington with his retinue turned round and huzzaed several times."§ This event marked the coming of almost the first ray of hope which pierced the gloom of Valley Forge, and it was not long afterwards that the campaign commenced which ended in glory and victory on the field of Monmouth.

* The Governor's letter and the resolution of the council, above quoted, imply that Toryism was more rampant in Hunterdon than in other portions of the State. But it is proper to remark that, while it is undoubtedly true that there existed among the inhabitants of Hunterdon more disaffection than was found among those of any other county (with perhaps the exception of Monmouth), yet there were among its people a very great number who maintained sentiments of the most unadulterated and exalted patriotism throughout the entire Revolutionary struggle, and that it was excelled by no county in New Jersey in the number and gallantry of the troops which it sent to the field.

† N. J. Rev. Corr., pp. 101, 102.

‡ Minutes of the Council, pp. 147–254.

§ Lossing, vol. ii. p. 346.

On the 11th of May, Sir Henry Clinton took command of the British army in Philadelphia as successor of Gen. Howe. His instructions from England were to evacuate Philadelphia, and this he determined on doing on the 23d of May,* it being his intention to proceed with the troops by water to New York. But, as he considered the probability that the fleet might be delayed by head-winds, thus enabling Washington to reach New York before him, he changed his plan, and decided to move his army to that city by land across the State of New Jersey. In pursuance of that plan he evacuated Philadelphia before daylight in the morning of the 18th of June, and by ten o'clock in the forenoon his entire army had crossed the Delaware and landed at Gloucester Point. In the evening of the same day his forces encamped at and near Haddonfield, on the south side of Cooper's Creek, five miles southeast of Camden. From that place they moved on the following morning, marching up the Delaware, and nearly parallel with it. They moved in three divisions,—one by way of Mount Holly, one through Columbus, and one by Bordentown. This last division, when near the mouth of Crosswick's Creek, was attacked by three regiments of New Jersey militia, under Col. Frederick Frelinghuysen, Col. Van Dyke, and Col. Webster. It was but a skirmish, resulting in a loss to the British of four killed and a greater number wounded. They then moved to Crosswick's, where they were again attacked by the militia while they were attempting to repair the bridge over the stream. This they finally succeeded in doing, and moved on towards Allentown. Maxwell's Jersey brigade had been detached from the main body of the American army, and was now cooperating with the forces of Gen. Philemon Dickinson to obstruct and harass the British columns as much as possible, but they were too weak to interfere with their march otherwise than by destroying bridges and obstructing roads before them. Clinton did not attempt to move rapidly, but seemed rather to invite an attack. On the 24th of June his column reached Imlaytown.

Washington had suspected the design of the British commander to move his forces by land to New York, but it was not until Clinton's army was safely across the Delaware that he became certain that such would be the movement. As soon as positive intelligence of the evacuation reached him he sent Arnold with a small force to occupy Philadelphia, and in the afternoon of the 18th (the same day on which the British crossed into New Jersey), six brigades, comprising the divisions of Greene and Wayne, forming a corps which was under command of Gen. Lee,† moved towards the Delaware in pursuit. Passing through Doylestown, Lee reached the river at Coryell's Ferry, and crossed into New Jersey at that point in the night of the 20th. On the same night Washington, who followed with the remainder of the forces, encamped at Doylestown, and, resuming the march on the following day, crossed at Coryell's on the 22d.‡ From Coryell's the army moved over the highlands to Hopewell, where Washington remained during the 23d. At that point he detached six hundred riflemen, under Morgan, to annoy the right flank of the enemy, while Maxwell and Dickinson were engaged in the same duty on his left. Lee's column had moved by a more southern route, by way of Pennington, and thence to Princeton. Washington's column, moving from Hopewell, also passed Princeton, and the entire forces concentrated at Kingston. It had been the intention of the British general to move to the Raritan and embark his troops at New Brunswick or Amboy, but when he found Washington almost in his front at Kingston, he turned to the right, taking the road leading to Freehold and Sandy Hook.

Of the battle and victory of Monmouth, which resulted from the movements above mentioned, it is not intended to give a detailed description, for it is a matter of general history, and as such well known to all readers. On the morning of June 28th the British army, under Clinton, occupied a strong position near Monmouth Court-house, and Gen. Washington was approaching it. When within some six miles of Clinton he learned that the latter had abandoned his position and was moving towards the coast. On receipt of this intelligence he ordered the army to move on with rapidity, and sent directions to Lee, who had the advance with about five thousand men, to use all possible speed to come up with the enemy, and on doing so to attack him "unless there are very powerful reasons to the contrary," assuring him, at the same time, that the main body would come up as rapidly as possible to his support. Washington then pressed on with the rear division of the army, but after marching some five miles learned, to his surprise and alarm, that Lee, having only delivered a single volley into the ranks of the enemy, was already retreating with precipitation directly on the rear division, thereby causing imminent danger of a general panic among the forces. Putting spurs to his horse, the general-in-chief hastened towards the scene of disorder, and, meeting Lee, he sternly and severely

* Egle's "History of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" says (p. 185) the council of war was held on the 24th.

† Gen. Charles Lee, who was captured, as already noticed, at Basking Ridge, in December, 1776, by the British under Col. Harcourt, was exchanged in May, 1778, for Gen. Prescott. He joined the army at Valley Forge, and was reinstated in his old position as second in command under Washington.

‡ Washington wrote to the American Congress as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS NEAR CORYEL'S, June 22, 1778.

"SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I am now in Jersey, and that the troops are passing the river at Coryel's, and are mostly over. . . . As soon as we have cleaned the arms and can get matters in train, we propose moving towards Princeton, in order to avail ourselves of any favorable occasions that may present themselves of attacking or annoying the enemy.

"I have the honour to be, etc.,

"G. W."

reprimanded him* for his shameful conduct and ordered him instantly to turn back. He then dashed among the flying troops and succeeded in rallying them, and induced them to re-form and face the enemy. This occurred between twelve and one o'clock in the day, and it was the turning-point in the conflict. Other troops soon came up; Greene and Stirling and "Mad Anthony" Wayne interposed their divisions and became fiercely engaged; and during the remaining hours of that hot and sultry Sabbath afternoon the battle raged at intervals with great fury and with varying success, but in general favoring the Americans, until darkness closed over Monmouth Plain and ended the strife. The wearied soldiers of Washington and Clinton rested on their arms, apparently waiting for the light of a new day to recommence the struggle. But at about midnight the British columns moved away in the darkness, so silently that their flight was not detected by the Americans until hours afterwards. "With silent steps column after column left the camp and hurried towards Sandy Hook. So secret was the movement, and so deep the sleep of the patriots, that the troops of Gen. Poor, lying close by the enemy, were ignorant of their departure until at dawn they saw the deserted camp of the enemy. They had been gone more than three hours. Washington, considering the distance they had gained, the fatigue of his men, the extreme heat of the weather, and the deep sandy country, with but little water, deemed pursuit fruitless, and Sir Henry Clinton escaped. . . . The British army reached Sandy Hook on the 30th, where Lord Howe's fleet, having come round from the Delaware, was in readiness to convey them to New York."†

The battle of Monmouth was one of the most severely contested of the conflicts of the Revolution, and in its result has always been regarded as a victory‡ for the American arms. This view is sustained by the fact that the British army stole away in the darkness, leaving Washington master of the field. Lossing remarks§ that the result might have been a complete defeat for the British, and probably a surrender of their army, if Washington had brought into the battle the corps of riflemen under the redoubtable Morgan. "For hours the latter was at Richmond Mills, three miles below Monmouth, awaiting orders, in an agony of desire to engage in the battle, for he was within sound of its fearful tumult. To and fro he strode, uncertain what course to pursue, and, like a hound in the leash, panting to be away to action. . . . It appears probable that had he fallen on the British rear with his fresh troops at the close of the day, Sir Henry Clinton and his army might have shared the fate of the British at Saratoga."

The New Jersey troops in the commands of Lord Stirling and Gens. Dickinson and Maxwell (in which were found nearly all the soldiers from Somerset and Hunterdon Counties) behaved most gallantly at Monmouth. Dickinson (who was in command of the Jersey militia, including the battalion of Col. Frelinghuysen) displayed the greatest bravery. He and the troops under him were commended by Gen. Washington in his general order, of the day after the battle, in these words:

"Gen. Dickinson and the militia of this State are also thanked for their nobleness in opposing the enemy on their march from Philadelphia, and for the aid which they have given in embarrassing and impeding their motions so as to allow the Continental troops to come up with them."

Maxwell commanded the Jersey Brigade of Continentals, which behaved with great gallantry during the battle, and performed excellent service in annoying the enemy in his retreat to Sandy Hook, this brigade, with Morgan's corps of riflemen, being sent forward on this last-named duty on the morning of the 29th when the enemy's absence was discovered.

The departure of Clinton's army from Sandy Hook left New Jersey free from the presence of armed enemies upon her soil, and the militiamen of the State were then allowed to return to their homes, to remain until some other exigency should require them to be again called to the field. The army of Washington was moved from Monmouth to and across the Hudson River, and took position in Westchester Co., N. Y., awaiting developments as to the intentions of the British commander, who was quartered in New York City. The headquarters of Washington were at White Plains, from which point he narrowly watched Gen. Clinton, suspecting it to be the design of the latter to move into the New England States. "Sir Henry gave currency to the reports that such were his intentions until Washington moved his headquarters to Fredericksburg, near the Connecticut line, and turned his attention decidedly to the protection of the eastern coast. Clinton then sent foraging-parties into

* Lee answered Washington in a defiant manner, and after the battle used very disrespectful language to him in two letters (dated June 29th and 30th). For this disrespect to the commander-in-chief, as also on two other charges,—viz., "Disobedience of orders in not attacking the enemy on the 28th of June, agreeably to repeated instructions," and "Misbehavior before the enemy on the same day, by making an unnecessary, disorderly, and shameful retreat,"—he was tried by a court-martial convened on the 4th of July at New Brunswick. It consisted of Maj.-Gen. Lord Stirling (who was the president), four brigadiers, and eight colonels. On the 8th of August their decision was rendered, finding him guilty on all the charges, and sentencing him to be suspended from any and all command in any of the armies of the United States for the term of twelve months. This finding was approved by Congress, and thereupon Gen. Lee left the army and removed to Philadelphia, where he died four years afterwards, never being again called into service.

† Lossing.

‡ That Washington so regarded it is shown by the following extract from his general order dated at Freehold on the morning after the battle: "The commander-in-chief congratulates the army on the victory obtained over the arms of His Britannic Majesty, and thanks most sincerely the gallant officers and men who distinguished themselves upon this occasion, and such others as, by their good order and coolness, gave the happiest presage of what might have been expected had they come to action."

§ "Field-Book of the Revolution," vol. ii. p. 364.

New Jersey, and ravaged the whole country from the Hudson to the Raritan and beyond."*

Finally, being convinced that the enemy had no designs on New England, Washington resolved to place his army in winter quarters at different points and in the most advantageous positions. This was done in December, 1778. The dispositions were made as follows: Five brigades were cantoned on the east side of the Hudson; one brigade at West Point; one at Smith's Cove, near Haverstraw; one at Elizabethtown; and seven brigades at and in the vicinity of Middlebrook, Somerset Co.; the reserve artillery was quartered at Pluckamin. What has usually been termed the "camp at Middlebrook" was composed of three distinct cantonments. On the south side of the Raritan River, west of the Millstone road, and south of the residence of the late John Garretson, was located the encampment of the First, Second, and Seventeenth Regiments of Pennsylvania troops, forming the division of Gen. Anthony Wayne. A smaller cantonment was established along the hillside east of the gorge in which Chimney Rock stands. It is not clear as to who were the occupants of this encampment. One account states that they were nearly or quite all officers of the several brigades, but this is improbable. The largest body of troops, in which was included the division of Gen. Greene, occupied a camping-ground on the northeast slope of Mount Pleasant, on lands of Derick Van Veghten, between Chimney Rock and the site of the present village of Somerville. The ground on which the encampment was located was then covered with a very heavy growth of timber, which is probably the reason why it was selected, for the forest would furnish fire-wood and logs for the erection of huts for the soldiers, while such part of it as was not felled for these purposes would form a very desirable protection against the winter winds.

For nearly two months after the arrival of the army at this place the soldiers had only tents to shelter them, but they were soon set at work building cabins, which does not appear to have been accomplished by them with as much rapidity as similar work was done by the armies in the recent war of the Rebellion, for it was not until February that they were completed and occupied, as appears by the following extract from Thatcher's "Military Journal,"—viz.:

"*February* [1779.]—Having continued to live under cover of canvas tents most of the winter, we have suffered severely from exposure to cold and storms. Our soldiers have been employed six or eight weeks in constructing log huts, which at length are completed; and both officers and soldiers are now under comfortable covering for the remainder of the winter. Log houses are constructed with the trunks of trees cut into various lengths, according to the size intended, and are firmly connected by notches cut at their extremities in the manner of dovetailing. The vacancies between the logs are filled in with plastering consisting of mud and clay. The roof is formed of similar pieces of timber and covered with hewn slabs. The chimney, situated at one end of the house, is made of similar but smaller timbers, and both the inner and outer sides are covered with clay plaster to defend the wood against the fire. The door and windows are formed by sawing away a part of the logs of a proper size, and move on wooden hinges. In this manner have our soldiers without nails, and almost without tools except the axe and saw, provided for their officers and for themselves convenient and comfortable quarters with little or no expense to the public. The huts are arranged in straight lines, forming a regular, uniform, compact village. The officers' huts are situated in front of the line, according to their rank, the kitchens in the rear, and the whole is similar in form to a tent encampment. The ground, for a considerable distance, in front of the soldiers' line of huts is cleared of wood, stumps, and rubbish, and is every morning swept clean for the purpose of a parade-ground and roll-call of the respective regiments. The officers' huts are in general divided into two apartments, and are occupied by three or four officers, who compose one mess. Those for the soldiers have but one room, and contain ten or twelve men, with their cabins placed one above the other against the walls and filled with straw, and one blanket for each man. I now occupy a hut with our field-officers, Col. Gibson, Lieut.-Col. Brent, and Maj. Meriweather."

"In Washington Valley," says Dr. Messler, "just east of the road as it rises up from the gorge below to the level of the surrounding country, artillery was placed, and a fort erected a few hundred yards to the northwest, to defend their position from any attack by way of the opening of the valley at Pluckamin. The remains of this earthwork are still visible in some degree. There was also along the old Raritan road, east of the road which crosses the old bridge over the Raritan River, a number of mechanic-shops, where repairing of ambulances, shoeing of horses, and such other operations as are necessary in connection with an army and a military encampment were done. These shops, as well as the camp-ground on Mount Pleasant, were on the land of Derick Van Veghten, and of course he suffered more damage in his property than any other individual in the vicinity. His woodland was cut down for building the huts; it was used for fuel, and for any other objects connected with the comfort of the troops; but he bore the damage like a patriot. That he ever received any compensation is nowhere affirmed in any document, or even in any traditions coming down to us from the remembrances of these times. . . . The old Abraham Staats house, just below Bound Brook, on the east side of the turnpike and near the river, in which Baron Steuben had his winter quarters in 1778–79, stands yet in a comfortable state of preservation. Here that noble Prussian, whose love of liberty induced him to give the aid of his personal influence to our almost fainting cause, slept and thought and planned during those long winter nights when hope had hardly yet dawned upon the struggling efforts for American liberty."

During the time that the army remained at Middlebrook, Gen. Washington and his lady occupied apartments which had been especially fitted up for their use in the then unfinished house of Caleb Miller, which is still standing and in good repair in the west part of the village of Somerville, near the place where the railroad crosses the road leading to Raritan village. The room occupied at that time by the commander-in-chief now remains in precisely the same condition in which it was when he left it. It was from this house that all his orders and dispatches dated

* Lossing.

"Headquarters, Middlebrook" were issued during the winter and spring of 1778–79, and it was also in this house that he conceived and matured the plans for the expedition which, under command of Gen. Sullivan, moved from Easton, Pa., by way of Tioga Point, into the country of the Six Nations in 1779, and inflicted summary punishment on those tribes for their share in the atrocities of Wyoming and Cherry Valley. One of the orders issued by the commander-in-chief from these headquarters, and bearing date Feb. 6, 1779, was as follows:

"The commander-in-chief approves the order issued by Major-Gen. Lord Stirling* during his command at the camp, and thanks him for the endeavor to preserve order and discipline, and the property of the farmers in the vicinity of the camp. He doubts not but the officers of every rank, from a just sense of the importance of securing to others the blessings they themselves are contending for, will use their utmost vigilance to maintain those privileges and prevent abuses, and nothing can redound more to their personal honor and the reputation of their respective corps.

"ALEXANDER SCAMMIL,
"*Adjt.-Gen.*"

But neither general orders nor the efforts of the officers proved effectual in preventing the depredations of the soldiery on the inhabitants, until finally the sternest repressive measures became necessary, and were adopted, as is shown by the following extract from Thatcher's "Military Journal," it being an account of a military execution which took place within the lines at this place for the crimes indicated, —viz.:

"*April* 20th [1779].—Five soldiers were conducted to the gallows, according to their sentence, for the crimes of desertion and robbing the inhabitants. A detachment of troops and a concourse of people formed a circle around the gallows, and the criminals were brought in a cart sitting on their coffins and halters about their necks. While in this awful situation, trembling on the verge of eternity, three of them received a pardon from the commander-in-chief, who is always tenderly disposed to spare the lives of his soldiers. They acknowledged the justice of their sentence and expressed their warmest thankfulness and gratitude for their merciful pardon. The two others were obliged to submit to their fate. One of them was accompanied to the fatal spot by an affectionate brother, which rendered the scene uncommonly distressing and forced tears of compassion from the eyes of numerous spectators. They repeatedly embraced and kissed each other with all the fervor of brotherly love, and would not be separated until the executioner was obliged to perform his duty; when, with a flood of tears and mournful lamentations, they bade each other an eternal adieu, the criminal trembling under the horrors of an untimely and disgraceful death, and the brother overwhelmed with sorrow and anguish for one whom he held most dear."

The camp of the artillery brigade was located, as has been already mentioned, at Pluckamin, which was also the headquarters of Gen. Knox; and there, on the 18th of February, was given, under the auspices of that general and his subordinate officers of the artillery, a grand ball and supper, in celebration of the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty of alliance between France and the United States. The affair, which appears to have been a brilliant one, was thus noticed in one of the public journals of the time:

"The anniversary of our alliance with France was celebrated on the 18th ultimo at Pluckamin at a very elegant entertainment and display of fireworks given by Gen. Knox and the officers of the corps of artillery. It was postponed to this late day† on account of the commander-in-chief being absent from the camp. Gen. Washington, the principal officers of the army, with Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Knox, and the ladies and gentlemen of a large circuit round the camp, were of the company. Besides these, there was a vast concourse of spectators from every part of the Jerseys.

"The barracks of the artillery are at a small distance from Pluckamin, on a piece of rising ground, which shows them to great advantage. The entertainment and ball were held at the academy‡ of the park. About four o'clock in the afternoon the celebration of the alliance was announced by the discharge of thirteen cannon, when the company assembled to a very elegant dinner. The room was spacious and the tables were prettily disposed, both as to prospect and convenience. The festivity was universal and the toasts descriptive of the happy event which had given certainty to our liberties, empire, and independence. In the evening was exhibited a very fine set of fireworks, conducted by Col. Stevens, arranged on the point of a temple one hundred feet in length and proportionately high. The temple showed thirteen arches, each displaying an illuminated painting. The centre arch was ornamented with a pediment larger than the others, and the whole edifice supported by a colonnade of the Corinthian order. [Here follows a description of the thirteen illuminated paintings, with their accompanying mottoes.]

"When the fireworks were finished, the company returned to the academy and concluded the celebration by a very splendid ball. The whole was conducted in a style and manner that reflects great honor on the task of the managers."

Thus, with something of festivity, but far more of privation, if not of actual suffering, the officers and men of the patriot army passed about six months of winter and spring in their encampments near Middlebrook and Pluckamin. That they remained there until June, 1779, is shown by a letter§ written by Gen. Washington to Governor Livingston, dated in that month (but without day), at "Headquarters, Middlebrook." The army, however, left its winter quarters about the first of that month, and reached the Hudson on the 7th.‖ Gen. Wayne moved from his encampment, south of the Raritan, to the Hudson, where, on the 15th of July, he stormed and captured the British fortifications at Stony Point. "From this time," says Dr. Messler, "Somerset County ceased to be the resting-place of armies fighting in the cause of liberty; and the foot of a British soldier trod it no more except in one hasty visit (Col. Simcoe's raid in 1779), which is to be related." The succeeding operations of the American army during that year were carried on along the Hudson River above New York.

* Having reference to an order which had been previously issued by Lord Stirling directing that strict attention be paid to a certain resolution of Congress: "That all officers in the army of the United States be hereby strictly enjoined to see that the good and wholesome rules provided for the discontinuance of profaneness and vice and the preservation of morals among the soldiers are duly and punctually observed."

† The treaty of alliance was concluded on the 6th of February, 1778, which was of course the day on which the anniversary celebration would have taken place but for the absence of the commander-in-chief.

‡ "The exact locality of the 'academy' tradition fixes on the east side of the village street, a short distance north of the late Boylan residence, and the edge of the wood on the farm of the late Dr. Henry Vanderveer."—*Dr. Messler.*

§ N. J. Rev. Corr., p. 172.

‖ "As soon as Washington was advised of this movement (the passage of the British fleet up the Hudson for the supposed purpose of attacking the forts in the Highlands), he drew his troops from their cantonments in New Jersey, and by rapid marches reached the Clove on the 7th, with five brigades and two Carolina regiments. He pressed forward to Smith's Clove, whence there were mountain-passes to the forts in the Highlands, and there he encamped."—*Lossing's Field-Book*, vol. ii. p. 212.

In the latter part of October, 1779, a party of British troops made a foray into Somerset County, penetrating as far as Millstone, doing a considerable amount of damage, and partially accomplishing the object for which they came. This expedition is usually mentioned as "Simcoe's raid," because the exploit was performed by a force of men under command of Lieut.-Col. Simcoe, of the British army. The account of it given below is drawn partly from Simcoe's own report, and partly from a narrative of the affair written by the late Hon. Ralph Voorhees.

The force under command of Col. Simcoe on this expedition consisted of men belonging to a somewhat celebrated corps known as the "Queen's Rangers," which was mostly made up of native Americans, Tories, enlisted into the corps in Westchester Co., N. Y., and in neighboring portions of Connecticut. Col. Simcoe had assumed command of this body in 1777, and afterwards brought it up to a condition of excellent discipline and great efficiency. The strength of the force detailed from the "Rangers" for this particular service was about eighty men, who, embarking at Billop's Point in the night of the 25th of October, were landed at Elizabethtown Point at about three o'clock in the morning of the 26th, when, the column having formed and moved out a short distance on the road, Simcoe announced to his officers the object of the expedition, which was to proceed swiftly to Van Veghten's bridge over the Raritan (near the present railway-station of Finderne), there to destroy a number of flat-boats which Washington had left in the river at that point,* and, having done this, to cross the river and proceed to Millstone, take the Amwell road, and follow it till they came to a house at a corner of a road diverging from it to the south and leading into the Princeton road running from that place to New Brunswick. Their object was thus to make a circuit around New Brunswick, so as to avoid contact with any American troops that might be stationed in the vicinity of that town; but after passing New Brunswick, and having arrived at the heights on which stood the "Grenadier Redoubt" (which had been built by the British during their occupancy of the place in 1776 and 1777), they were "to discover themselves" to the American militia for the purpose of inducing the latter to follow them, in which case they were to retreat to South River Bridge, which they were not to destroy or to cross, but to form an ambush near its western approach (in which they were to be supported by a body of British infantry which had been ordered to that place, under command of Maj. Armstrong), for the purpose of entrapping and, if possible, capturing their American pursuers. This, in brief, was the general plan of the expedition.

Setting out from Elizabethtown, the raiders proceeded to Quibbletown (afterwards known as New Market) without any notable incident except the capture of a prisoner. "Capt. Sanford's men formed the advance-guard, the hussars followed, and Stewart's men were in the rear, making, in the whole, about eighty. A Justice Crow was soon overtaken; Lieut.-Col. Simcoe accosted him roughly, called him 'Tory,' nor seemed to believe his excuse when, in the American idiom for courtship, he said 'he had only been a-sparking,' but sent him to the rear-guard, who, being Americans, easily comprehended their instructions and kept up the justice's belief that the party was a detachment from Washington's army. Many plantations were now passed by, the inhabitants of which were up, and whom the party accosted with friendly salutations. At Quibbletown, Lieut.-Col. Simcoe had just quitted the advance-guard to speak to Lieut. Stewart,† when, from a public-house on the turn of the road, some people came out with knapsacks on their shoulders, bearing the appearance of a rebel guard. Capt. Sanford did not see them till he had passed by, when, checking his horse to give notice, the hussars were reduced to a momentary halt opposite the house. Perceiving the supposed guard, they threw themselves off their horses, sword in hand, and entered the house. Lieut.-Col. Simcoe instantly made them remount, but they failed to discover some thousand pounds of paper money which had been taken from a passenger, the master of a privateer, nor could he stay to search for it. He told the man 'that he would be answerable to give him his money that night at Brunswick, where he should quarter,' exclaimed aloud to his party, 'that these were not the Tories they were in search of, although they had knapsacks,' and told the country people who were assembling around 'that a party of Tories had made their escape from Sullivan's army, and were trying to get into Staten Island, as Iliff (who had been defeated near this very spot, taken, and executed) had formerly done, and that he was sent to intercept them.' The sight of Justice Crow would probably have aided in deceiving the inhabitants; but, unfortunately, a man personally knew Lieut.-Col. Simcoe, and an express was sent to Governor Livingston, then at Brunswick, as soon as the party marched.

"The party was now conducted by a country lad whom they fell in with, and to whom Capt. Sanford (being dressed in red and without his cloak) had been introduced as a French officer. He gave information that the greater part of the boats had been sent on to Washington's camp, but that eighteen were at Van Vacter's [Van Veghten's] bridge, and that their horses were at a farm about a mile from it. He led the party to an old camp of Washington's, above

* Fifty boats had been built, by Washington's orders, on the Delaware, and hauled across the country on wheels to Van Veghten's bridge on the Raritan. They were intended to be used for crossing to New York, and were capable of carrying seventy men each. About one-third of them now remained at the bridge.

† "Lieut. Stewart was a native of Somerset County, a partisan royalist, and extensively known as 'Tory Jim.' If he had been recognized anywhere about Bound Brook or Raritan, it would not have been well for him."—*Dr. Messler.*

Bound Brook.* Lieut.-Col. Simcoe's instructions were to burn these huts, if possible, in order to give as wide an alarm to the Jerseys as he could. He found it impracticable to do so, they not being joined in ranges, nor built of very combustible materials. He proceeded without delay to Bound Brook, whence he intended to carry off Col. Moyland; but he was not at Mr. Van Horn's.† Two officers who had been ill were there; their paroles were taken, and they ordered to mark 'sick quarters' over the room-door they inhabited, which was done; and Mr. Van Horn was informed that the party was the advance-guard of the left column of the army which was commanded by Gen. Birch, who meant to quarter that night at his house, and that Sir Henry Clinton was in full march for Morristown with the army."

From Bound Brook the raiders proceeded rapidly to Van Veghten's bridge, where "Lieut.-Col. Simcoe found eighteen new flat-boats upon carriages; they were full of water. He was determined effectually to destroy them. Combustibles had been applied for, and he received in consequence a few port-fires; every hussar had a hand-grenade, and several hatchets were brought with the party. The timbers of the boats were cut through, they were filled with straw and railing, and, some grenades being fastened in them, they were set on fire. Forty minutes were employed in this business. The country began to assemble in their rear, and, as Lieut.-Col. Simcoe went to the 'Dutch meeting,' where the harness and some stores were reported to be, a rifle-shot was fired at him from the opposite bank of the river." The dispatch which had been sent to Governor Livingston at New Brunswick had had the desired effect. The Governor had sent out express-riders to alarm the country, and the people were preparing to give the marauders a warm reception.

The "Dutch meeting" mentioned in Simcoe's narrative was the old edifice of the church of Raritan, built in 1721. It stood on the north side of the river, about six hundred yards below the bridge. This church-building they burned, together with a few military stores which it contained. They then returned, crossed the bridge, went to Millstone, and there burned the Somerset County court-house‡ with its contents. That building stood about twelve rods west of the present Millstone bridge. They burned also a house and shop belonging to Cornelius Lott (valued at six hundred and twenty pounds ten shillings and eleven pence), and at the same time a house and kitchen belonging to William Cox. From thence the troopers followed the Amwell road towards New Brunswick, intending, when they should come to the house above mentioned as (supposed to be) standing at the corner of the junction of the Amwell road with the highway leading to the Princeton road, to take to the right. The house they were looking for was that of Garret Voorhees, which had stood at the place named, but had been burned two years before by the British. The guide which they had impressed at Quibbletown supposed he knew the place perfectly well, but he was ignorant of the fact that the house had been burned, and he therefore unwittingly led them astray. So they continued, in consequence of this mistake, to follow the Amwell road until they came within two miles of New Brunswick.

"Alarm-guns were now heard, and some shots were fired at the rear, particularly by one person, who, as it afterwards appeared, being out a shooting, and hearing of the incursion, had sent word to Governor Livingston, who was at Brunswick, that he would follow the party at a distance and then give a shot, that he might know which way they directed their march. Passing by some houses, Lieut.-Col. Simcoe told the women to inform four or five people who were pursuing the rear 'that if they fired another shot he would burn every house which he passed.' A man or two were now slightly wounded. As the party approached Brunswick, Lieut.-Col. Simcoe began to be anxious for the cross-road diverging from it into the Princeton road which he meant to pursue, and which having once arrived at, he himself knew the by-ways to the heights he wished to attain, where, having frequently done duty, he was minutely acquainted with every advantage and circumstance of the ground. His guide was perfectly confident that he was not yet arrived at it; and Lieut.-Col. Simcoe was in earnest conversation with him, and making the necessary inquiries, when a shot, at some little distance, discovered there was a party in front. He immediately galloped thither, and he sent back Wright, his orderly sergeant, to acquaint Capt. Sanford 'that the shot had not been fired at the party,' when on the right at some distance he saw the rail-fence (which was very high on both sides of the narrow road between two woods) somewhat broken down and a man or two near it, when, putting his horse on the canter, he joined the advance men of the hussars, determining to pass through this opening, so as to avoid every ambuscade that might be laid for him, or attack, upon more equal terms, Col. Lee (whom he understood to be in the neighborhood, and apprehended might be opposed to him), or any other party, when he saw some men concealed behind logs and bushes between him and the opening he meant to pass through, and he heard the words 'Now, now!' and found himself, when he recovered his senses, prisoner with the Americans, his horse being killed with five bullets, and himself stunned by the violence of his fall."

An American party under command of Capt. Guest had formed an ambuscade, near De Mott's tavern, two miles west of New Brunswick, and upon the advance

* One of the encampments of Washington's army during the preceding winter; situated on the hillside east of Chimney Rock.

† Col. Moyland had married a daughter of Philip Van Horn, and it was supposed he might be found there on a visit to his wife.

‡ October 27, 1779.

of the British Rangers had fired upon them, killing the colonel's horse and taking Simcoe himself prisoner in the manner above stated. The remainder of the party were pursued by the Americans, one of whom, Capt. Peter G. Voorhees, in his zeal advanced ahead of his men, and in attempting to leap a fence at George's road, at the head of Town lane, his horse became entangled, and the British, on coming up, fell upon him and hacked him most terribly with their sabres. He was taken to New Brunswick, and died there a few hours afterwards. He was a brother-in-law of Col. John Neilson, and was a young man most highly esteemed. He was a brave officer in the regular army, having entered it at the commencement of the war. At the time of his death he was a captain in the First Regiment of New Jersey Continental troops, commanded by Col. Ogden.

Col. Simcoe was concealed, during the night succeeding his capture, in a store-house in New Brunswick to prevent the enraged people from killing him in revenge for the cruel treatment which Voorhees had received at the hands of the British troops. He was removed from thence to Burlington, where he remained a prisoner until exchanged.*

After Simcoe was taken prisoner his demoralized command made all haste to reach the appointed rendezvous at South River bridge, where they found the infantry, under Maj. Armstrong, who had come promptly up, as agreed, and had taken two American prisoners,—Dr. Ryker and Mr. John Polhemus. The advantages they had gained by the expedition were hardly great enough to outweigh the loss of their leader,—a result which came from their guide's ignorance of the fact of the previous burning of Garret Voorhees' house. Otherwise they would have taken the circuitous route intended by them, would have probably arrived at South River in safety with their commander at their head, and might have succeeded in drawing the Americans into their ambush and capturing them, as contemplated in the original plan.

In the memoirs of Col. Lee (the celebrated "Light-Horse Harry") the following opinion is expressed in reference to the Simcoe expedition, and the manner of its execution:

"This enterprise was considered by both armies as among the handsomest exploits of the war. Simcoe executed completely his object (then deemed very important), and traversed the country from Elizabethtown Point to South Amboy, fifty-five miles, in the course of the night and morning, passing through a most hostile region of armed citizens, necessarily skirmishing Brunswick, a military station, proceeding not more than eight or nine miles from the legion of Lee, his last point of danger, and which became increased from the debilitated condition to which his troops were reduced by previous fatigue. What is very extraordinary, Lieut.-Col. Simcoe, being obliged to feed [his horses] once in the course of the night, stopped at a depot of forage collected for the Continental army, assumed the character of Lee's cavalry, waked up the commissary about midnight, drew the customary allowance of forage, and gave the usual vouchers, signing the name of the legion quartermaster without being discovered by the American forage commissary or his assistants. The dress of both corps was the same,—green coatees and leather breeches,—yet the success of the stratagem was astonishing."

About the 20th of December, 1779, the army went into winter quarters,—the northern division, under command of Gen. Heath, locating on the east side of the Hudson below West Point, and the main body, with the commander-in-chief, at Morristown. No events of importance pertinent to the history of Somerset and Hunterdon Counties occurred in the year which succeeded. The dispatches and orders of Washington during that time were dated from "Headquarters Morristown," "Headquarters Springfield," "Headquarters Rockaway," "Headquarters Ramapaugh," "Headquarters Orangetown," "Headquarters near the Liberty Pole," and from several other places. Many of these mention great scarcity of supplies for the army, the slowness with which new troops were furnished by New Jersey, the necessity of immediate drafting, the hardships endured by officers of the army on account of the depreciation of the currency, which rendered their pay insufficient for their barest necessities, the alarming condition of the affairs of the country, and other similar subjects. During the year (in January, 1870) Lord Stirling commanded a partially successful expedition to Staten Island; a British force of about five thousand men, under Gen. Knyphausen, crossed (June 6th) from Staten Island to Elizabethtown Point, and advanced towards the interior, but was driven back to the Point; again, on the 23d of June, a larger force, under Sir Henry Clinton, advanced from the same place to Springfield and burned the town, but, being resolutely met by the Continental troops and the Jersey militia, deemed it prudent to retire, which he did the same day, and crossed back to Staten Island. On the 4th of July the ladies of Trenton met in that town "for the purpose of promoting a subscription for the relief and encouragement of those brave men in the Continental army who, stimulated by example and regardless of danger, have so repeatedly suffered, fought, and bled in the cause of virtue and their oppressed country, and, taking into consideration the scattered situation of the well disposed throughout the State who would wish to contribute to so laudable an undertaking, for the purpose of the convenience of such and

* "When Col. Simcoe's horse was shot under him and he himself thrown violently to the ground and rendered insensible, James Schureman, of New Brunswick, saved his life by thrusting aside the bayonet of a soldier of the militia who attempted to stab him; he was braced up against a tree, and Dr. Jonathan Ford Morris, afterwards of Somerville, then a student of medicine in New Brunswick, bled him, and administered such restoratives as could be obtained. He was then taken to New Brunswick and properly cared for. He recovered and was exchanged, entered on his command again, and was present with his corps, the Queen's Rangers, at Spencer's Ordinary, on James River, July, 1781, at King's Bridge, January, 1778, and at Oyster Bay, Long Island, 1778–79, where there was literally a 'nest of Tories,' of whom William Franklin, late Governor of New Jersey, was chief. He became, after the Revolution, Governor of Upper Canada, and wrote to inquire for the young man who had so kindly and humanely assisted him at De Mott's tavern, and again, a second time, to Dr. Morris himself, thanking him for his attentions, and offering him advancement and active assistance provided he would visit him in Canada, which Dr. Morris saw reasons to decline. Simcoe died in England in 1806, and has a mural monument with several sculptured figures in Exeter Cathedral, executed by Flaxman, the famous English sculptor."—*Dr. Abraham Messler.*

the more effectually to carry their scheme into execution, unanimously appointed Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Forman, and Miss Cadwallader a committee whose duty it was immediately to open a subscription and correspond with the ladies, hereinafter named, of the different counties throughout the State, requesting their aid and influence in the several districts," the ladies so named to form a committee to promote subscriptions. The committee for Hunterdon County were Mrs. Vice-President Stevens, Mrs. Judge Smith, Mrs. Charles Cox, Mrs. R. Stevens, Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Lowery, Mrs. I. Sexton, Mrs. B. Van Cleve, Mrs. Col. Berry, Mrs. Dr. Barnes; county of Somerset, Lady Stirling, Mrs. Gen. Morris, Mrs. Col. Martin, Mrs. Attorney-Gen. Paterson, Mrs. R. Stockton.

In the same month (June, 1780) a large force of French troops arrived, under Gen. Count Rochambeau, to take the field as auxiliaries of the Americans, and to operate under the orders of Washington, who thereupon projected a joint attack on the British in New York, but afterwards abandoned the project. On the Hudson the most notable events of the year were the culmination of Arnold's treason and the capture of the unfortunate Maj. Andre. Early in December the American army went into winter quarters.

In the summer of 1781 the American army and its French allies concentrated on the Hudson River, for the purpose, as it was understood, of making a combined attack on the British in the city of New York. They remained in the vicinity of Dobbs' Ferry for about six weeks, during which time Washington abandoned the project (if he ever entertained it seriously) of attacking the city, and resolved instead to move the armies to Virginia to operate against Cornwallis. He, however, concealed his new plan, and wrote letters containing details of his pretended object to move against the city, intending that these should fall into the hands of Sir Henry Clinton. The result was as he had intended it to be. The letters were intercepted and taken to Clinton, who was completely deceived by them, and, continuing to watch the American force on the Hudson, failed to reinforce Cornwallis, as the latter had requested him to do. Meanwhile, Washington completed his preparations, and in the latter part of August crossed the Hudson at Verplanck's Point with the American and French armies, and marched rapidly across New Jersey to Trenton, some of the troops passing through the Ramapo valley and Morristown, and others passing the Ringwood Iron-Works. The French forces took the route by the Hackensack valley to Newark and Perth Amboy, at which place they built ovens, constructed boats, collected forage, and made other movements indicating an intention to move on New York; but these were suddenly abandoned, and the march was resumed to Trenton, where all the forces arrived before Clinton was aware of the significance of the movement. The American columns which took the upper route must have moved through Somerset and Hunterdon, though the points which they passed in their march through these counties are not precisely known.

Crossing the Delaware at Trenton and the neighboring ferries in the morning of September 1st, the armies marched on towards Philadelphia, which city they passed through on the 2d, and on the 14th of September reached Williamsburg, Va., from which point Washington and Rochambeau went on board the French flag-ship the "Ville de Paris," in the York River, and there, with the French admiral, Count de Grasse, concerted the plan of the campaign which ended in the surrender of Lord Cornwallis with his army at Yorktown on the 19th of October.

The march of Washington's forces from the Hudson on their way to Yorktown in August, 1781, was the last movement of an army across the territory of Somerset and Hunterdon Counties during the Revolutionary conflict, unless we may count as such the return of the New England and New Jersey troops, a few months later, after the surrender of Cornwallis rendered their presence in Virginia no longer necessary. The commander-in-chief, however, passed this way several times afterwards before the close of the war, the most memorable of these visits being made in the autumn of 1783, under the following-named circumstances: The preliminary articles of the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain were signed on the 30th of November, 1782, the treaty to take effect on the 20th of January following. The cessation of hostilities was formally proclaimed on the 19th of April. Then arose the question of how the army could be disbanded in safety, for Congress was without means to pay the soldiers, and there was, on that account, a general dissatisfaction among both officers and men, and this was accompanied, in some quarters, by open threats of mutiny and violence. A band of Pennsylvania troops who had been discharged at the expiration of their term of service without receiving their full arrears of pay became violent and insubordinate, and in spite of the remonstrances of their officers a body of them marched from Lancaster to Philadelphia with the avowed purpose of forcing from the Continental Congress (which was then in session in that city) or from the Executive Council of the State a redress of their grievances. There were only about eighty of the malcontents, but on their arrival in Philadelphia, on the 20th of June, they were joined by other soldiers in the barracks of the city, by which means the whole number was increased to about three hundred, and with this augmented force they moved to the State-House, where both the Congress and the Council of the State were assembled. They proceeded at once to place guards at every door, and their leaders sent in a written message to the president and Council of Pennsylvania, to the effect that if their demands were not acceded to within twenty minutes the infuriated soldiery would be marched into the building and

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, 1783. AT ROCKY HILL,
MONTGOMERY TP, SOMERSET CO., N.J.

let loose upon both bodies. The threat was not, however, carried into execution, and the mutiny was finally quelled. It was more the State Council than Congress that was the object of their resentment, but the members of Congress considered that their body had been grossly insulted,—having been kept under duress for more than three hours,—and they at once resolved to adjourn from Philadelphia to Princeton, N. J. This was accordingly done, and in pursuance of the resolution they convened in the library-room of Nassau Hall, at Princeton, on the 26th of the same month, and continued there during the remainder of the session. Some time after the removal to Princeton the president of Congress wrote to Gen. Washington, at Newburg-on-the-Hudson, asking his attendance before that body to consult on the arrangements for peace, the disbandment of the army, and other public concerns. Leaving the army on the Hudson in command of Gen. Knox, he at once repaired to Princeton and reported to Congress, when he was addressed by the president, who congratulated him on the success of the war in which he had acted so prominent and brilliant a part. In this address he said,—

"In other nations many have performed eminent services for which they have deserved the thanks of the public. But to you, sir, peculiar praise is due. Your services have been essential in acquiring and establishing the freedom and independence of your country. They deserve the grateful acknowledgments of a free and independent nation."

To this address the general made a brief and modest reply, and then retired.

Washington remained in attendance upon Congress until the early part of November,* and during this time he occupied as headquarters a house which had been provided for his use at Rocky Hill, in Somerset County, some three or four miles from Princeton.† It was the residence of Judge John Berrien, located on elevated ground about a quarter of a mile east of the river, on the right hand of the road as it ascends from Rocky Hill village to the top of the hill towards Kingston. It is still standing, in much the same condition that it was in the days of the Revolution, excepting that a veranda which formerly extended along the entire south side of the building has since been demolished. It belonged to the estate of the late William Cruser for many years, and is now owned by David J. Mount, Esq. The room occupied by Washington as his headquarters and office remains just as he left it, and is kept for inspection by visitors. It was in this room that he received the committees, members of Congress, and other dignitaries in conferences on public affairs, and it was also in this room that he wrote his farewell orders and address to the armies of the United States. In that address, which was issued from the headquarters at Rocky Hill on the 2d of November, 1783, he referred to the proclamation of Congress of the 18th of October applauding the armies for their virtue, fortitude, and magnanimity, giving them the thanks of the country for their long and faithful services, and ordering their discharge from service after the 3d of November, and said,—

"It only remains for the commander-in-chief to address himself once more, and that for the last time, to the armies of the United States (however widely dispersed the individuals who composed them may be), and to bid them an affectionate, a long, farewell. But before the commander-in-chief takes his final leave of those he holds most dear, he wishes to indulge himself a few moments in calling to mind a slight review of the past; he will then take the liberty of exploring with his military friends their future prospects,—of advising the general line of conduct which, in his opinion, ought to be pursued; and he will conclude the address by expressing the obligation he feels himself under for the spirited and able assistance he has experienced from them in the performance of an arduous office. . . . And, being now to conclude these his last public orders, to take his ultimate leave in a short time of the military character, and to bid a final adieu to the armies he has so long had the honor to command, he can only again offer in their behalf his recommendation to their grateful country and his prayers to the God of armies. May ample justice be done them here, and may the choicest of Heaven's favors, both here and hereafter, attend those who, under the Divine auspices, have secured innumerable blessings for others! With these wishes, and this benediction, the commander-in-chief is about to retire from the service. The curtain of separation will soon be drawn, and the military scene, to him, will be closed forever."

THE CURRENCY.

The currency had become largely depreciated. The dollar which in 1777 was worth seven shillings and sixpence, in 1780 passed for only threepence. We have had the use of an old list made as a memorandum of this progress of the downfall of the circulating medium, and append it as a curiosity. September, 1777, the Continental dollars passed for seven shillings and sixpence; October, ten shillings; November, six shillings and threepence; December, five shillings and eightpence; January, 1778, five shillings and twopence; February, four shillings and eightpence; March, four shillings and threepence; April, three shillings and ninepence; May, three shillings and threepence; June, two shillings and tenpence; July, two shillings and sixpence; August, two shillings and twopence; September, one shilling and ten and one-half pence; October, one shilling and seven and one-half pence; November, one shilling and fourpence; December, one shilling and twopence; January, 1779, one shilling; February, ten and one-half pence; March, ninepence; April, eightpence; May, seven and one-half pence; June, six and one-third pence; July, sixpence; August, five and one-half pence; September, fivepence; October, four and one-half pence; November, fourpence; December, three and one-half pence; January, 1780, threepence; February, threepence; March, two and one-half pence; and up to the 18th of May, 1780, two and one-tenth pence, and then nothing. How the people managed, in such a state of things, to sell or traffic at all is a mystery, and how the armies were kept in the field is almost a miracle. It is only an-

* When he returned to Newburg, and thence, upon the evacuation of New York by the British (November 25th), moved his headquarters to that city.

† "We have it from tradition that there was assigned to Gen. Washington while he was in the village [Princeton], attending upon Congress, a room in A. L. Martin's present residence."—*Hageman's History of Princeton.*

other confirmation of the adage, "what is to be done will be done." Robert Morris' immense fortune was often the only confidence which floated the Continental currency and kept the armies in the field.

PATRIOTISM UNDER WAR BURDENS.

The following minutes of a public meeting at Millstone, about July, 1779, are interesting as evidence of the pressure of the burdens of the war, and the patriotic spirit in which it was proposed to meet them:

"At a meeting of the electors of the County of Somerset, pursuant to notice by advertisement on Thursday, 3d inst., at the Court-House of said county,

"The business of the meeting being introduced and discussed, the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Whereas*, The concurrence of a variety of causes, the bills of credit emitted under authority of the United States in Congress assembled, have greatly depreciated in their value, and in addition to the quantity circulating will tend to increase such depreciation; therefore

"*Resolved*, That a petition be presented to the Legislature, requesting them to make application to Congress on behalf of this State, that the emission of bills of credit be henceforth discontinued.

"*Resolved*, That the Legislature be requested to make application as aforesaid, that a plan be adopted and recommended for a general limitation of prices throughout the United States, according to which such prices may be diminished slowly from the present time or at stated periods and by small differences, until the quantity of money be reduced by taxation to what is necessary for a circulating medium.

"*And whereas*, Taxation is the most natural and beneficial source from which to derive the supplies necessary for supporting the army and carrying on the war,

"*Resolved*, That the Legislature be requested to make application as aforesaid that requisitions of taxes be henceforward made on the States for the above purposes; and that to avoid as far as possible the expense of purchasing in the modes hitherto practiced, and the necessity of such large circulations of money through the public treasury, a just quota of provisions, forage, and other necessaries for the army be laid upon each State in such kind as they are severally suited to produce, to be paid in the way of tax at regulated prices by those who raise them, while those who do not, pay a fair proportion in money.

"*Resolved*, That it be expressed to the Legislature as the sense of this meeting that on levying all future taxes and aids for the use of the State and Union in general, the assessments be made according to the value of all property possessed by each individual, it being reasonable that persons should be taxed for their money, their income, the faculty and means of acquiring property, or for any estate whatsoever.

"*Whereas*, There is great reason to believe that many persons employed in various branches of the public department of the United States are guilty of mismanagement and fraud in the execution of their trust and applying the public money, and there being no ready and regular mode presented by public authority, of which such as are disposed may avail themselves, to furnish the necessary information to those who have the power to correct such abuses and thereby prevent unnecessary increase of the public burdens,

"*Resolved*, That the Legislature be requested to direct some convenient and adequate means of collecting and transmitting to Congress, or to such Board or Committee by them appointed as may be adequate in point of jurisdiction, or to the executive power of the State in cases where that is competent, all such authentic evidences and documents as can be procured, that the guilty may be punished and the faithful servants of the public may be rescued from that indiscriminate censure which the bad and unworthy bring upon all, and that we will exert our utmost endeavors for effecting so laudable a purpose.

"*Whereas*, Virtue and good morals are not only productive of individual happiness, but have a great and extensive good effect upon the political state of every government when they are cultivated,

"*Resolved*, That we will by our example and influence endeavor to promote these, and will look upon it as the course of duty to support and strengthen the arm of the civil authority in detecting and bringing to deserved punishment all such as are guilty of profanity, immorality, extravagance, idleness and dissipation, of extortion, sharping and oppression, and of all such practices as tend to the unjust advantage of individuals and detriment of the community.

"*Ordered*, That a representation and petition to the Legislature be drawn up pursuant to these resolutions and signed by the chairman, and that the representatives of this county be requested to lay the same before the respective house.

"Extracted from the minutes of proceedings and published by order.

"WM. C. HASTON,
"*Chairman*."

RECORD OF PROCESSES AGAINST FORFEITED ESTATES IN SOMERSET, 1779.

The following is but a sample of many of the inquisitions of the courts of both Hunterdon and Somerset Counties during the Revolutionary period:

"*Somerset, to wit.* The State of New Jersey to Jacob Berger, Frederick Frelinghuysen, and Hendrick Willson, commissioners duly appointed for said county on the part and behalf of the said State to take and dispose of for the use and benefit of the same, the estates of certain fugitives and offenders in the said county, or to any two or more of them, greeting:

"*Whereas*, Lately, that is to say of the term of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, in the Court of Common Pleas held at Hillsborough, in and for said county of Somerset, before the judges of the same court, find judgment was had and entered in favour of the said State of New Jersey, pursuant to Law, against Richard Compton, Junior, late of the county of Somerset, on an inquisition found against the said Richard Compton for joining the army of the King of Great Britain & returned to the said court, as may fully appear of record; you are therefore commanded and enjoined to sell and dispose of all and singular the lands, tenements, & Hereditaments held in fee or for term of life, and generally all the estate real, of what nature or kind soever, belonging or lately belonging to the said Richard Compton, within the said county of Somerset, according to the direction of an Act for forfeiting to and vesting in the State of New Jersey the real estate of certain Fugitives & Offenders, made and passed the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

"Witness, Peter Schenk, Esq[r], Judge of the said Court, at Hillsborough, the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord [one thousand]* seven hundred & seventy-nine.

"By the court,
"FRELINGHUYSEN,
"*Clk.*

"Recorded April 1, 1779."

CHAPTER VII.

HUNTERDON AND SOMERSET COUNTIES IN THE REVOLUTION (Continued).

Continental Troops, First Establishment—Second Establishment—The "Jersey Line"—Recruiting-Officers and Muster-Masters—Regiments raised, and Their Officers—Militia—The Quotas of the Two Counties—"Minute-Men"—Roster of Field- and Staff-Officers—Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers from these Counties, who served in the State Militia, and Continental Army.

TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE TWO COUNTIES DURING THE WAR.

THE first Continental troops of the "Jersey Line," raised in 1775, were two battalions, designated the Eastern and Western, and subsequently the First and Second, Battalions. The First was commanded by Col. William Alexander (Lord Stirling), and, after his promotion to be brigadier-general, by Lieut.-Col. William Winds, who was raised to the rank of colo-

* A clerical error.

nel; the Second by Col. William Maxwell. The following year a third battalion was added, which was placed under the command of Col. Elias Dayton. In the fall of this year (1776) a "second establishment" of troops from New Jersey for the Continental army was made, embracing four battalions, commanded by Cols. Silas Newcomb (succeeded by Col. Matthias Ogden), Isaac Shreve, Elias Dayton, and Ephraim Martin. These formed "Maxwell's Brigade," commanded by Gen. (late colonel) William Maxwell.

A new arrangement of the American army was effected in 1778, under which, and during the campaign of 1779, the "Jersey Line" embraced three battalions. Feb. 9, 1780, Congress called upon this State for sixteen hundred and twenty men to supply the deficiency, in which volunteers were called for, large bounties offered, and recruiting-officers appointed for the several counties, those for Hunterdon and Somerset being Capt. John Mott and Capt. Nathaniel Porter, the quota of Hunterdon being eighty-four, and of Somerset fifty-four men. The "muster-masters" were Maj. Joseph Brearley for Hunterdon County, and Col. Frederick Frelinghuysen for Somerset. The three regiments thus raised were commanded by Cols. Matthias Ogden, Isaac Shreve, and Elias Dayton, respectively. Each regiment contained six companies, and they were commanded as follows:

First Regiment.—Capts. Jonathan Forman, John Flahaven, Giles Mead, Alexander Mitchell, Peter G. Voorhees, and John Holmes.

Second Regiment.—Capts. John Hollingshead, John N. Cumming, Samuel Reading, Nathaniel Bowman, Jonathan Phillips, and William Helms.

Third Regiment.—Capts. John Ross, William Gifford, Richard Cox, Jeremiah Ballard, Joseph I. Anderson, and Bateman Lloyd.

Gen. Maxwell continued to command the Jersey Brigade until July, 1780, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Col. Elias Dayton, as senior officer, who commanded the same until the close of the war.

The news of the cessation of hostilities was announced in the camp of the brigade April 19, 1783, and the Jersey Line was discharged November 3d of that year.

MILITIA.

At various times during the war New Jersey, by reason of its being continually exposed to the incursions of the British and the ravages of refugees and Indians, found it necessary to embody, as occasion required, a certain quota of volunteers from the militia of the different counties. These men were held liable to duty when needed, not only in this but in adjoining States. These organizations were called "New Jersey Levies," "Five Months' Levies," but most generally designated as "State Troops." Hunterdon and Somerset Counties furnished the following:

Under the act, passed Nov. 27, 1776, for the raising of four battalions, Somerset sent two companies, Hunterdon four. Of the battalion, comprising these six companies and two from Sussex, David Chambers was colonel, Jacob West lieutenant-colonel, and Enos Kelsey major.

Under the call of Oct. 9, 1779, for four thousand volunteers to continue in service until Dec. 20, 1779, one regiment of ten companies was raised in Somerset, Sussex, Morris, and Bergen, and another regiment of equal size in Hunterdon and Burlington Counties. Other calls were made,—viz., June 7th and 14th, for six hundred and twenty-four men each, whose term was to expire Jan. 1, 1781; and Dec. 26, 1780, for eight hundred and twenty-four men, whose term was to expire Jan. 1, 1782; Dec. 29, 1781, four hundred and twenty-two men, for service until Dec. 15, 1782.

On June 3, 1775, the Provincial Congress of New Jersey passed an act providing a "plan for regulating the militia of the colony." This plan was still further considered and amended Aug. 16, 1775. After that date all officers were ordered to be commissioned by the Provincial Congress or the Committee of Safety. In the assignment then ordered Hunterdon had four and Somerset two regiments. "Minute-men" having been raised in Somerset and two other counties, in obedience to the recommendation of Continental Congress, this ordinance [of Aug. 16, 1775] ordered the several counties to furnish them, ranging from one to eight companies each, the assignment for Somerset being five, and for Hunterdon eight companies,—being one-sixth of the number raised in the whole State. These companies of "minute-men" were "held in constant readiness, on the shortest notice, to march to any place where assistance might be required, for the defense of this or any neighboring colony." They were to continue in service four months. Their uniform was a hunting-frock, similar to that of the riflemen in the Continental service.

In February, 1776, the Committee of Safety of New York called upon the Provincial Congress for a detachment of militia to assist in arresting Tories in Queens Co., L. I., and Staten Island, N. Y. Of the seven hundred men ordered out for that purpose, Somerset County furnished one hundred. Another detachment of minute-men was ordered, Feb. 15, 1776, to proceed to New York. This was commanded by Charles Stewart, colonel; Mark Thompson, lieutenant-colonel; Frederick Frelinghuysen, first major; and Thomas Henderson, second major. Feb. 29, 1776, the remnants of the minute-men were incorporated in the militia of the districts where they resided.

June 3, 1776, the Continental Congress called for thirteen thousand eight hundred militia, the quota of New Jersey being three thousand three hundred. Hunterdon and Somerset furnished one of the five battalions required, in the proportion of five companies from the first-named and three companies from the last-named county. The battalion was commanded by Stephen Hunt, colonel; Philip Johnson,

lieutenant-colonel; Joseph Phillips, major; and Cornelius Baldwin, surgeon.*

July 16, 1776, Congress requested the Convention of New Jersey to supply with militia the places of two thousand men of Gen. Washington's army who had been ordered into New Jersey to form the Flying Camp. Of the thirty companies of sixty-four men each, furnished under this call, Somerset provided two and Hunterdon four companies, which, with two from Sussex, comprised one of the four battalions, and its officers were Mark Thompson, colonel; Abraham Bonnell, lieutenant-colonel; Enos Kelsey, major; and Jacob Jennings, surgeon.

April 14, 1778, the militia was divided into two brigades, that of Somerset being in the first and that of Hunterdon in the second. Jan. 8, 1781, it was formed into three brigades. During the war several companies of artillery and troops of horse were raised. "The good service performed by the militia is fully recorded in history. At the fights at Quinton's Bridge, Hancock's Bridge, Three Rivers, Connecticut Farms, and Van Neste's Mills they bore an active part, while at the battles of Long Island, Trenton, Assanpink, Princeton, Germantown, Springfield, and Monmouth they performed efficient service in supporting the Continental Line."†

The field- and staff-officers of the militia regiments of these counties were as follows:

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Col. Isaac Smith.
Col. (promoted from first major) Joseph Phillips.
Lieut.-Col. Abraham Hunt.
Lieut.-Col. (promoted from captain) Jacob Houghton.
First Maj. Ephraim Anderson.
First Maj. (promoted from captain) Joseph Brearley.
Second Maj. Isaac De Cou.
Second Maj. (pro. from first lieut. and captain) Benjamin Van Cleve.
Second Maj. (promoted from captain) Henry Phillips.
Adjt. Elias Phillips.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Col. Nathaniel Hunt.
Col. Joseph Beavers.
Lieut.-Col. Abraham Bonnell.
Lieut.-Col. William Chamberlain.
First Maj. Nathaniel Pettit.
First Maj. Cornelius Stout.
First Maj. (promoted from second major) David Bishop.
Second Maj. Garret Albertson.
Second Maj. David Jones.
Second Maj. Cornelius Carhart.
Second Maj. (promoted from captain) Samuel Growendyck.
Adjt. John Schank.
Quartermaster Reading Howell.
Surgeon Gershom Craven.‡

THIRD REGIMENT.

Col. David Chambers.
Col. (promoted from lieutenant-colonel) Thomas Lowrey.
Col. (promoted from lieutenant-colonel) George Ely.
First Maj. (promoted from second major) Cornelius Stout.
Second Maj. Daniel McDonald.
Second Maj. (promoted from first lieutenant and captain) George Holcomb.
Adjt. David Bishop.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Col. John Mehelm.
Col. (promoted from captain, second major, and lieutenant-colonel) John Taylor.
Lieut.-Col. (promoted from captain and first major) John Tenbrook.
First Maj. (promoted from second major) John Stevens, Jr.
First Maj. (promoted from captain) Godfrey Rinehart.
Second Maj. (promoted from captain) Ebenezer Berry.
Surgeon Oliver Barnet.‡

SOMERSET COUNTY.

FIRST BATTALION.

Col. William Alexander (Lord Stirling).
Col. (promoted from captain) Stephen Hunt.
Col. (promoted from captain) Frederick Frelinghuysen.
Col. (promoted from lieutenant-colonel) Abraham Ten Eyck.
Lieut.-Col. (promoted from second major) Derrick Middah.
First Maj. (promoted from captain) James Linn.
Second Maj. (promoted from captain) Richard McDonald.
Second Maj. (promoted from captain) Thomas Hall.

SECOND BATTALION.

Col. Abraham Quick.
Col. Hendrick Van Dike.
Lieut.-Col. (promoted from first major) Benjamin Baird.
Lieut.-Col. (promoted from first major) Peter D. Vroom.
First Maj. (promoted from second major) William Verbryck.
First Maj. (promoted from captain) William Baird.
Second Maj. Enos Kelsey.
Second Maj. (pro. from captain) Abraham Nevius.

The following is a list of those from the county of Hunterdon who served either in the Continental army, State troops, or militia during the Revolutionary war:§

Joseph Beavers, colonel Second Regiment.

David Chambers, colonel Third Regiment, June 19, 1776; colonel battalion State troops, Nov. 27, 1776; colonel Second Regiment, Sept. 9, 1777; resigned May 28, 1779.

George Ely, captain Second Regiment; lieutenant-colonel Third Regiment, June 21, 1781; also colonel.

Nathaniel Hunt, colonel Second Regiment; resigned; also paymaster militia.

Thomas Lowrey, lieutenant-colonel Third Regiment, June 19, 1776; also colonel Third Regiment.

John Mehelm, quartermaster and paymaster staff Brig.-Gen. Dickinson; colonel Fourth Regiment; resigned May 15, 1777; colonel and quartermaster-general, staff Maj.-Gen. Dickinson.

Joseph Phillips, major Col. Hunt's battalion, "Heard's brigade," June 14, 1776; lieutenant-colonel Johnson's battalion, Aug. 1, 1776; colonel ditto, Sept. 20, 1776; first major First Regiment; colonel ditto, March 15, 1777.

Isaac Smith, colonel First Regiment; resigned, Feb. 15, 1777, to accept appointment as justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

Charles Stewart, colonel battalion "Minute-Men," Feb. 15, 1776; also commissary-general.

John Taylor, captain Col. Neilson's battalion, "Minute-Men;" captain Fourth Regiment; second major ditto, Oct. 28, 1775; major Read's

* Col. Hunt resigned, and Lieut.-Col. Johnson was promoted to colonel and subsequently killed, when Lieut.-Col. Phillips (promoted from major) became colonel, and Capt. Platt Bayles was promoted to be major.

† "Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War," W. S. Stryker, p. 338.

‡ See sketch in medical chapter.

§ These rosters have been carefully compiled from the "Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War," by Adjt.-Gen. William S. Stryker, published by authority of the Legislature, in 1872. In its preparation the pension-lists of the government, the Minutes of the Congress of the United States, and of the Legislature and Council of Safety of New Jersey, records of the War Department, as well as original manuscripts, rolls of companies of Continental troops, diaries of officers, paymasters' memoranda, quartermasters' reports, treasurers' receipts, "returns" to the commander-in-chief, etc., were faithfully examined and compared. It is the only extensive and well-authenticated record of the kind that has yet been published.

battalion of State troops, Nov. 27, 1776; lieutenant-colonel Fourth Regiment, Feb. 17, 1777; colonel ditto, May 23, 1777; colonel regiment of State troops, Oct. 9, 1779.

Abraham Bonnell, lieutenant-colonel Third Regiment; lieutenant-colonel Thompson's battalion "Detached Militia," July 18, 1776.

William Chamberlain, lieutenant-colonel Second Regiment, Sept. 9, 1777; cashiered May 14, 1781.

Joab Houghton, captain First Regiment; lieutenant-colonel ditto, March 15, 1777; lieutenant-colonel Taylor's regiment, State troops, Oct. 9, 1779.

Abraham Hunt, lieutenant-colonel First Regiment; resigned.

Philip Johnston, lieutenant-colonel; pro. to colonel Aug. 1, 1776; killed at battle of Long Island.

John Tenbrook, captain "Minute-Men;" first major Fourth Regiment, Feb. 1, 1777; lieutenant-colonel ditto.

Garret Albertson, second major Second Regiment; com. cancelled; removed from county.

Ephraim Anderson, first major First Regiment; resigned, Oct. 28, 1775, to accept commission as adjutant Second Battalion, First Establishment, Continental Line.

Ebenezer Berry, captain Fourth Regiment; second major ditto, April 25, 1778.

David Bishop, adjutant Third Regiment; second major Second Regiment; first major ditto.

Joseph Brearley, captain "Minute-Men;" first major First Regiment; captain Continental army.

Cornelius Carhart, captain Third Regiment; second major Second Regiment, April 20, 1778.

Isaac De Cou, second major First Regiment; resigned July 5, 1776.

Peter Gordon, captain First Regiment; captain Forman's battalion, Heard's brigade, June 14, 1776; brigadier-major ditto, July 25, 1776; also major and quartermaster Quartermaster-General's Department.

Samuel Growendyck, captain Second Regiment; second major ditto, Oct. 7, 1778; major State troops.

George Holcomb, first lieutenant Phillips' company, Third Regiment; pro. to captain; pro. to major, June 21, 1781.

David Jones, ensign Third Regiment; pro. to captain; second major Second Regiment.

Daniel McDonald, second major Third Regiment; resigned July 24, 1777.

Nathaniel Pettit, first major Second Regiment; com. cancelled; removed from county.

Henry Phillips, captain First Regiment, May 10, 1777; second major, Nov. 13, 1777.

Godfrey Rinehart, captain Fourth Regiment; pro. to first major, Oct. 7, 1778; resigned, Nov. 6, 1779, to become member of Assembly.

John Stevens, Jr., second major Fourth Regiment, Feb. 1, 1777; pro. to first major; resigned April 18, 1778.

Cornelius Stout, second major Third Regiment, June 19, 1776; first major Second Regiment, Sept. 19, 1777; first major Third Regiment, June 10, 1779; cashiered May 14, 1781.

Benjamin Van Cleve, first lieutenant First Regiment; pro. to captain ditto, Capt. Johnson's battalion, Heard's brigade, June 14, 1776; second major First Regiment, March 15, 1777; resigned, Nov. 13, 1777, to become a member of Assembly.

Elias Phillips, adjutant First Regiment.

John Schanck, adjutant Second Regiment, Feb. 6, 1777.

Reading Howell, quartermaster Second Regiment.

Oliver Barnet, surgeon Fourth Regiment, Feb. 14, 1776.

Gershom Craven, surgeon Second Regiment.

Jacob Anderson, lieutenant; pro. to captain.

John Anderson, captain Capt. Johnson's battalion, June 14, 1776; also captain in Continental army.

Jacob Beatson, captain.

Daniel Bray, lieutenant Second Regiment; pro. to captain ditto.

Nathaniel Camp, captain.

Jacob Carhart, captain Second Regiment.

Israel Carle, captain troop light-horse, Oct. 6, 1777.

——— Cline, captain Second Regiment.

Joseph Clunn, ensign Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment, June 19, 1776; pro. to second lieutenant, May 10, 1777; pro. to captain; also captain State troops.

Jonathan Combs, captain.

Joseph Corshon, captain Second Regiment.

Joshua Corshon, captain Third Regiment; resigned Feb. 17, 1776, disability.

George Coryell, captain.

William Covenhoven, captain.

——— Doremus, captain.

——— Emmons, captain Fourth Regiment.

Peter Ent, ensign Third Regiment; pro. to captain ditto.

Moses Esty, captain; also captain in State troops.

Jacob Gearhart, sergeant Second Regiment; pro. to ensign and captain.

William Gearhart, captain Second Regiment.

Jacob Glashart, ensign Third Regiment; pro. to captain, ditto.

James Gray, captain Second Regiment; prisoner of war.

George Green, captain First Regiment.

Ralph Guild, captain First Regiment, May 10, 1777.

Henry Gulick, captain Second Regiment.

——— Hall, captain Fourth Regiment.

Charles Harrison, captain; resigned July 8, 1776.

Adam Hope, captain Second Regiment.

Cornelius Hoppock, captain Third Regiment.

Joseph Howard, captain.

——— Hull, captain Fourth Regiment.

John Hunt, captain First Regiment, June 17, 1776.

William E. Imlay, captain Third Regiment; also captain Continental army.

Christopher Johnson, captain Third Regiment.

Cornelius Johnson, captain Second Regiment.

David Johnson, captain.

James Johnson, captain.

Francis Kruser, captain.

Cornelius Lane, captain Fourth Regiment.

——— Lucas, captain.

——— Maitland, captain.

——— Medler, captain Third Regiment.

John Mott, captain First Regiment; also captain Continental army; guide to Washington at battle of Trenton.

Albert Opdycke, captain Second Regiment.

John Peck, captain; also lieutenant Continental army.

Henry Phillips, captain First Regiment.

John Phillips, captain Third Regiment.

Jonathan Phillips, captain Fourth Regiment; also captain Continental army.

Philip Phillips, captain First Regiment, May 10, 1777.

Charles Reading, lieutenant Third Regiment; pro. to captain; captain First Regiment.

John Reed, captain Fourth Regiment; also ensign Continental Army.

Andrew Reeder, private Capt. Mott's company, First Regiment; pro. to ensign, and captain.

David Schamp, lieutenant Fourth Regiment; pro. to captain.

John Schenck, lieutenant Third Regiment; pro. to captain.

John Sherrard, captain Third Regiment.

Rynear Smock, captain.

Philip Snook, captain First Regiment; wounded in the thigh at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778; captain Third Regiment.

William Snowden, captain Third Regiment.

—— Stanton, captain.

Richard Stilwell, captain Fourth Regiment.

James Stout, lieutenant Capt. Maxwell's company, Second Regiment; captain Third Regiment.

Nathan Stout, captain (died March 10, 1826, aged seventy-eight years).

Samuel Stout, captain Third Regiment.

Joseph Thatcher, captain Second Regiment.

Timothy Titus, second lieutenant Capt. Henry Phillips' company, First Regiment, May 10, 1777; pro. to captain.

William Tucker, captain First Regiment, June 19, 1776; also captain Second Regiment.

Albert Updike, captain Second Regiment.

Edward Wilmot, Jr., captain Fourth Regiment, Feb. 14, 1778.

Isaiah Yard, second lieutenant Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment, June 19, 1776; pro. to first lieutenant, May 10, 1777; pro. to captain.

H. Bailey, lieutenant Second Regiment.

—— Barton, lieutenant Second Regiment.

Isaac Basset, lieutenant Third Regiment.

Zebulon Burroughs, ensign First Regiment, May 10, 1777; pro. to lieutenant.

Thomas Carter, lieutenant Capt. Johnson's company, Third Regiment, Nov. 5, 1781.

Elihu Chadwick, ensign Second Regiment; pro. to lieutenant.

Richard Corwine, lieutenant Capt. Phillips' company, Third Regiment.

James Crawford, lieutenant Fourth Regiment,

Stephen Dunham, lieutenant Third Regiment.

—— Gordon, lieutenant Second Regiment.
—— Hayman, lieutenant.
Abraham Hogeland, lieutenant Capt. Growendyck's company, Second Regiment.
John Hogeland, lieutenant Third Regiment; resigned.
Jacob Holcomb, lieutenant Capt. Hoppock's company, Third Regiment.
Jacob Johnston, private Third Regiment; pro. to lieutenant.
John Matthews, lieutenant Capt. Harrison's company.
Joseph Mattison, lieutenant Third Regiment.
Robert Maxwell, lieutenant Capt. Maxwell's company, Second Regiment.
Cornelius Plahames, lieutenant Third Regiment.
Abram Post, lieutenant.
John Prall, lieutenant Capt. Stout's company, Third Regiment.
Palmer Roberts, lieutenant Second Regiment.
Philip Row, lieutenant.
Garret Schanck, sergeant Capt. Stout's company, Third Regiment; pro. to lieutenant; discharged April 6, 1777.
Philip Serviss, lieutenant Third Regiment.
—— Skillman, lieutenant.
Robert Taylor, lieutenant.
Thomas Thomson, lieutenant Fourth Regiment.
Thomas Tobin, lieutenant "Capt. Carle's Troop Light-Horse," Oct. 6, 1777.
Jacob Vanderbelt, lieutenant Third Regiment.
John Vanderbelt, lieutenant Third Regiment.
John Williamson, ensign Capt. Stout's company, Third Regiment; pro. to lieutenant.
John Clifford, first lieutenant Capt. Carhart's company, Second Regiment.
John Fitch, first lieutenant Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment, June 19, 1776.
George Holcomb, first lieutenant Capt. John Phillips' company, Third Regiment, Oct. 20, 1777.
Nathaniel Hunt, first lieutenant Capt. Henry Philips' company, Third Regiment, May 10, 1777.
Andrew Johnson, first lieutenant Capt. Philip Phillips' company, First Regiment.
Ralph Jones, first lieutenant Capt. Mott's company, First Regiment, May 10, 1777.
Bernice Kirkhoff, first lieutenant Fourth Regiment, Feb. 14, 1778.
Henry Mershon, first lieutenant Capt. Hunt's company, First Regiment, June 17, 1776.
Moses Moore, first lieutenant Capt. Hunt's company, First Regiment, May 10, 1777.
William Parke, first lieutenant Capt. Guild's company, First Regiment, May 10, 1777.
Zebulon Barton, cornet "Capt. Carle's Troop Light-Horse," Oct. 6, 1777.*
Stephen Burrowes (Burroughs), second lieutenant Capt. Hunt's company, First Regiment, May 10, 1777.
John Drake, second lieutenant Capt. Guild's company, First Regiment, May 10, 1777.
James Egbert, second lieutenant Fourth Regiment, Feb. 14, 1778.
James Hallet, second lieutenant, and second lieutenant "Heard's brigade," June 14, 1776; also first lieutenant Continental army.
Ellet Howell, second lieutenant First Regiment, June 12, 1776; also assistant quartermaster in Quartermaster's Department.
Elias Hunt, second lieutenant First Regiment.
Ralph Lanning, second lieutenant First Regiment, June 17, 1776; scout and guide to Gen. Washington.
Jacob Runk, second lieutenant Capt. John Phillips' company, Third Regiment, Oct. 20, 1777.
Nathaniel Temple, second lieutenant Capt. Mott's company, First Regiment, May 10, 1777.
Thomas Ackers, ensign Capt. John Phillips' company, Oct. 20, 1777.
Henry Baker, ensign Third Regiment.
Samuel Beakes, ensign Capt. Hunt's company, First Regiment, May 10, 1777.
James Biles, ensign Capt. P. Phillips' company, First Regiment; also in Capt. Bonnel's company, State troops.
Timothy Brush, Jr., ensign Capt. Guild's company, First Regiment, May 10, 1777.
David Chambers, private Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment; pro. to ensign.
John Coudrick, ensign Third Regiment.

* See also Somerset list, second lieutenants.

Abraham Covert, ensign Third Regiment.
Samuel Everett, ensign Capt. Growendyck's company, Second Regiment.
Henry Low, ensign Fourth Regiment, Feb. 14, 1778.
James Mashatt, ensign Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment, May 10, 1777.
Eli Moore, ensign Capt. Hunt's company, First Regiment, June 17, 1776.
Luther Opdyke, ensign Capt. C. Johnson's company, Third Regiment, Nov. 5, 1781.
John Reed, sergeant State troops; sergeant Capt. Opdyke's company, Second Regiment; ensign Capt. Opdyke's company.
Peter Rockafellow, sergeant Capt. John Phillips' company, Third Regiment; pro. to ensign; also ensign State troops.
Amos Scudder, private Capt. Mott's company, First Regiment; ensign, May 10, 1777.
——— Shanks, ensign Second Regiment.
Amos Starke, sergeant; pro. to ensign.
Moses Stout, sergeant Capt. Stout's company; pro. to ensign.
Hendrick Suydam, ensign "Capt. Carle's Troop Light-Horse."
Alexander Thompson, ensign Third Regiment.
Oake Vorehase, ensign Third Regiment; resigned.
Samuel Smith, sergeant Capt. Philip Phillips' company; also quartermaster-sergeant.
John Burroughs, sergeant Capt. Mott's company, First Regiment.
William Cannion, sergeant Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment.
Henry Chambers, sergeant Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment; sergeant of artillery.
David Davis, sergeant Capt. Maxwell's company, Second Regiment.
John Dougherty, sergeant Capt. Tucker's company; wounded in hand by accidental discharge of musket, Sept. 2, 1776.
Benjamin Hendrickson, sergeant Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment.
Azariah Higgins, sergeant Capt. Maxwell's company, Second Regiment.
Peter Hulet, sergeant Capt. Tucker's company.
Jonathan Hunt, sergeant Capt. Philip Phillips' company; disch. Sept. 20, 1777.
Cornelius Johnson, sergeant Capt. Growendyck's company.
Joseph Justice, sergeant Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment.
Roger Larison, sergeant Capt. Henry Phillips' company, First Regiment.
William Larison, sergeant Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment.
Thomas Leonard, private Capt. Tucker's company; pro. to corporal and sergeant.
James McCoy, sergeant Capt. Philip Phillips' company; also private Continental army.
——— McCue, sergeant Hunterdon militia.
William McGalliard, private Capt. P. Phillips' company; pro. sergeant.
John Moore, private Capt. Mott's company; pro. sergeant, Sept. 29, 1777.
Nathan Moore, sergeant Capt. H. Phillips' company, First Regiment.
Nathaniel Moore, sergeant Capt. Hoppock's company, Third Regiment.
Samuel Morrow, private Third Regiment; pro. sergeant; also sergeant Capt. Johnson's company, State troops.
Palmer Phillips, sergeant Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Christian Sholster, sergeant Capt. Tucker's company.
Jediah Stout, sergeant Capt. Stout's company, Third Regiment.
Joseph Tindall, sergeant Capt. Mott's company.
Johnson Titus, sergeant Capt. Tucker's company.
Andrew Van Sickell, sergeant militia.
Henry Wambaugh, sergeant Capt. Stout's company, Third Regiment.
Jonas Wood, sergeant Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
George Wyckoff, sergeant Capt. Lucas' company.
William Akers, private Capt. Tucker's company; corporal Capt. John Phillips' company.
Mathew Bevans, corporal First Regiment; also private Continental army.
Philip Bevin, private Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment; private Capt. Gray's company, Second Regiment; private Capt. Snook's company, Third Regiment; corporal Capt. Yard's company, First Regiment.
Henry Burrows, corporal Capt. Henry Phillips' company, First Regiment.
John Campbell, corporal Capt. Growendyck's company, Second Regiment.
George Corwine, corporal First Regiment; also corporal in Continental army.
Jacob Decker, corporal Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Ralph Hart, corporal Capt. Mott's company, First Regiment.
William Hart, corporal Capt. Philip Phillips' company, First Regiment.

David Hunt, corporal Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment.
James Kark, corporal Capt. Maxwell's company, Second Regiment.
Henry Moore, corporal Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment.
Joseph Phillips, corporal Capt. Mott's company, Oct. 6, 1777.
John Ross, corporal Capt. Hoppock's company, Third Regiment.
Amos Smith, corporal Capt. Henry Phillips' company, Oct. 1, 1777; pro. from private.
Benjamin Van Kirk, corporal Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment.
Silas Warters, corporal Capt. Philip Phillips' company.
Peter Young, corporal Capt. Maxwell's company.
Charles Axford, musician Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment.
Henry Mershon, musician Capt. Tucker's company; also in Capt. Mott's company.
William Morris, musician Capt. Tucker's company.
Jonathan Smith, musician Capt. Philip Phillips' company.
William Smith, musician Capt. Tucker's company.
Wilson Stout, musician Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Amos Smith, drummer Capt. Mott's company; also Capt. Tucker's company.

PRIVATES.

Abbott, John, Capt. John Phillips' company, Third Regiment.
Abbott, Richard, also in the Continental army, in Capt. Anderson's company.
Abbott, William, Sr., Capt. John Phillips' company, Third Regiment.
Abbott, William, Jr., Capt. John Phillips' company, Third Regiment.
Abel, Jonathan, Capt. John Phillips' company, Third Regiment.
Adams, John.
Adams, Mathew, Capt. Stillwell's company; also in Continental army, in Capt. Luce's company.
Adams, Paul.
Adams, Samuel.
Adams, William.
Aimes, John, First Regiment; also in State troops, and in Continental army, in Capt. Phillips' company.
Akers, Amos, Capt. John Phillips' company, Third Regiment.
Akers, Amos, First Regiment; also in State troops, and in Continental army, in Capt. Phillips' company.
Akers, Daniel, Third Regiment, in Capt. John Phillips' company.
Akers, John, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Akers, Jonathan, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Akers, Obadiah, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Alden, Thomas, First Regiment; also in State troops, and in Continental army, in Second Battalion, Second Establishment.
Aljou, John.
Allcut, John, First Regiment; also in State troops, and Continental army, in Capt. Van Anglen's company.
Allen, John, Third Regiment, in Capt. John Phillips' company.
Allen, William.
Allent, John, First Regiment; also in State troops.
Anderson, John (1), Capt. Tucker's company.
Anderson, John (2), Capt. Tucker's company.
Anderson, Moses, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Andrews, Herbert.
Andrews, John.
Angleman, Jacob.
Applegate, William, Capt. Bray's company, Second Regiment; also State troops, and Continental army.
Appleton, Samuel, Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment.
Armitage, Enoch, Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment.
Armstrong, Rev. James F., Capt. P. Gordon's company, First Regiment; also chaplain Continental army.
Armstrong, John, Capt. Maxwell's company, Second Regiment.
Array, James, Capt. Stillwell's company, Fourth Regiment; also State troops, and Continental army.
Asten, John, Capt. John Phillips' company, Third Regiment.
Atchley, Thomas, Capt. Henry Phillips' company, First Regiment.
Auble, Andrew.
Axford, James, Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment.
Bainbridge, John, First Regiment; also in State troops, and Continental army.
Bake, George, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Bake, Henry, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Bake, John, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Bake, Peter, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Baker, Joseph, First Regiment, Capt. Philip Phillips' company; disch. Sept. 23, 1777.
Baker, Samuel, First Regiment, Capt. Philip Phillips' company.
Baker, Timothy, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company; also in "Carle's Troop Light-Horse."
Barcalow, Gilbert, also in the Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Bardin, John, Third Regiment, and also in State troops.
Baris, John, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Barkelow, Cornelius, Second Regiment, Capt. Cornelius Johnson's company; also in State troops.
Barkelow, Hunterdon, Second Regiment; also in State troops.
Barkelow, John, Second Regiment, Capt. Growendyck's company.
Barnet, William.
Barrell, William, First Regiment, in companies of Capts. Tucker and Henry Phillips.
Bartholomew, Daniel.
Beam, John.
Beam, Lewis.
Beard, Moses.
Beemer, John.
Bell, William, Third Regiment; also in the State troops.
Bellis, John, Third Regiment; also in the State troops and Continental army.
Belloes, Andrew, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Bennett, John, First Regiment, Capt. Philip Phillips' company.
Bennett, Nehemiah, Capt. Tucker's company; also in State troops and Continental army.
Bennett, Thomas, Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment.
Bercan, Peter.
Binge, William, First Regiment, Capt. P. Phillips' company; also in State troops.
Bird, Peter.
Bethe, Archibald, First Regiment; also in State troops and Continental army.
Blackford, Anthony, also in the Continental army.
Blackwell, Beniami, "Capt. Carle's Troop Light-Horse"
Blackwell, Benjamin, "Capt. Carle's Troop Light-Horse."
Blackwell, Elijah, troop light-horse and infantry; also commissary of issues.
Blackwell, Stephen, "Capt. Carle's Troop Light-Horse."
Blaine, Benjamin.
Blaine, John.
Blair, Benjamin.
Blair, William.
Blane, Benjamin.
Boden, James, Capt. Tucker's company; also in artillery and Continental army.
Bogart, Adam.
Boiles, Benjamin, Capt. Philip Phillips' company, First Regiment.
Bond, Samuel, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Bonham, John.
Bonham, Levi, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Bonham, Zedekiah.
Boss, Abram.
Boughner, Sebastian.
Boys, John, Capt. Maxwell's company, Second Regiment.
Bray, Andrew, Capt. Stillwell's company; also State troops and Continental army.
Breese, Henry, Capt. Stillwell's company; also State troops and Continental army.
Breis, Daniel, Capt. John Phillips' company, Third Regiment.
Breis, John, Capt. John Phillips' company, Third Regiment.
Brewer, Henry.
Brittain, James.
Brittain, William, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Broadhurst, Joseph, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Broadtrees, William, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Brokaw, Abram.
Brokaw, Peter, also in the Continental army.
Brown, George, Capt. Stillwell's company; also State troops and Continental army.
Brown, James, First Regiment; also State troops and Continental army.
Brown, Joseph.
Brown, Timothy, Capt. Stillwell's company, Fourth Regiment; State troops and Continental army.
Bruner, Jacob.
Brust, Israel, Capt. Tucker's company; also Continental army, Capt. Polhemus' company.

Brust, Israel, Fourth Regiment; also State troops.
Buchanan, Alexander, Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment.
Buckley, Cornelius, Third Regiment; also State troops and Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Bunn, Jonathan, Capt. Henry Phillips' company, and Capt. Tucker's company.
Bunn, Joseph, Capt. Growendyck's company, Second Regiment.
Burns, Daniel, also in Continental army.
Burnside, Patrick, Capt. Philip Phillips' company.
Burroughs, Anthony, Capt. Mott's company.
Burroughs, Edon.
Burroughs, Jonathan.
Burroughs, Stephen.
Burrows, Israel, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Burrows, James, Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment.
Burrows, John, Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment.
Burrows, Joseph, Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment.
Burtes, John, Capt. Mott's company.
Burwell, Thomas, Third Regiment; also State troops.
Bussingburg, William.
Butler, John.
Butts, Alexander, Capt. Gulick's company, Second Regiment; also State troops and Continental army.
Cahoon, Jacob, First Regiment; also State troops and Continental army, Second Regiment.
Caldar, Ninian, Second Regiment; also State troops and Continental army, Capt. Ross' company.
Campbell, Daniel, First Regiment, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Campbell, William, Second Regiment, Capt. Bray's company; also in Continental army and State troops.
Careck, James, Capt. Maxwell's company, Second Regiment.
Carhart, Richard.
Carhart, Robert.
Carlisle, Ebenezer, also in Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Carpenter, Henry, Capt. Tucker's company.
Carpenter, Hope, Capt. Mott's company, First Regiment.
Carpenter, John, Capt. Mott's company, First Regiment.
Carpenter, Richard, Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment.
Carr, James, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Carr, William, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Case, Samuel, Capt. Hoppock's company, Third Regiment.
Case, Thomas, in Third Regiment and First Regiment, and State troops; also in Continental army.
Case, Tunis.
Casey, William, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Catrell, Wm., also in the Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Chamberlain, Clayton.
Chamberlain, David, Capt. Jacob Carhart's company, Second Regiment; and Continental army, in Capt. Johnson's company.
Chamberlain, Godfrey, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Chamberlain, John, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Chamberlain, Lewis, Capt. Johnson's company; also in State troops, and Continental army.
Chamberlain, Seth, Capt. Opdycke's company, Second Regiment.
Chamberlain, William.
Chambers, Alexander, Capt. Tucker's company.
Cherol, James, also in Continental army, in Captain Martin's company.
Chew, Richard, also in Continental army, in Second Battalion, Second Establishment.
Christopher, Daniel, Capt. Tucker's company.
Christopher, Jesse, Capt. Carle's troop of light-horse.
Churles, John.
Clark, Joseph, Capt. Stout's company.
Clark, Joshua, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Clark, Thomas, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Clayton, Job D., militia.
Clemens, John, Capt. Mott's company.
Clover, Peter, Capt. Stout's company.
Coghran, Tobias, militia.
Coleman, John, Capt. Growendyck's company; killed at Van Nest's Mills.
Coleman, Samuel, Capt. Carle's troop of light-horse.
Comner, John, Capt. Gearhart's company; also in State troops.
Conger, Daniel, Capt. Stillwell's company; also in State troops, and Continental army.
Conner, Edward, Capt. Growendyck's company, Capt. Brink's company, in State troops, and Continental army.
Conselyea, Andrew, Capt. Stillwell's company, Fourth Regiment; also in State troops, and Continental army.
Contraman, John.
Cook, Henry, Capt. Philip Phillips' company.
Cook, Jonathan, Capt. Mott's company.
Coolbaugh, William, Capt. Bray's company, Capt. Growendyck's company; also State troops.
Cooper, John, also in Continental army, and in State troops.
Cooper, Michael.
Cooper, William.
Corhart, Cornelius.
Cornell, John, Capt. Tucker's company.
Cornell, Nathaniel, Capt. Tucker's company.
Cornell, William.
Correll, Joseph.
Corwine, John, Third Regiment; also in State troops.
Corwine, Samuel, Third Regiment; also in State troops.
Coryell, Abram, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Coryell, John, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Covenhoven, Albert, Third Regiment; also in State troops; and in Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Cowell, Isaac.
Crab, James.
Craig, John.
Cranmer, Peter.
Cray, James.
Creesey, James. Third Regiment; also Capt. Johnson's company, State troops.
Critser, Leonard, Second Regiment; also State troops; and Continental army, Capt. Ross' company.
Curren, Richard, Capt. Maxwell's company, Second Regiment.
Dallemar, Robert, also in the Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Dane, James, Fourth Regiment; also in the State troops.
Dangwell, John.
Davis, William, Capt. Mott's company, First Regiment.
Day, Thomas, also in Continental army, Fourth Battalion, Second Establishment.
Dayley, Joseph, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company, and in Capt. P. Phillips' company.
Dean, John, Second Regiment, Capt. Opdycke's company; also in State troops.
Deare, James, Fourth Regiment, Capt. Stillwell's company; also in Continental army.
Decker, John.
Deemer, Joseph, First Regiment; also in State troops; and in the Continental army, Capt. Longstreth's company.
Demund, William.
Denman, John.
Dennis, Enos, Second Regiment, Capt. Carhart's company; also in State troops; and in Continental army, Third Battalion, Second Establishment.
Devorce, John.
Devore, John, Fourth Regiment, Capt. Stillwell's company; also in Continental army, and State troops.
Dils, Peter.
Dilts, Jacob, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Dingwell, John.
Ditmars, John.
Dohedra, John, also in Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Drake, Enoch, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Drake, James, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Drake, John, "Capt. Carle's Troop Light-Horse," also express-rider.
Drake, Nicholas, First Regiment; also State troops and Continental army, in Capt. Polhemus' company.
Drake, William, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company; disch. Oct. 30, 1777.
Dunbar, Lott, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Dunham, David.
Dunster, John.
Dusenberry, Henry.
Dusenberry, Samuel.
Dusenberry, William.
Elvis, Jacob, First Regiment, Capt. Philip Phillips' company.
Emmons, Jacob.
Emmons, Job, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Emmons, John.

Ennis (or Innis), Robert, Second Regiment, Capt. Brink's company; also in State troops; also Continental army, in Capt. Anderson's company.
Ent, Daniel, Sr.
Ent, Daniel, Jr.
Ent, Valentine, Third Regiment, Capt. Hoppock's company.
Erwine, Robert, Second Regiment, Capt. C. Johnson's company; also State troops.
Evans, John, Fourth Regiment, Capt. Stillwell's company; also State troops; also sergeant in Continental army, Capt. Luce's company.
Evans, Obadiah, First Regiment; also State troops; and Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Felty, George, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Ferrat, Cornelius.
Ferrel, Absalom, Capt. Henry Phillips' company, First Regiment.
Fidler, John, Capt. Henry Phillips' company, First Regiment.
Field, Seth, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Fink, Nicholas, Capt. Cornelius Johnson's company; also State troops.
Finley, John, militia; also corporal in Continental army.
Fish, Joseph, Capt. Mott's company, First Regiment; also in artillery.
Fisher, Christopher, Third Regiment; also State troops, and Continental army.
Fisher, Jacob, Third Regiment; also State troops, and Continental army.
Fisher, John, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Fisher, Moses, Third Regiment; also State troops, and Continental army.
Fisher, Peter, Third Regiment, Capt. Stout's company.
Fitch, William, Capt. Brink's company; State troops; and Continental army.
Fleet, Jasper.
Foster, Jeremiah, Capt. Maxwell's company, Second Regiment.
Fough or (Vought), Peter, Third Regiment; State troops; Continental army, in Capt. Anderson's company.
French, Daniel, Third Regiment; State troops; Continental army, Fourth Battalion, Second Establishment.
French, Jeremiah.
Frits, Peter.
Fullmore, John, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Furman, Joshua, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company; also State troops.
Furman, Nathaniel, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company; also wagoner.
Ganen, William, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Ganno, Daniel, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Ganno, Isaac.
Garrison, Matthias.
Gaven, John, First Regiment; State troops; also sergeant in Continental army, First Battalion, Second Establishment.
Ghulick, Ferdinand, Second Regiment, Capt. Growendyck's company.
Ghulick, John, Second Regiment, Capt. Growendyck's company.
Ghulick, Nicholas, Second Regiment, Capt. Growendyck's company.
Ghulick, Samuel, Second Regiment, Capt. Growendyck's company.
Gillespie, William, Capt. Opdyke's company; State troops; and Continental army, in Capt. Polhemus' company.
Godown, John, Third Regiment, Capt. Hoppock's company.
Gordon, Bernardus, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Gosling, Levi.
Goulder, Elias, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Goulder, Jacob, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Goulder, William, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Grant, John, Third Regiment, State troops; also Continental army, Fourth Battalion, Second Establishment.
Grant, Robert, Third Regiment, Capt. Hoppock's company.
Gray, Abram.
Green, William.
Grimes, Sheppard, First Regiment; also State troops, and Continental army, Capt. Phillips' company.
Grindle, Jonathan, also in Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Guild, John, First Regiment, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Guion, John.
Gwinop, George, Capt. Neil's Eastern company artillery, State troops; discharged March 1, 1777; Capt. Philip Phillips' company, First Regiment.
Hagin, David.
Hagin, James, Third Regiment, Capt. Stout's company.
Hall, Charles, also in Continental army, in Capt. Martin's company.
Hall, Jacob, Second Regiment, Capt. Growendyck's company.
Hankinson, Joseph, died in Readington, Nov. 30, 1825, aged eighty-one years.*
Hanner, George, also in Continental army, Capt. Martin's company.
Harden (or Harder), William, Third Regiment; also in State troops.
Harr, James.
Harrington (or Herrington), William.
Harris, William, "Capt. Carle's Troop Light-Horse."
Harrison, William, also in Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Hart, Absalom, Capt. Mott's company, First Regiment.
Hart, Asa, Capt. Mott's company, First Regiment.
Hart, Asher, Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment.
Hart, Frederick, also in the Continental army, Fourth Battalion, Second Establishment.
Hart, John, First Regiment, Capt. Mott's company.
Hart, Joseph, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Hart, Nathaniel, Capt. Henry Phillips' company; disch. disability.
Hart, Philip, Capt. Mott's company.
Hart, Samuel, Capt. Mott's company.
Hart, Stephen, Capt. Tucker's company.
Hart, Titus, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Haun, William.
Heath, Andrew.
Heath, David.
Helmes, Joseph.
Hendershot, Abram.
Hendrickson, Thomas, Capt. Mott's company; wagoner ditto.
Hepburn, William, Capt. Tucker's company.
Hervey, John, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Hice, Jacob, First Regiment, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Hice, Jasper, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Hickson, Matthew, also in Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Hill, Samuel, Capt. Mott's company.
Himeon, Adam, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Hixon, Abner, Third Regiment; also in State troops.
Hixon, James, Third Regiment; also in State troops; and Continental army, in Capt. Ballard's company.
Hixon, Jediah, Third Regiment, Capt. Stout's company.
Hixon, John, Third Regiment; also in Continental army, Capt. Ballard's company.
Hixon, Joseph, Third Regiment; also in Continental army; and State troops.
Hoagland, Amos, Capt. Growendyck's company, Second Regiment.
Hoagland, Derrick.
Hoagland, John, Capt. Growendyck's company.
Hockenberry, John, Third Regiment; also State troops; and Continental army, Capt. Ballard's company.
Hoff, Abel, Capt. Philip Phillips' company.
Holcomb, Elijah, Third Regiment, Capt. Hoppock's company; also in State troops; and Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Holden, Benjamin, Second Regiment, Capt. Jacob Carhart's company; also State troops, and Continental army.
Holden, Benjamin, Third Regiment, Hunterdon; also Continental army.
Hooper, James, Capt. Tucker's company; also in artillery.†
Hooper, Robert, also in Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Horn, Ralph, also in Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Horne, Joseph, Third Regiment; also in Capt. Johnson's company, State troops.
Horner, Samuel, Third Regiment, in Capt. Stout's company.
Hottenbury, John. [See John Hockenberry.]
Howard, John, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Howell, Absalom, Capt. Mott's company.
Howell, Arthur, militia.
Howell, Ezekiel, Capt. Mott's company.
Howell, Israel, Capt. Mott's company.
Howell, John, Capt. Tucker's company.
Howell, Thomas, Capt. Jacob Carhart's company; also State troops; and Continental army, Capt. Polhemus' company.
Howell, William, "Capt. Carle's Troop Light-Horse."
Hubbs, James, Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment.
Huff, Andrew, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Huff, Thomas, Capt. Tucker's company.
Hughes, John, Capt. Hoppock's company; also in State troops.
Hughy, Will, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Humphries, John, Capt. Tucker's company.

* *Hunterdon Gazette*, Dec. 15, 1825.
† Died near Trenton, March 31, 1827, aged eighty-five years.

Hunt, Benjamin, Capt. Philip Phillips' company.
Hunt, Daniel, Capt. Tucker's company.
Hunt, Israel, Capt. Tucker's company.
Hunt, Jesse, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Hunt, John, Jr., Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Hunt, John, Sr., Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Hunt, Jonathan, "Capt. Carle's Troop Light-Horse."
Hunt, Samuel, Capt. Henry Phillips' company, First Regiment.*
Hunter, Harman, also in Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Hunter, James.
Hutchinson, William, Second Regiment, Capt. Bray's company; also in State troops, and Continental army.
Inslee, Joseph, First Regiment.
Irwin, James, First Regiment; also in State troops; and in Continental army, Capt. Phillips' company.
James, Elias.
James, Robert, First Regiment, Capt. Philip Phillips' company.
Jenkins, Joseph, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Johnson, Abner.
Johnson, Daniel, Third Regiment; also in Capt. Johnson's company, State troops.
Johnson, Enoch, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Johnson, John (1), Second Regiment, Capt. Johnson's company; also in State troops.
Johnson, John (2), in Hunterdon militia; also in State troops; and Continental army, Capt. Phillips' company.
Johnson, Matthew, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Johnson, Samuel, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Johnson, William, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Johnson, William, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Johnston, Andrew.
Johnston, Daniel
Johnston, David, Second Regiment; also forage-master.
Johnston, Jacob, Third Regiment, Capt. Stout's company.
Johnston, Samuel, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Jones, Israel, First Regiment, Capt. Mott's company.
Jones, Joshua, Second Regiment, Capt. Jacob Carhart's company; also in State troops; and Continental army.
Jordan, Felix, First Regiment; also in State troops; and Continental army, Capt. Phillips' company.
Kallender (or Killenar), Philip, Third Regiment, Capt. Johnson's company; State troops.
Kellison, William.
Ketcham, Levi.
Kibler, Matthias, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Kirkendall, Andrew.
Knowles, Jesse, First Regiment, Capt. Henry Phillips' company, and Capt. Tucker's company.
Kuleman, Johannes, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Labaw, Charles.
Lafferty, John.
Lahey, John, also in Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Lain, Daniel, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Lake, Isaac, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Lake, Thomas, Second Regiment, Capt. Bray's company; also in State troops.
Lamb, Patrick, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Lambert, Jeremiah, First Regiment, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Lambert, Lott, also in Continental army, Capt. Martin's company.
Lancaster, Joseph, First Regiment, Capt. Philip Phillips' company.
Lane, Cornelius, Fourth Regiment, Capt. Lane's company; killed at Allentown, June 27, 1778.
Lane, Gilbert.
Lane, John.
Lanning, Daniel, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Lanning, David, First Regiment, Capt. Mott's company; scout.
Lanning, Elijah, First Regiment, Capt. Mott's company; also wagoner.
Lanning, John.
Lanning, Robert, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Large, Jonathan, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Larrison, John, First Regiment, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Latimer, John, First Regiment, Capt. Philip Phillips' company.
Latourette, Peter, also in Continental army.
Lee, Charles.
Lee, John, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.

* Died June 25, 1825, *vide Hunterdon Gazette*, 1825.

Leford, Vincent, First Regiment; also State troops, and Continental army.
Leigh, John, Second Regiment, Capt. Growendyck's company.
Leonard, Nathaniel, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Leonard, Samuel, Fourth Regiment, Capt. Stillwell's company; State troops, and Continental army.
Lobdell, Thomas.
Lockade, James, Second Regiment, Capt. Jacob Carhart's company; also in State troops, and Continental army.
Long, George, also in State troops, and Continental army, First Battalion, Second Establishment.
Long, Henry, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Loratt, Cornelius.
Loratt, Peter.
Lott, Abraham, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's Company.
Lyon, Henry, Fourth Regiment, Capt. Stillwell's company; State troops and Continental army.
Lyons, Elias, also in Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
MacAndrew, Andrew, Second Regiment.
MacLick, Leonard.
MacLick, Peter.
Malaby, Cornelius, also in Capt. Anderson's company, Col. Johnson's battalion "Levies"; died while prisoner, Dec. 28, 1776.
Malat, Peter.
Malcolm, John, First Regiment; also in State troops, and in Continental army.
Manners, John, Sr., Third Regiment, Capt. Stout's company.
Mapes, Joseph.
Marlatt, John, Second Regiment, Capt. Johnson's company; also in Continental army.
Marlatt, Peter, Second Regiment, Capt. Peter Stillwell's company, Fourth Regiment; also in Continental army.
Marcelles, Eden, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Marsh, John.
Marts, William, Third Regimemt; also in State troops.
Martin, Reuben, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Matthews, Henry, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Matthews, Pearse, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Matthews, Robert.
McCafferty, Joseph, Second Regiment, Capt. Opdyck's company; also State troops; and Continental army, Capt. Ross' company.
McCain, John, also in the Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
McClellan, James, First Regiment, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
McCollem, Duncan, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
McCollom, John, also in the Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
McConnally, Patrick, also in the Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
McConnell, Hugh, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
McCoy, Daniel, also in Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
McDaniel, Edward, Second Regiment, Capt. Gearhart's company; also in State troops.
McDonel, John, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
McGonigal, John, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
McKinney, Mordecai.
McKinstry, John, First Regiment, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
McKinstry, Matthias.
McLure, Andrew, also sergeant in Continental army, First Battalion, Second Establishment.
McLure, James, also in the Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
McMahan, David, also in State troops; and in Continental army, Capt. Phillips' company.
McNeal, Henry, also in the Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
McSperry, Matthew, also in the Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Meloby, Thomas, Third Regiment; also in State troops; and Continental army, in Capt. Anderson's company.
Merlett, John, Second Regiment (probably same as John Marlatt).
Merrell, Benjamin, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Merrell, David, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Mershon, Asher, First Regiment, Capt. Philip Phillips' company.
Mershon, Benjamin, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Mershon, Timothy, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Milburn, Timothy, First Regiment, Capt. H. Phillips' company; disch. Oct. 3, 1777.

Miller, Francis. First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Miller, Malaher, also in the Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Miller, Prime, First Regiment, Capt. Mott's company.
Mitchell, William, also in the Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Monfort, Isaac, Fourth Regiment, Capt. Stillwell's company; State troops; and Continental army, Capt. Luce's company.
Montgomery, William, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Moore, Abijah, First Regiment, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Moore, Henry, First Regiment; also in State troops and Continental army, First Battalion, Second Establishment.
Moore, Israel, First Regiment, Capt. Mott's company; also wagoner.
Moore, James, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Moore, Jesse, First Regiment, Capt. Mott's company.
Moore, John, First Regiment, Capt. Philip Phillips' company.
Moore, Loammix, First Regiment, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Moore, Moses, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Moore, Philip, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Moore, Sackett, First Regiment, Capt. Mott's company.
Moore, Samuel, First Regiment, Capt. Mott's company.
Moore, Stephen, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Moore, William, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Moorehead, George, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Morgan, Anthony, First Regiment, also in State troops and in Continental army.
Mount, Elijah, Third Regiment, Capt. Stout's company.
Mount, Ezekiel, Third Regiment, Capt. Stout's company.
Mow, William.
Muirhead, John, Capt. H. Phillips' company; also State troops; and Continental army, Capt. Ballard's company.
Muirheid, William, Capt. John Phillips' company, Third Regiment.
Munjoy, James, First Regiment, Capt. Mott's company.
Murray, James, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Naylor, Amos, First Regiment, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Neal, Thomas.
Nebbard, Eliphalet, also in Continental army, in Capt. Anderson's company, Fourth Battalion, Second Establishment.
Nevius, John.
Nice, Richard, First Regiment, Capt. Philip Phillips' company.
Nicebank, John, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Noe, Lewis, also in Continental army, in Capt. Anderson's company.
Nun, John, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Oliver, Allen, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Osburn, Joseph, also in Continental army, First Battalion, Second Establishment; Capt. Dayton's company, Third Regiment.
Osman, John, also in Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Palmer, Edmund, First Regiment, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Palmer, William, First Regiment, Capt. Mott's company.
Pearson, Daniel, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Pearson, Timothy, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company, and Capt. Mott's company.
Peigant, Robert, also in Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Penwell, David.
Perrine, John.
Peters, John, Second Regiment, Capt. Growendyck's company.
Peterson, Samuel, Fourth Regiment, Capt. Stillwell's company; also State troops; and Continental army, in Capt. Luce's company, Second Battalion, Second Establishment.
Pettit, Jesse, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Philhower, Christopher.
Phillips, John, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Phillips, John, First Regiment, Capt. Mott's company.
Phillips, Lott, Sr., First Regiment, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Phillips, Lott, Jr., First Regiment, Capt. Henry Phillips' company, and Capt. Tucker's company.
Phillips, Theo., First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Phillips, Thomas, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Pidcock, Charles, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Pidcock, Jonathan, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Pinkney, William, First Regiment; also State troops; and Continental army, in Capt. Longstreth's company.
Pittson, Andrew.
Powers, George, also in Continental army, First Battalion, Second Establishment.
Prall, John, Second Regiment; wounded Jan. 20, 1777.
Pratt, Cornelius, also in Continental army, in Capt. Anderson's company.
Price, Benj., Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company; also in Continental army.
Price, Joseph, First Regiment, Capt. Mott's company.
Price, Rice.
Quick, Henry.
Quick, Samuel.
Quick, William, Third Regiment; State troops; and Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Race, Andrew, Third Regiment; State troops; and Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Racy, Philip, Third Regiment, Capt. Hoppock's company.
Randel, John, also Continental army, in Capt. Martin's company.
Rap, Conrad, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Read, George, Third Regiment; also State troops; and Continental army, Capt. Ballard's company.
Reader, William.
Recey, Philip, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Reed, Benjamin, First Regiment, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Reed (or Read), Ephraim, First Regiment; State troops; and Continental army, in Capt. Polhemus' company.
Reed, Isaac, First Regiment, Capt. Mott's company.
Reed, Joshua, First Regiment, Capt. Mott's company.
Reed, Richard, First Regiment, Capt. Mott's company.
Reed, Thomas.
Reeder, Isaac, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Reeder, John, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company, and Capt. Mott's company.
Reeves, John, Second Regiment, Capt. Bray's company; also in State troops; and in Continental army.
Reid, Ephraim, Third Regiment, Capt. Stout's company.
Reynolds, John.
Reynolds, William.
Ridler, William, First Regiment, Capt. Mott's company; also in artillery.
Riffner, Adam, Second Regiment, Capt. Gulick's company; also in State troops and Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Roberts, Edmund.
Robertson, John, First Regiment, Capt. Philip Phillips' company.
Robeson, William, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Rockefellow, Christ., Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Roof, Adam, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Rorits, William, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Rosbrook, John, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Rose, Charles, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Rose, Ezekiel, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Rose, Jonathan, Second Regiment, Capt. Growendyck's company.
Rose, Jonathan, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Ross, Joseph, also in Continental army, in Fourth Battalion, Second Establishment.
Roy, Patrick, Second Regiment, Capt. Gulick's company; also State troops; also in Continental army, in Capt. Polhemus' company, First Battalion, First Establishment.
Ruckman, John, Third Regiment, Capt. Stout's company; also in State troops.
Runk, William, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Runnolds, John, Third Regiment; also in Capt. Johnson's company, State troops.
Ryall, George, First Regiment, Capt. Mott's company.
Ryan, Timothy, also in the Continental army, Fourth Battalion, Second Establishment.
Ryon, John, Third Regiment; also in State troops; and in Continental army, in Capt. Anderson's company.
Sackville, Peter, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Saxton, Charles, Capt. H. Phillips' company, First Regiment, and "Capt. Carle's Troop Light-Horse."
Scott, Israel, Capt. P. Phillips' and Capt. Tucker's companies, First Regiment.
Scott, Martin, Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment.
Scudder, Jedediah, First Regiment, Capt. Mott's company.
Search, James, Capt. Bray's company, Second Regiment; also State troops; also Continental army.
Search, Lott, Capt. Bray's company, Second Regiment; also State troops.
Sergeant, Joseph.
Seymour, Jacob, also in Continental army, in Capt. Anderson's company.
Shannon, Daniel, Capt. Opdyck's company, Second Regiment; also in State troops.
Sheridan, John, Capt. Opdyck's company, Second Regiment; also in Continental army.

Shildol, Godfrey.
Shoulder, Andrew.
Shubert, John, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company, and Continental army, First Battalion, Second Establishment.
Shusts, Matthias, also in Continental army, Capt. Martin's company, Fourth Battalion.
Sigler, Henry, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Simons, Henry, First Regiment, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Simpson, John.
Sinclair, Peter, Capt. Maxwell's company, Second Regiment.
Slack, Daniel, Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment.
Slack, Uriah, Capt. Mott's company, First Regiment.
Slingsland, Henry, Capt. Stillwell's company, Fourth Regiment; also State troops; and Continental army, in Capt. Voorhees' company, First Battalion, Second Establishment.
Small, William, Capt. Opdyck's company, Second Regiment; also State troops, and Continental army.
Smith, Andrew, First Regiment, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Smith, Benjamin, Third Regiment, Capt. Stout's company.
Smith, Burroughs (also spelled "Burrowes").
Smith, Abijah, "Capt. Carle's Troop Light-Horse."
Smith, Hugh, First Regiment; also Continental army.
Smith, Jacob, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Smith, James, Capt. Henry Phillips' company, First Regiment; also Continental army.
Smith, Jasper, "Capt. Carle's Troop Light-Horse."
Smith, Jeremiah, Capt. Philip Phillips' company.
Smith, John, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Smith, John (1), Third Regiment; also in the State troops.
Smith, John (2), Third Regiment; State troops; also in Continental army.
Smith, Jonathan, Jr., Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Smith, Jonathan, Sr., Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Smith, Joseph (1), Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Smith, Joseph (2), Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Smith, Joseph, Capt. Philip Phillips' company.
Smith, Joseph, "Capt. Carle's Troop of Light-Horse."
Smith, Philip, in companies of Capts. Tucker and Philip Phillips.
Smith, Thaddeus, Third Regiment, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Smock, Matthias.
Smyth, Joseph.
Snedeker, James.
Snider, Henry, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Snyder, Henry, Capt. Bray's company, Second Regiment; also State troops.
Snyder, William, Capt. Growendyck's company, Second Regiment.
Sowers, John.
Spicer, John, also in Continental army, First Battalion, Second Establishment.
Starker, Aaron.
Stephens, Prince, Capt. Maxwell's company, Second Regiment.
Stevens, Benjamin, Capt. Philip Phillips' company.
Stevens, John, Capt. Carle's troop.
Stevenson, Augustus, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Stiger, Adam.
Stiger, Baltus.
Stillwell, Jeremiah, Capt. John Phillips' company, Third Regiment.
Stillwell, John, Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment; also artillery.
Stockbridge, John, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Stockton, John, Capt. Philip Phillips' company.
Stout, Andrew, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Stout, Benjamin, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Stout, James, First Regiment; State troops, and Continental army.
Stout, John, Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment; disch. Oct. 30, 1777.
Stout, John (tailor), Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment.
Stout, Joseph, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Stout, Sin, Capt. Tucker's company.
Stout, Timothy, Capt. Stout's company, Third Regiment.
Stuart, John, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Sullivan, Daniel, Capt. Gearhart's company, Second Regiment; also in State troops.
Sullivan, William.
Sutphen, James.
Sutton, Amos, Third Regiment; also in State troops.
Sutton, Joseph, Third Regiment; also in State troops.
Swallow, Jacob, Third Regiment, Capt. Hoppock's company.
Target, John, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Tarret, Cornelius.
Taylor, Elisha.
Taylor, Henry.
Taylor, Isaac.
Taylor, Thomas.
Tedrick, George, also in the Continental army.
Terry, Abraham, Capt. Tucker's company, First Regiment.
Thatcher, Elijah.
Thimpel, John, Capt. Tucker's company.
Thomas, John, First Regiment; also State troops, and Continental army.
Thomas, Robert.
Thompson, George, First Regiment; also State troops, and Continental army.
Thompson, James, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Thompson, John, Third Regiment; also in State troops.
Thompson, John, Second Regiment, Capt. Johnson's company; also in State troops; and in Continental army, Capt. Phillips' company.
Tidd, William. (See William Todd, evidently the same person.)
Tindall, Joshua, Capt. Mott's company.
Titus, Asa, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Titus, Benjamin, Capt. Mott's company.
Titus, Jesse, Capt. Henry Phillips' company; also in Capt. Van Cleve's company, Col. Johnson's battalion, Heard's brigade.
Titus, John, Capt. Tucker's company.
Titus, John H., Capt. Henry Phillips' company; also in Continental army, Capt. Phillips' company.
Titus, Joseph, First Regiment, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Titus, Samuel, First Regiment, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Titus, Uriah, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Tobin, Peter, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Todd, William, Capt. Stillwell's company, Fourth Regiment; also State troops and Continental army, in Capt. Luce's company.
Treazey, John, Second Regiment, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Troy, Samuel, Second Regiment, Capt. Gearhart's company; also State troops.
Tucker, Samuel, First Regiment, Capt. Tucker's company.
Turner, Nathan, First Regiment; also State troops; in Continental army, First Battalion, Second Establishment, and Capt. Phillips' company, Second Regiment.
Tustin, Samuel, Capt. Tucker's company.
Tway, Timothy, also in Continental army, in Capt. Anderson's company; later in Capt. Dayton's company.
Ulph, Jacob.
Utt, John, Capt. Stout's company, Third Regiment.
Van Arsdale, John, Capt. Stillwell's company; State troops; and Continental army, in Capt. Luce's company.
Van Atta, John, Capt. Maxwell's company, Second Regiment.
Van Black, Arthur; also in Continental army, in Capt. Anderson's company.
Van Cleve, Isha, Capt. Henry Phillips' company, First Regiment.
Van Derveer, James.
Van Devort, Charles, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Van Devort, John, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Van Fleet, Abraham, Capt. Stillwell's company; State troops, and Continental army.
Van Gorden, William.
Van Gorden, ———, Capt. Maxwell's company, Second Regiment.
Van Kirk, John, Capt. Tucker's company.
Van Kirk, William.
Van Neulen, James, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Van Noller, Cornelius, Capt. Philip Phillips' company; disch. Sept. 29, 1777.
Van Norden, David, Capt. Tucker's company.
Van Noy, Anderson, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Van Noy, John, Capt. Philip Phillips' company.
Van Pelt, John.
Van Reid, Cornelius, First Regiment; State troops, also Continental army, Capt. Phillips' company.
Van Sickle, Andrew.
Van Sickle, Garret.
Van Sickle, William, Capt. Stout's company.
Van Tyle, Abram.
Van Tyle, John.
Vaught, Peter, Capt. Stout's company, Third Regiment. (See Fough.)
Veal, William, also in Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Vint, John, First Regiment, Continental army, Capt. Phillips' company.

Voorhees, Albert, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Voorheese, John.
Warman (or Warner), William, Capt. Johnson's company; State troops; and Continental Army, in Capt. Ross' company, Third Battalion, Second Establishment.
Waterson, Thomas, Third Regiment; State troops; also Continental army, Capt. Mitchell's company.
Welch, Hugh, Capt. Tucker's company.
Welden, Alexander, Capt. Tucker's company.
Welling, John, Capt. P. Phillips' company.
Weser, Jacob.
Westbrook, Cornelius.
Westbrook, James.
Wetherhawk, Johannes, Capt. Maxwell's company.
White, John, Capt. Stout's company.
Whiteal, Nathan.
Whitehead, John, Capt. Stout's company.
Wickoff, Garret, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Wickoff, John.
Willabee, Wm., Capt. Cornelius Carhart's company; State troops; and Continental army, in Capt. Ross' company.
Wilhelm, Henry, Capt. Gulick's company; also in Continental army, in Capt. Anderson's company.
Wilkinson, Wm., also in Continental army, in Capt. Anderson's company; died Jan. 23, 1777.
Williams, James, Capt. Mott's company.
Williams, John, also in Continental army, Capt. Pothemus' company.
Williams, Owen, also in Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Williams, Samuel.
Williamson, Abram, Capt. Stout's company.
Williamson, Bar, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Williamson, Jacob, Capt. Henry Phillips' company.
Williamson, Jacob, Capt. Stout's company; State troops; also in Continental army, Capt. Ballard's company.
Wilson, Daniel.
Wilson, Francis, Capt. John Phillips' company.
Wilson, James, Capt. Henry Phillips' company; also Continental army, First Battalion, Second Establishment, and Capt. Mitchell's company, First Regiment.
Wilson, John, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Wilson, John, Capt. John Phillips' company, Third Regiment.
Wilson, Thomas, Capt. John Phillips' company, Third Regiment.
Wilson, William, Capt. John Phillips' company, Third Regiment.
Wincoop, Cornelius.
Winfield, Matthew, also Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Wood, Aaron, Capt. Bray's company, Second Regiment; also in State troops.
Wood, Daniel, Capt. Gulick's company, Second Regiment; also in State troops; and Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Wood, Hezekiah (Ezekiah), Capt. Growendyck's company.
Wood, Michael, First Regiment; State troops; Continental army, in Capt. Phillips' company.
Wood, William, also Continental army, Capt. Anderson's company.
Woodruff, Samuel.
Woolsey, Ephraim, Capt. Mott's company.
Worth, James, "Capt. Carle's Troop Light-Horse."
Wright, Jacob, First Regiment; State troops; Continental army, Capt. Polhemus' company.
Yard, Elijah, Capt. Tucker's company.
Yard, Samuel, Capt. Tucker's company.
Yawger, Peter, Capt. Stout's company.
Young, Hezekiah, Capt. Mott's company.
Young, James, Capt. P. Phillips' company, First Regiment, and Capt. Opdyke's company, Second Regiment; also in State troops.
Young, Philip, Capt. Maxwell's company.
Young, Powell.

The following are those from Somerset County who served in the Revolution:

William Alexander (Lord Stirling), colonel First Battalion; also major-general of Continental army.
Frederick Frelinghuysen, first major Stewart's battalion Minutemen, Feb. 15, 1776; captain Eastern Company of Artillery, March 1, 1776; colonel First Battalion, Feb. 28, 1777; resigned to accept appointment as delegate to Congress.
Stephen Hunt, captain artillery; colonel First Battalion, Feb. 3, 1776; colonel battalion, Heard's brigade, June 14, 1776; resigned July 12, 1776; disability.
Abraham Quick, colonel Second Battalion; resigned Sept. 9, 1777.
Abraham Ten Eyck, lieutenant-colonel First Battalion, Feb. 3, 1776; colonel ditto.
Henry Vandike, colonel Second Battalion, Sept. 9, 1777; colonel regiment State troops, Oct. 9, 1779.
Benjamin Baird, first major Second Battalion, April 5, 1777; lieutenant-colonel ditto, Sept. 9, 1777; died.
Derrick Middah, second major First Battalion, Feb. 3, 1776; lieutenant-colonel ditto, Feb. 28, 1777.
Peter D. Vroom, captain Second Battalion; first major ditto, June 6, 1777; lieutenant-colonel ditto, Sept. 9, 1777.
William Baird, captain Second Battalion; first major ditto, Nov. 6, 1777.
Thomas Hall, captain First Battalion; second major ditto, Feb. 28, 1777.
Enos Kelsey, second major Second Battalion; major Thompson's battalion, "Detached Militia," July 18, 1776; major Chambers' battalion, State troops, Nov. 17, 1776; resigned June 10, 1779, to accept office of State Clothier.
James Linn, captain First Battalion; pro. to first major, Feb. 3, 1776; resigned June 28, 1781.
Richard McDonald, captain First Battalion; pro. to second major, Feb. 28, 1777.
Abraham Nevius, lieutenant Second Battalion; pro. to captain; pro. to major, Nov. 6, 1777.
John Vliet, major First Battalion.
William Verbryck, captain; second major Second Battalion, June 6, 1777; pro. to first major Sept. 9, 1777; resigned Nov. 6, 1777; also paymaster Somerset and Hunterdon State troops.
Edward Bunn, paymaster; also paymaster State troops.
Joseph Gaston, paymaster.
Joseph Babcock, captain Second Battalion.
John Baird, sergeant Second Battalion; pro. to captain Second Battalion.
John Carr (or Kerr), captain Second Battalion.
Benjamin Corey, captain First Battalion.
John Craig, captain First Battalion; captain State troops.
David De Groot, captain First Battalion July 27, 1776.
Peter Dumont, captain Second Battalion.
Simon Duryea, captain First Battalion.
Philip Fulkerson, captain Second Battalion.
William C. Houston, captain Second Battalion, Feb. 28, 1776; resigned Aug. 17, 1776.
William Jones, captain Second Battalion.
Andrew Kirkpatrick, captain First Battalion.
Francis Lock, captain First Battalion; killed Sept. 15, 1777, Elizabethtown, N. J.
William Logan, captain First Battalion.
Cornelius Lott, first lieutenant Capt. Ten Eyck's company, Second Battalion.
—— Lowe, captain.
Garen McCoy, captain First Battalion.
William Moffatt, captain First Battalion.
James Moore, captain Second Battalion, April 28, 1777.
John Parker, captain First Battalion.
Nathaniel Porter, lieutenant First Battalion; captain First Battalion, March 7, 1777.
Hendrick Probasco, captain Second Battalion.
Peter Pumyea, captain Second Battalion.
Jacobus Quick, captain Second Battalion.
James Quick, captain Second Battalion.
Israel Rickey, captain.
Peter Schenck, captain First Battalion.
John Sebring, lieutenant First Battalion; pro. to captain.
Ruloff Sebring, captain First Battalion.
David Smalley, ensign Col. Hunt's Battalion, Heard's brigade, July 5, 1776; ensign Col. Thompson's Battalion, "Detached Militia," July 18, 1776; also captain First Battalion.
Rynear Staats, lieutenant Second Battalion; wounded at battle of Germantown, Pa., Oct. 4, 1777; pro. to captain.
Richard Stites, captain First Battalion, Feb. 9, 1776; captain Col. Hunt's Battalion, July 5, 1776; resigned July, 1776; captain Col. Thompson's Battalion.
John Stryker, captain troop light-horse of Somerset; also captain of "troopers" in State service.
Ruloff Sutfin, first lieutenant Capt. Porter's company, First Battalion, March 7, 1777; pro. to captain; wounded August, 1779.

Coonrad Ten Eyck, sergeant Second Battalion; pro. to captain Second Battalion.
Jacob Ten Eyck, lieutenant First Battalion; pro. to captain First Battalion.
Cornelius Tunison, private Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion; pro. to sergeant, to lieutenant, to captain.
Philip Van Arsdalen, captain First Battalion.
Abraham Van Nest, ensign Second Battalion; pro. to captain.
Rynear Veghte, lieutenant Second Battalion; pro. to captain.
John Voorhees, ensign Capt. Duryea's company, First Regiment; pro. to captain.
Peter G. (Van) Voorhees, second lieutenant, Continental army, Nov. 29, 1775; first lieutenant ditto, Sept. 18, 1776; captain First Battalion, Second Establishment, Nov. 1, 1777; also captain First Regiment; captured and killed by Tories near New Brunswick, Oct. 26, 1779.
Daniel Wentzel, ensign State troops; pro. to captain, also captain First Battalion
David Wentzel, ensign State troops; also captain.
James Wheeler, ensign Capt. Ten Eyck's company, Second Battalion; pro. to captain.
Nathan All, lieutenant Capt. Duryea's company, First Battalion.
Peter Allen, lieutenant First Battalion.
Samuel Annin, private; pro. to lieutenant.
Jacob G. Bergen, lieutenant; lieutenant commanding guard at Princeton.
Denice Bier, lieutenant. [Name also given as Dennis Byn.]
Robert Bolmer, lieutenant First Battalion.
John Brocaw, lieutenant First Battalion; killed Oct. 4, 1777, at Germantown.
Abraham Dement, lieutenant First Battalion.
William Frazer, lieutenant First Battalion.
George Hall (son of Edward), private Capt. Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion; pro. lieutenant.
——— Lane, lieutenant First Battalion.
John Swain, sergeant Capt. Duryea's company, First Battalion; pro. lieutenant.
John Ten Eyck, lieutenant; killed June 17, 1777, at Millstone, N. J.
John Tharp, lieutenant; in service until close of war.
John Todd, lieutenant.
James Van Horn, lieutenant First Battalion.
Peter Welch, lieutenant.
James Whalen, lieutenant First Battalion.
Stephen Whitaker, lieutenant Capt. Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion.
Joseph Catterlin, first lieutenant Capt. Smalley's company, First Battalion; lieutenant Capt. Outwater's company, and in Capt. Peter Ward's company, State troops.
Joseph Catherland, first lieutenant Capt. Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion, Nov. 11, 1777.
Abram Dumont, first lieutenant Capt. Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion, July 8, 1776.
Aaron Longstreet, first lieutenant Capt. Houston's company, Second Battalion, Feb. 28, 1776.
Peter Low, private Capt. Ten Eyck's company; pro. first lieutenant; first lieutenant Capt. Stites' company, July 5, 1776; first lieutenant Col. Thompson's battalion, "Detached Militia," July 18, 1776; also first lieutenant Continental army.
James Stockton, ensign Capt. Houston's company, Second Battalion, Feb. 28, 1776; first lieutenant Capt. Moore's company, April 28, 1777.
Zebulon Barton, second lieutenant Capt. Houston's company, Feb. 28, 1776.
John Bennett, second lieutenant Capt. Ten Eyck's company, Second Battalion.
Philip Folk, private Capt. Ten Eyck's company; pro. sergeant; pro. ensign, Aug. 20, 1777; pro. second lieutenant, Nov. 11, 1777.
Derrick Lane, second lieutenant Capt. Stites' company, July 5, 1776; also captain Continental army.
Isaac Manning, second lieutenant Capt. Smalley's company, First Battalion.
Isaac Vanardsdalen, second lieutenant Capt. Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion, July 8, 1776.
Peter Vandeventer, second lieutenant Capt. Porter's company, First Battalion, March 7, 1777.
John Van Neste, second lieutenant Capt. Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion, Dec. 3, 1776.
Jasper Brokaw, private; pro. to ensign.
James Hambleton, ensign Capt. Moore's company, Second Battalion, April 28, 1777.
Isaac Parker, ensign Capt. Smalley's company, First Battalion.
Joakim Quick, ensign Capt. Vroom's company, Second Battalion.
Cornelius Suydam, private Capt. Ten Eyck's company; pro. corporal and ensign in State troops.
Matthias Sharp, ensign Capt. Porter's company, March 7, 1777.
Peter T. Stryker, ensign Capt. Henry Sparks' company, Second Battalion.
Andrew Ten Eyck, private Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company; teamster ditto; pro. corporal, sergeant Minute-men; ensign Capt. Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion, June 19, 1778.
Jacob Ten Eyck, Jr., private Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company, July 8, 1776; pro. ensign.
Isaac Vantyle, ensign Capt. John Sebring's company, First Battalion.
Isaac Voorhees, private; pro. corporal, sergeant, and cornet of troop light-horse.
Daniel Ammerman, private Capt. Ten Eyck's company; pro. sergeant.
George Auton, private Capt. Ten Eyck's company; pro. corporal and sergeant.
William Beekman, sergeant Capt. Duryea's company, First Battalion.
Isaac Bennett, private; pro. sergeant.
Burgum Brocaw, sergeant Capt. Ten Eyck's company.
Evart Brocaw, private Capt. Ten Eyck's company; pro. corporal and sergeant.
Derrick Brocaw, private Capt. Ten Eyck's company; pro. corporal and sergeant.
Samuel Brown, sergeant Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion.
Isaac Cool, sergeant Capt. Moore's company, Second Battalion.
Derrick Demit, sergeant Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion.
Frederick Ditres, private Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company; pro. to sergeant.
Derrick Dow, private Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company; pro. to sergeant.
Fulkert Dow, private Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company; pro. to sergeant; also in State troops, and private in Continental army.
Minne Du Bois, private Capt. Vroom's company, Second Battalion; pro. to sergeant.
Manicus Duboys, sergeant Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company, Second Battalion.
Aaron Hageman, private; pro. to sergeant.
Rolif Hageman, sergeant Capt. Duryea's company, First Battalion.
Garret Harris, private Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company; sergeant Minute-men.
Christian Hoagland, private Capt. Vroom's company; pro. to sergeant.
Joseph Kennan, private; pro. to corporal and sergeant.
Elijah Leigh, sergeant Capt. Moore's company, Second Battalion.
Abraham Messeroll, private; pro. to sergeant.
Morris Miller, private Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company; pro. to sergeant; also sergeant State troops.
David Nevius, sergeant Capt. Stryker's troop.
John Perrine, sergeant Minute-men; sergeant Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company.
Hendrick Post, private Capt. Vroom's company; pro. to sergeant.
John Powlson, sergeant Capt. Duryea's company, First Battalion.
John H. Schenck, private Capt. C. Ten Eyck's company; pro. to sergeant.
Thomas Sortore, sergeant Capt. Duryea's company.
Enoch Stillwell, sergeant Capt. John Sebring's company.
Benjamin Taylor, private Capt. Vroom's company; pro. to sergeant.
Conrad Ten Eyck, private Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company; pro. to sergeant.
Hendrick Teple, private Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company; pro. to sergeant.
John Tilyer, sergeant Capt. Duryea's company, First Battalion.
George Todd, sergeant Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
John Van Arsdalen, sergeant Capt. C. Ten Eyck's company.
Abraham Van Arsdalen, private Capt. Vroom's company; pro. to sergeant.
Abraham Van Dorn, sergeant Capt. C. Ten Eyck's company.
Cornelius Van Dyke, private Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company; pro. to sergeant.
Andrew Van Middlesworth, private Capt. Vroom's company; pro. to sergeant.
John Van Nortwick, sergeant Capt. C. Ten Eyck's company.
Abraham Van Voorhees, sergeant Capt. Sebring's company.
Jacobus Van Voorhees, private Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company; pro. to sergeant.
Abraham Voorhees, sergeant Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion.
Jacob Voorhees, private Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion.

Nathaniel Whitaker, private Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company; pro. to sergeant.
Cornelius Willet, sergeant militia.
Jonathan Willet, sergeant Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company.
Jacobus Amerman, private Capt. Vroom's company; pro. to corporal.
Jacobus Bergen, corporal Capt. Vroom's company.
Abraham Bertron, corporal Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company; pro. from private.
James Boylan, corporal Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company; pro. from private.
Peter Brokaw, corporal Capt. Vroom's company; pro. from private.
Thomas Covert, corporal Capt. Vroom's company.
Cornelius Coshaw, corporal Capt. Duryea's company, First Battalion.
Richard Davis, corporal Capt. Duryea's company, First Battalion.
Abram Defresh, corporal Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company; pro. from private.
John Dumont, Jr., corporal Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion.
Cornelius Fraser, corporal Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company; pro. from private.
William Huls, corporal Capt. Moore's company, Second Battalion.
Benjamin Ingersoll, corporal Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion.
John Lake, corporal Capt. Moore's company, Second Battalion.
Azariah Parker, corporal Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Peter Post, corporal Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company; pro. from private.
John Storms, corporal Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company; corporal State troops; also private Continental army.
Bernard Striker, corporal Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Gilles Sutphen, corporal Capt. Duryea's company.
Abraham Van Arsdalen, corporal Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Philip Van Arsdalen, corporal Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Isaac Van Clefe, corporal Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Peter Vanderbergh, corporal Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company; corporal State troops; also private in Continental army.
Benjamin Van Dorn, corporal militia.
George Van Nest, corporal Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company; pro. from private.
Isaac Voorhees, corporal Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion.
Abraham Vourhase, corporal Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company, Second Battalion.
Jacob Winter, corporal Capt. Vroom's company.
John Wortman, corporal Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company; pro. from private.
Philip Young, corporal Capt. Duryea's company, First Battalion.
Joseph Hagerman, musician, militia.
Gilbert Lane, drummer Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Abram Van Voorhees, drummer Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
David Bertram, fifer Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
David Britton, fifer Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
McDonald Campbell, fifer Capt. Corey's company, First Battalion; fifer State troops; also fifer in Continental army.
Burgun Covert, fifer Capt. Vroom's company.
Caleb Fulkerson, fifer.
James Hunt, fifer Capt. Ten Eyck's company.
Abram Lott, fifer.
John Nortwick, fifer Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Peter Stryker, fifer Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Andreas Ten Eyck, teamster Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Jacob Ten Eyck, teamster Capt Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Peter Ten Eyck, teamster Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Lewis Harthough, wagoner Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
William Hey, wagoner Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Henry Southard, wagoner Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
James Voorhees, wagoner Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Martin Voorhees, wagoner Capt. Duryea's company.
James Wintersteen, wagoner Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.

PRIVATES.

Acans, John.
Aldhood, John.
Allan, David, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion.
Allan, Joseph, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion.
Allen, John.
Allen, Nathan.
Allen, Robert.
Allen, Samuel, also in Continental army, Capt. Martin's company; transferred to invalid corps, July 28, 1778; discharged Nov. 1, 1783; leg amputated.
Amerman, Albert, Capt. Vroom's company, Second Battalion.
Amerman, Daniel, Jr., Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion.
Amerman, David, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company, Second Battalion.
Amerman, John, Capt. Vroom's company, Second Battalion.
Amerman, Powell, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company, Second Battalion.
Amerman, Powell J.
Andrews, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Andrews, Malcom, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Andrews, Michael.
Andries, Michael, Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company.
Andries, Robert.
Anson, John.
Appleberry, Ambrose, Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company.
Appleby, Amos, Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company.
Appleman, David, Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company.
Archer, John, Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company.
Arents, Stephen.
Armstrong, George.
Armstrong, Thomas.
Armstrong, William.
Arrowsmith, Benjamin, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Arrowsmith, Nicholas.
Arrowsmith, Thomas.
Atten, Joseph.
Auten, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Auten, Thomas, Capt. John Sebring's company, First Battalion.
Auten, Thomas, Capt. Vroom's company, Second Battalion.
Ayers, David.
Ayers, Joseph.
Babcock, William.
Baird, Robert.
Bakeman, Magness.
Baker, Elias.
Ballard, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion.
Ballard, Nathaniel.
Barclay, Joseph.
Barger, John.
Barkley, George.
Barkley, Hugh.
Barkley, John.
Barkley, Joseph.
Bartley, John.
Battow, Lifeless, Capt. John Sebring's company.
Beam, Henry, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Beam, Henry, Jr., Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Beard, Robert.
Bebout, Peter.
Beckman, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Bedine (Bodine), Nicholas.
Bedyne (Bodine), John.
Beedle, Jacob.
Beekman, John, First Battalion, Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company.
Beekman, Lawrence.
Beckner, Michael.
Belew, Daniel.
Bell, William.
Bellard, John, Second Battalion, Capt. Vroom's company.
Bellyou, Cornelius.
Bennett, John, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Bercan, Benjamin, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Bercan, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Bergen, Hendrick.
Berham, Everet, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Berkley, Hugh.
Berkley, John.
Berry, James D.
Berry, Peter.
Bishop, Aaron, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Bishop, Moses, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Blackford, Benjamin.
Blackford, Daniel.
Blaw, William.
Blear, Robert.

Blew, Abram.
Blew, Frederick.
Blew, Isaac, Capt. Duryea's company.
Blew, John.
Blew, William, Capt. Duryea's company.
Bloodgood, Phineas.
Bloodgood, Phenice.
Blow (or Blue), Michael.
Blue, Cornelius.
Blue, Daniel, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Blue, Hendrick, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Board, John, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Bockman, George, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Bockman, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Bodewine, Peter, Capt. Jones' company, Second Battalion.
Bodewine, William.
Bodley, Nathan, Capt. Parker's company; also State troops; and Continental army, Capt. Ballard's company, Third Battalion, Second Establishment.
Bolmer, Garret.
Bond, Benjamin.
Bond, Jacob.
Bonnel, Jacob.
Boorum, Jacob.
Bours, James.
Bowers, William.
Boyd, Alexander.
Boyd, William.
Boylan, Aaron, Capt. Parker's company; also State troops; and Continental army, Capt. Piatt's company.
Boylan, John.
Boyles, Jonathan.
Bracket, Nathaniel.
Brady, James.
Breese, Garret, also captain and conductor of Team Brigade.
Breese, John.
Bress, Cornelius, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Brewer, George, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion.
Brewer, George, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company, Second Battalion.
Brewer, John.
Brickman, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Bright, Philip.
Brinson, John.
Britt, Philip.
Brittain, Jeremiah, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company; State troops; and sergeant in Continental army, in Capt. Piatt's company.
Britton, Abraham, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Brocaw, Adam, Capt. Porter's company; also Continental army.
Brocaw, Benj., Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Brockover, Peter.
Brockaw, Abraham, Capt. Vroom's company.
Brockaw, Casparus, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Brockaw, George, Capt. Vroom's company.
Brockaw, Isaac.
Brockaw, Richard.
Brookhead, Benj., Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Brooks, Isaac.
Brown, Adam, First Battalion; also State troops; and Continental army, Capt. Piatt's company.
Brown, George.
Brown, Gilliam.
Brown, John.
Bruner, Jacob.
Bullas, Adam, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Burdine, Wilson.
Burgie, Thomas.
Burkfield, Thomas.
Bushfield, Thomas.
Butler, James.
Butterfoss, Andrew, also in Continental army, Capt. Martin's company.
Buys, Jacob.
Buzzy, Mathews, Capt. Moore's company; State troops, and Continental army.
Caldwell, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Caldwell, William.
Campbell, Alexander, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Campbell, Archibald, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Campbell, John.
Carbon, Christopher, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Carens, John.
Carle, Ephraim T., Capt. Baird's company; also State troops, and Continental army.
Carman, John, Capt. Duryea's company.
Carmer, John, militia.
Castner, James, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Catalyou, Henry.
Catolin, Joseph.
Cavaleer, John.
Chambers, John, Capt. Moore's company.
Chambers, Roland, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Chandler, John.
Chandler, Peter.
Chapman, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Chapman, William.
Charles, Peter, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Christopher, John.
Clark, James, Capt. John Sebring's company.
Cleare, Godfrey, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Clendenning, Isaac.
Cloason, Ebenezer.
Cluson, Josiah.
Coach, Jacob, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Cobb, Mathias, Capt. Parker's company; also State troops; and sergeant in Continental army, Capt. Coxe's company.
Cock, Henry.
Cock, Jacob, Capt. Vroom's company.
Cock, Jacob W., Capt. Vroom's company.
Cock, William.
Cocke, William, First Battalion, Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company
Coe, Jacob.
Collins, Abraham.
Colter, Alexander, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Colter, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Colwell, John.
Colwell, William.
Colyer, Moses, First Battalion.
Colyer, Thomas.
Combs, Charles, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Combs, Samuel, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Compton, Jacob, Capt. Quick's company; also in State troops.
Compton, Joseph, troop light-horse.
Compton, Richard, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Conaway, John, Capt. Moore's company, Second Battalion.
Conelyou, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Conelyou, William, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Conkling, Josiah.
Conover, David, Capt. Duryea's company.
Conover, John, Capt. Moore's company.
Cook, George, First Battalion; also in State troops; and Continental army, in companies of Capts. Piatt and Phillips.
Cook, Henry, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Cook, Jacob.
Cool, David, Capt. Moore's company.
Coole, Peter.
Coon, Aaron.
Coon, Abijah.
Coon, Daniel, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company, and Capt. Corey's company; also in State troops, and Continental army.
Coon, Ebenezer.
Coon, Felty.
Coon, Levi, First Battalion.
Coon, Peter.
Coon, Runy.
Cooper, John.
Cooper, Thomas.
Copton, Richard, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Corlow, Benjamin.
Cornelison, Garret, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Cornelison, John.
Cornell, Cornelius (1st).
Cornell, Cornelius (2d).
Cornell, Joseph, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Corrington, Archibald, First Battalion.
Corrington, Benjamin.

Corshon, Joseph.
Corshon, Joshua.
Cortleyou, Hendrick.
Corwell, Cornelius.
Coshow, Abraham, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Coshow, George.
Coshow, Jacob, Capt. Vroom's company.
Covenhoven, Denice.
Covenhoven, Joseph.
Covert, Burgum, also in Continental army.
Covert, Daniel.
Covert, Jacob.
Covert, John.
Covert, Thomas, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Covert, Tunis, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Craig, Moses.
Crane, Asa, First Battalion; also State troops, and Continental army.
Creesey, James.
Crolus, John.
Cross, Samuel.
Crow, Garret, Capt. Moore's company, Second Battalion; also State troops, and Continental army.
Cryer, John.
Cummins, Jacob.
Cummins, John, also in State troops.
Cumpton, John, First Battalion, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Cunningham, Matthew.
Daley, Nicholas, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion.
Dan, William, Capt. Duryea's company.
Danoldson, William.
Davis, James, Capt. Moore's company.
Davis, John, Capt. C. Ten Eyck's company.
Davis, Samuel, Capt. C. Ten Eyck's company.
Davis, Thomas, Capt. Baird's company; State troops; also Continental army, First Battalion, Second Establishment.
Davison, William.
Deamell, Patrick.
De Camp, John, Capt. C. Ten Eyck's company.
Decker, John, Capt. C. Ten Eyck's company.
Decker, Peter.
Defresh, Isaac, Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company.
De Hart, Hendrick (or Henry).
Demott, Peter.
Demund, Tenes (or Tunis).
Deniante, John.
Dennis, Reuben, Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company.
Dennis, Robert.
Dickson, Alexander.
Dickson, William, First Battalion; also State troops, and Continental army.
Dildine, John.
Dillen, Peter.
Disbrow, Joseph, Lieut. Bergen's company.
Ditmars, Johannes.
Ditmars, Peter, Capt. Vroom's company.
Ditmos, Frederick, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Ditmos, John.
Ditmos, Peter.
Doaran, Joseph.
Doran (or Doren), Cornelius.
Dortan, William.
Doty, Jeremiah, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Doty, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Doty, John, Jr., Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Doty, Peter, First Battalion; also State troops; and Continental army, Capt. Piatt's company.
Doty, Skillman.
Doty, Zebulon.
Doty, William.
Dougherty, John.
Doughty, Francis.
Doughty, Jeremiah, Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company.
Doughty, John, Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company.
Doughty, Levi.
Dow, John, Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company.
Dow, John, Jr., Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company.
Dowelson, John, Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company.
Downey, William, Capt. Moore's company; State troops, and Continental army.
Drake, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Drew, Thomas.
Du Bois, Nicholas, Capt. Vroom's company, Second Battalion.
Ducker, Peter.
Dumon (or Dumond), Hendrick, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Dumon (or Dumond), Peter, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Dumon (or Dumond), Peter P.
Dumont, Albert, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Dumont, Elbert, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Dumont, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company
Dumont, John B., Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Dumont, Peter, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Dumont, Peter J. B., Capt. Vroom's company.
Du Mott, Abraham, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Du Mott, Barent, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Du Mott, Benjamin, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Du Mott, Dirck.
Du Mott, Lawrence, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Duncan, John.
Dunham, John.
Dunning, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Dunn, Jonathan, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Dunn. Reuben.
Dunn, William.
Dunster, James.
Dunvier, Thomas.
Durland, Linus.
Durling, Samuel.
Duychinck, James, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Dwire, Thomas, Capt. Vroom's company.
Edgar, Archibald.
Edwards, John.
Ellis, Joseph, Lieut. Bergen's company.
Emens, James.
Emens, John.
Emmons, John.
Eoff, Cornelius.
Estle, William.
Evans, William, Lieut. Bergen's company.
Evans, William, Capt. Babcock's company; also State troops; and Continental army, First Battalion, Second Establishment.
Exsen, Abner.
Fairchild, Hezekiah.
Fantine, Rine.
Fayer, Christian, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Ferguson, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Fine, Abram.
Fisher, Charles, Capt. Moore's company.
Fisher, Henry, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Fisher, John.
Fisker, Henry, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Ford, Charles.
Foreman, Walter.
Fort, Benjamin.
Fort, Francis.
Fort, Henry.
Fort, Joseph.
Fort, Thomas.
Forth, Francis.
Forth, Phineas.
Fraser, Christian, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Frazee, Henry.
Frazee, Reuben.
French, David.
French, Joseph, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
French, William, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Fristler, Peter, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Fulkerson, Cornelius.
Fulkerson, Fulkert, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Fulkerson, Henry.
Fulkerson, Hans.
Fulkerson, John, also in the Continental army.
Fulkerson, Philip, Capt. John Sebring's company.
Fulkerson, William.
Furman, Edward, Capt. Duryea's company.

Furman, Waters, Capt. Duryea's company.
Fusler, Jacob, Jr., Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Fusler, Luke, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Fusler, Peter, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Gad, Alexander, Capt. Moore's company.
Gad, William, Capt. Moore's company.
Ganno, George.
Garrison, Bernardus.
Garrison, Dirck, Capt. Vroom's company.
Garrison, Garret.
Garrison, George, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Garrison, John.
Garritson, Rem.
Garritson, Samuel.
Gasling, Joseph.
Gaston, Hugh.
Gaston, Robert.
Geddes, John.
Ghulick, Derrick.
Gibbs, John, Second Battalion, Capt. Fulkerson's company; also State troops, and Continental army.
Gilmore, David.
Gilmore, John.
Gilmore, William.
Goble, Hugh.
Golder, Abraham, Capt. Stryker's troop light-horse.
Goldtrap, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Goltry, Thomas, Capt. Sebring's company.
Gordon, John.
Gray, Isaac, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Gray, Joseph.
Gray, William.
Green, William.
Griggs, William, Capt. Vroom's company.
Gulick, Abraham (or Abram).
Gulick, John, First Battalion, Capt. Duryea's company.
Gulk, Joakim.
Hagaman, Adrian.
Hagaman, Andrew.
Hagaman, John.
Hagaman (or Hegeman), Peter.
Hagerman, Rulif, Second Battalion, Capt. Babcock's company.
Hairville, James (given also as Hanville).
Hall, George (son of Edward), First Battalion, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Hall, George (son of Henry), First Battalion, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Hall, Isaac.
Hall, Thomas, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Hamilton, James.
Hand, Christopher.
Handley, Ezekiel.
Handley, Jeremiah.
Hannah, William.
Harbough, Tuer, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Hardenbrook, Isaac.
Hardenbrook, Lewis.
Hardenbrook, Peter.
Harder, Christian.
Harder, Henry.
Harder, Philip, also express-rider.
Harpending, Andrew.
Harris, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Harris, Samuel, Capt. Corey's company; also State troops; and Continental army, Capt. Foreman's company.
Hartshorne, Lewis, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Hartshough, Lucas, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Hartsough, Aug., Capt. Vroom's company.
Hause, John.
Hegeman, Aaron.
Hegeman, Benjamin.
Helbert (or Helebrant), David, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Henry, James.
Henry, Peter.
Herder, Christian, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Herris, John.
Herrod, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Hewyard (or Heyward), Benjamin.
Heyers, Benjamin.
Hickley, Timothy.
Hinds, Frederick, Second Battalion; also State Troops.
Hinds, John, also in the Continental army, Third Battalion, First Establishment.
Hinds, Robert.
Hise, Jacob.
Hoagland, Abram, Capt. Van Nest's company; also State Troops, and Continental army.
Hoagland, Albert.
Hoagland, Harman A., Capt. Vroom's company.
Hoagland, Henry.
Hoagland, Hermanus, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Hoagland, Jacob.
Hoagland, Johannes, Capt. C. Ten Eyck's company.
Hoagland, John, Capt. C. Ten Eyck's company.
Hoagland, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Hoagland, Lucas, Capt. Vroom's company.
Hoagland, Luke.
Hoagland, Martin, Lieut. Bergen's company.
Hoagland, Peter, Capt. Vroom's company.
Hoagland, Samuel, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Hoagland, Tunis, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company (also express-rider?).
Hoff (or Huff), Dirck, Capt. Vroom's company.
Hoff, Nicholas, Capt. Quick's company, Second Battalion; wounded at Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777.
Hog, James, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Honny, William.
Hosborn, Cooper.
Hosborn, John.
Houghland, John.
Howell, David, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Howk, Philip.
Hudson, Thomas.
Huff, Isaac.
Huff, John, First Battalion, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Huff, Moses.
Huff, Nicholas, Second Battalion, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Huff, Peter, also in the Continental army.
Huff, Richard, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Huff, Tunis.
Hulfish, John.
Hunter, Andrew, also in Continental army.
Ingard, Benjamin, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company; pro. to corporal.
Jasper, Richard, Capt. Quick's company; State troops, and Continental army.
Jemison, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Jennings, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Johnson, James, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Johnson, John, First Battalion; also State troops.
Johnson, Samuel.
Johnson, William.
Johnston, John, Capt. Parker's company, First Battalion.
Jones, Daniel, Capt. Lott's company, Second Battalion.
Jones, Henry, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Jones, James, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Jones, Samuel.
Jones, William.
Juel, Licha, Capt. Moore's company, Second Battalion.
Kelly, David, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Kelly, John.
Kelly, Samuel.
Kennedy, Henry, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company; also troop of light-horse.
Kershaw, Abraham.
Kershaw, George.
Kilpatrick, Andrew, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Kilpatrick, Hugh, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
King, David, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Kinnan, John.
Kinned, Peter.
Kinny, Simon.
Kirkpatrick, Alexander.
Kirkpatrick, David, wounded June, 1780.
Kirkpatrick, Hugh, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.

Kirkpatrick, William.
Klicknor, George.
Lacy, Emanuel.
La Fever, Alinert.
La Fever, Myndert, Capt. Staat's company, Second Battalion; also State troops, and Continental army.
Lafferty, Denice (or Dennis).
Lafler, Coonrad.
Lafler, John.
Laine, John.
Lake, Garret, Capt. Moore's company.
Lane, Gilbert, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Lane, Guisbert.
Lane, Henry, Capt. Duryea's company, First Battalion.
Lane, Jacob.
Lane, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Lane, Mathias.
Lane, Reuben, First Battalion.
Lane, Tunis, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Lane, William, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Lange, William, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Lany, William, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Large, John.
Lasender, Jacob, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Latham, James.
Laton, Thomas.
Laughhead, James.
Laughhead, William.
Lawkerman, Thomas, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Lawrence, Abram.
Layton, Thomas.
Lee, Daniel.
Lee, Samuel.
Lee, Thomas, First Battalion; also State troops, and Continental army.
Lefferty, Henry C., First Battalion; also State troops.
Leigh, Elijah, Capt. Duryea's company.
Leterah, Cornelius.
Lewis, Barnett.
Lewis, Barney.
Lewis, Edward.
Lewis, Jacob, First Battalion; also Continental army.
Light, Thomas, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Limbergh, John.
Limbarger, Gabriel.
Liner, Isaac.
Linn, James.
Linn, Joseph.
Linn, Robert.
Lisk, Abram.
Lisk, John, Capt. Vroom's company.
Loboc, Charles.
Lofler, Jacob, Capt. Vroom's company.
Lofler, Philip.
Logan, Hugh.
Long, Cornelius.
Long, John.
Lorey, John, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Lorey, John, Jr., Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Losey, John.
Lott, Abraham, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Low, Abraham, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Low, Abraham, Capt. Vroom's company.
Low, Cornelius.
Low, John.
Lowry, Thomas.
Lowsadder, Benjamin.
Lupardus, William.
Luyster, Peter, Capt. Vroom's company.
Lyon, Gideon, Capt. Duryea's company.
Lyon, Solomon, Capt. Jones' company; also State troops; and Continental army, First Battalion, Second Establishment.
MacGraw, Barney.
Malick, John, also in Continental army.
Manfort, Henry.
Manning, Clarkson, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Manning, Isaac, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Martin, David.
Martin, James, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Martin, Jeremiah.
Mashat, Peter, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Mawe, Rynear.
Maxfield, David.
Maybeck, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
McCarron, Hugh.
McCarty, Hugh, Capts. Van Nest's and Jacob Ten Eyck's companies; State troops, and Continental Army, in Capt. Ballard's company, Third Battalion, Second Establishment.
McClean, John.
McCleary, Daniel, Capt. Porter's company; also in State troops; and Capt. Piatt's company, Continental service.
McClow, Cornelius.
McColem (McCollom), Hugh, Capt. Vroom's company.
McCollom, John.
McConnell, Robert, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
McCoy, Gavin.
McCray, James.
McCollum, Jonas, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
McDowell, Ephraim, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
McDuffee, Daniel.
McElrath, Thomas.
McEowen, William.
McEwen, Daniel, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
McGill, James, Capt. Porter's company; also in Continental army, Capt. Piatt's company.
McGill, John, Capt. Porter's company; also in Continental army, Capt. Piatt's Company.
McGill, Robert, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
McKenney, Cornelius.
McKenney, William.
McKey, Joseph.
McKin, Andrew, Capt. Moore's company, Second Battalion.
McKinney, Joseph, Capt. Corey's company, First Battalion; also State troops; and Continental army, Capt. Piatt's company.
McMackin, Andrew.
McManus, William, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
McMortry, Robert.
McMurtry, Thomas, First Battalion, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
McWilliams, John.
Mealigh, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Meculick, Robert.
Meeservie, Conrad, First Battalion; also in State troops.
Melligan, William.
Merrill, Andrew, also in Continental army.
Messerol, Abram.
Messerol, Charles.
Middagh, Cornelius, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Midsco (or Mencow), Conrad, First Battalion; also Capt. Piatt's company, Continental army.
Miers, John.
Milburn, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Miller, John.
Miller, Jonathan.
Miller, Marion, First Battalion; wounded and taken prisoner; died while prisoner at New York, Dec. 3, 1777.
Miller, Mercer, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Miller, Moreen, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Milligan, James.
Minor, William.
Misket, Peter.
Mitchell, Benjamin.
Moffatt, Samuel, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Moffatt, William.
Monfort, Hendrick (or Henry.)
Monfort, Peter.
Montanye, Abram, First Battalion, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Montanye, Edward, First Battalion, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Montanye, Edward, Jr., First Battalion, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Moore, Isaac.
Moore, John (1st), Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Moore, John (2d), Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Moore, Joseph.
Moore, Prine.
Moore, Rynear.
Morris, Dennis, First Battalion.

Morris, States, First Battalion, Capt. Duryea's company.
Morris, Sylvester.
Mount, Matthew, Second Battalion, Capt. Moore's company.
Muler, Frederick.
Mullen, James, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Mulloner, Joseph, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Murphy, Thomas.
Murphy, William.
Myers, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Nail, John, Capt. John Sebring's company.
Naphis, Peter.
Navius,* Christopher, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Navius,* David, Capt. Stryker's troop light-horse.
Nephies, John, Capt. Duryea's company.
Nephies, Martin, Capt. Duryea's company.
Nevies,* Cornelius.
Nevies,* Martinus.
Neville, John.
Nevins,* Joseph.
Newent, Daniel V.
Nivins,* Ruloff.
Nixon, John.
Norris, Thomas, Capt. Moore's company.
Northall, William.
Norton, Jacob, Jr., Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Nortwick, John.
Nortwick, Simon, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Oake, Jacob.
O'Lefferty, Henry, Capt. Parker's company, First Battalion; also Continental army, in Capt. Ballard's company.
Oliver, Jerome.
Oliver, Nicholas.
Oppey, Christopher, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Owens, James.
Oyers, Benjamin.
Pack, William, also Continental army.
Packer, Jacob, also Continental army, First Battalion, Second Establishment.
Packston, William (also given as William Paxon).
Pain, Stephen.
Pangborn, Peter.
Parker, Azariah.
Parker, Jacob, Second Battalion, Capt. Staat's company; State troops, and Continental army.
Parker, James.
Parker, John.
Parker, Robert.
Parkinson, Aaron.
Parkinson, Jonathan.
Parkinson, Sylvanus.
Peach, William, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion.
Pearson, Matthew (also given as Matthew Pierson).
Perlee, Peter, Second Battalion, Capt. Vroom's company.
Perrine, James.
Perrine, John.
Perrine, Nicholas.
Perrine, Peter (also spelled Peryn), Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Persee, John.
Peterson, Thomas, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Philhower, Christian.
Piatt, Abram.
Pickens, Alexander, Capt. Corey's company; also in State troops, and Continental army.
Pitman, Jonathan.
Pittenger, Abram.
Pittenger, John.
Pitts, William.
Plum, Samuel.
Poke, John.
Pope, Birney.
Post, Abraham, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Post, Henry, also in the Continental army.
Post, Tunis.
Post, William, also in the Continental army.

* So spelled in Adjutant-General's Reports, yet most or all may be intended for Nevius.

Pound, Cornelius.
Pound, John.
Pound, Jonathan.
Powelson, Abram.
Powelson, Cornelius.
Powelson, Hendrick (or Henry).
Powelson, John, in companies of Capts. Coonrad and Jacob Ten Eyck.
Powelson, Monah, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Probasco, Garret.
Probasco, Peter.
Pull, John, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Quick, Garret.
Quick, Jacob.
Quick, Peter, Sr., Capt. Vroom's company.
Quick, Tunis.
Ralph, Leroy, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Rapalye, Jeromus.
Reamer, George.
Reamer, John. (See John Roomer.)
Redding, Chris.
Reemer, Lewis, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Reepley, Baltis.
Reynearson, Garret.
Reynolds, Samuel.
Rich, Joseph, also in Continental army, in Capt. Martin's company.
Richardson, Joseph, Capt. Staat's company; State troops, and Continental Army.
Rickey, Benjamin.
Rickey, Cornelius, Capt. Parker's company; State troops, and Continental army.
Riggs, Jonathan.
Riggs, Thomas.
Rockefellow, Peter.
Rodes, Allan.
Rogers, Henry.
Roland, Peter, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Rolde, John.
Rolph, Jonathan, First Battalion; State troops; and Continental army, in Capt. Forman's company.
Rolph, Richard, First Battalion, Capt. Corey's company; State troops; and Continental army, in Capt. Forman's company.
Roomer, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Rosebroom, Garret.
Rosebroom, Hendrick (Henry), Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Ross, James, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Rossburg, John, also in Continental army, Capt. Bond's company, Fourth Battalion, Second Establishment; Capt. Anderson's company, Third Regiment; disch. April 10, 1783, "worn out in the service."
Rubart, John, Capt. Jones' company, Second Battalion; Continental army, First Battalion, Second Establishment.
Ruckman, David.
Ruckman, Samuel, Capt. Moore's company; also State troops; and Continental army, in First Battalion, Second Establishment.
Runyan, Richard (1st).
Runyan, Richard (2d), Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Runyan, Vincen, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Rush, Peter.
Russell, William, also in Continental army, in Capt. Martin's company.
Ryall, Isaac, Capt. John Sebring's company, First Battalion.
Ryker, Cornelius, Jr.
Rynearson, Isaac, Capt. Lott's company, Second Battalion; State troops; and in Continental Army, in First Battalion, Second Establishment.
Rynearson, Rynier B.
Salter, Henry.
Sanders, Israel.
Sanders, John, Capt. Baird's company, Second Battalion; also State troops.
Sanders, Thomas, Capt. Staat's company, Second Battalion; State troops, and Continental army.
Saums, John, Capt. Vroom's company, Second Battalion.
Saunders, John.
Saunders, Timothy, First Battalion; also Continental army, in Capt. Piatt's company.
Schanck, Abram, troop light-horse.
Schanck, Abraham, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion.
Schanck, John.
Schenck, Garret, Capt. Moore's company, Second Battalion.

Schenck, Garret, Lieut. Bergen's company.
Schenck, Jacob, Capt. Duryea's company.
Schenck, Peter F.
Scilman, Thomas, Capt. Moore's company.
Sears, Samuel, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company; also State troops.
Sears, Samuel, Capt. Corey's company, First Battalion; also Continental army, in Fourth Battalion, Second Establishment.
Sebring, Abram, Capt. John Sebring s company, First Battalion.
Sebring, Cornelius, Capt. John Sebring's company, First Battalion.
Sebring, Jacob.
Sebring, Rodif, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company, Second Battalion.
Sebring, Thomas, Capt. John Sebring's company.
Sedam (or Suydam), Charles.
Sedam (or Suydam), Peter.
Sedam (or Suydam), Rick.
Seday, Jacob.
Shafer, Peter.
Shankler, Andrew.
Sharp, Jonathan, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Sickles, Zachariah, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Silcock, Valentine, also Continental army.
Simerson, John.
Simonson, Abraham (or Abram).
Simonson, John.
Simonson, Samuel, First Battalion; also State troops; and Continental army, in Capt. Anderson's company.
Simpson, Allen.
Simpson, David.
Simpson, William.
Sidley, John.
Skelton, Thomas, Capt. Moore's company.
Skillman, Gerardus, troop light-horse; also express-rider.
Skillman, Thomas, in Capt. Vroom's and Capt. C. Ten Eyck's companies.
Slader, Thomas.
Sloan, James, Capt. Fulkerson's company, Second Battalion; State troops; Continental army, in First Battalion, Second Establishment.
Sloat, William.
Slover, Isaac.
Slover, Jacob.
Smalley, Jonas, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Smell, Robard.
Smith, Adam, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Smith, Ethan.
Smith, Jeremy.
Smith, John, also corporal in Continental army.
Smith, William.
Smock, Abram, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Smock, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Smyley, Robert.
Snowden, John, Capt. Duryea's company.
Solter, Thomas.
Soper, Thomas, also in Continental army, in Capt. Martin's company.
Sortore, Henry, Capt. Duryea's company.
Sortore, Jacob, Capt. Duryea's company.
Southard, Richard.
Spader, Benjamin.
Spader, Bergen.
Spader, Jonathan, Capt. Vroom's company, Second Battalion.
Spader, William, Capt. Vroom's company, Second Battalion.
Sparks, Gabriel, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Sparks, James.
Sparks, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Squire, Simeon.
Staats, Peter.
Staats, Rynear, Capt. Vroom's company.
Stapleton, Richard.
Steel, Alexander, Capt. John Sebring's company.
Steel, Jonathan, Jr., Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Steele, John.
Steele, John, Jr., Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Stephens, Peter.
Stephenson, John.
Stevens, Joseph, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Steward, Charles.
Steward, David, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Steward, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Stewart, Alexander, also in Continental army.
Stewart, David, Capt. Corey's company; State troops; Continental army, in Capt. Forman's company.
Stewart, Robert, also in Continental army, Fourth Battalion, Second Establishment; killed at the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777.
Stillwell, Azariah ("Ezeriah").
Stillwell, Garret, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Stillwell, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Stillwell, Sias.
Stoll (or Stull), Joseph, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company; in Continental army, in Capt. Piatt's company.
Storan, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion.
Stotehoff, Albert, Capt. Vroom's company.
Stotehoff, Cornelius, also express-rider.
Stotehoff, John.
Stout, Benjamin.
Stout, James.
Stout, John, Capt. Duryea's company.
Stout, William.
Stryker, Abram, Capt. Quick's company; State troops; and Continental army, in First Battalion Second Establishment.
Stryker, Abraham, Capt. Vroom's company, Second Battalion.
Stryker, Barnet, Capt. Duryea's company, First Battalion.
Stryker, Dominicus.
Stryker, Isaac, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Stryker, James, troop light-horse.
Stryker, John, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Stryker, Peter, troop light-horse.
Stryker, Peter, Capt. Duryea's company, First Battalion.
Stryker, Peter, Sr.
Stryker, Rano, Capt. Duryea's company.
Stryker, Simon.
Stuart, James.
Stuart, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Sunderlin, Peter.
Sutphen, Arthur, Capt. Duryea's company.
Sutphen, Derrick.
Sutphen, Gilbert.
Sutphen, Guisbert, Capt. Duryea's company.
Sutphen, John, Capt. Duryea's company.
Sutphen, Peter.
Sutphen, Ruliff.
Sutphen, Samuel.
Sutton, Amos.
Sutton, John.
Sutton, Peter.
Sutton, Zebulon.
Swaim (or Swain), Isaac, Capt. Duryea's company.
Swaim, John.
Swim, Isaac.
Sylvester, Peter.
Sympeen, Cornelius.
Tappan, James, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Taylor, Isaac.
Taylor, Willet, Capt. Vroom's company.
Teeple, George.
Teeple, John, Capts. Jacob Ten Eyck's and Sebring's companies.
Teeple, Luke, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Ten Eyck, Abram.
Ten Eyck, Andreas, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Ten Eyck, Andrew J.
Ten Eyck, Andries, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Ten Eyck, Cornelius, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Ten Eyck, Jacob, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Ten Eyck, John.
Ten Eyck, Matthias, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Ten Eyck, Peter, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Ten Eyck, Withen, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Terhune, Garret, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company; also express-rider.
Terhune, Stephen.
Teumey (or Teuney), John.
Thomas, David.
Thompson, Samuel.
Thomson, James.
Thomson, John.
Tingley, Ebenezer.
Tingley, Jeremiah.

Todd, David.
Todd, James.
Todd, William.
Toland, John.
Tone, John.
Traner, Simon.
Tunison, Derrick, in companies of Capts. Jacob Ten Eyck and John Sebring.
Tunison, Fulkert, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Tunison, Henry, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Tunison, James.
Tunison, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Ubdike (Updyke), Lawrence, Capt. Duryea's company.
Ubdike (Updyke), Rolif, Capt. Duryea's company.
Updyke, Brogan.
Valentine, Borne.
Valentine, Jacob, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Allen, Derrick, Capt. Lott's company; also State troops, and Continental army.
Van Arsdalen, Abram, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Arsdalen, Caleb.
Van Arsdalen, Capture, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Arsdalen, Christian, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Arsdalen, Christopher, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Arsdalen, Cornelius, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Van Arsdalen, Donald, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Arsdalen, Garret, Capt. Vroom's company.
Van Arsdalen, Harmon.
Van Arsdalen, Hendrick, Jr., Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Arsdalen, Henry, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Arsdalen, James, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Arsdalen, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company; also State troops; and Continental army, in Capt. Piatt's company.
Van Arsdalen, John, Capt. Vroom's company.
Van Arsdalen, Noah, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Arsdalen, Philip, Jr., Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Arsdalen, Stuffel, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Arsdalen, Wilhelmus.
Van Asdalen, Jacob, Capt. Duryea's company.
Van Asdol, Hermanus.
Van Asdol, Isaac.
Van Audler, Abram, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Ausdaul, Jacob.
Van Beuren, Abram.
Van Beuren, John.
Van Beuren, William.
Van Brunt, Nicholas.
Van Clafe, Puryas, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Van Cleaf, Garret, also dragoon.
Van Cleaf, Isaac.
Van Corte (Van Court), John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Court, Michael.
Van Dabecke, Peter, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Vanderbeak, Andrew.
Vanderbilt, Cornelius.
Vanderbilt, Jacob, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Vanderbilt, Peter.
Vanderdunk, Henry.
Vanderveer, John, Capt. Duryea's company.
Vanderveer, Matthew.
Vanderveer, Peter.
Vanderventer, Abram, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Vandervoort, Gabriel.
Vandewater, Abram, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Dike, Isaac, Capt. Moore's company.
Van Dike, Jacob, troop light-horse.
Van Dike, Jacob, Capt. Moore's company, Second Battalion.
Van Dike, John, troop light-horse.
Van Dike, John, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Vandine, John, Capt. Stryker's Troop Light-Horse.
Van Doren, Abram.
Van Doren, Benjamin, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Doren, Burgam, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Doren, Christian, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Doren, Isaac.
Van Doren, Jacob.
Van Doren, Peter.
Van Doren, William.
Van Dorn, Chrystoyan, Capt. C. Ten Eyck's company.
Van Dorn, Cornelius (1st), Capt. C. Ten Eyck's company.
Van Dorn, Cornelius (2d), Capt. C. Ten Eyck's company.
Van Dorn, Jacob.
Van Dorn, John, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Van Duyck, Cornelius, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Dyck, Frederick.
Van Dyck, John, Capt. Vroom's company.
Van Dyck, William, Capt. Vroom's company.
Van Dyke, Hendrick.
Van Dyne, Abram.
Van Dyne, Cornelius.
Van Dyne, John.
Van Dyne, William.
Van Harglen, Rynear.
Van Harler, Edward, Capt. Duryea's company.
Van Horn, Cornelius.
Van Houten, John, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Van Lew, Cornelius.
Van Lew, Denice (or Dennis).
Van Lew, Frederick.
Van Lew, Hendrick.
Van Lew, Jeremiah.
Van Lew, John.
Van Lew, Peter.
Van Lew, Richard.
Van Middleswart, Tunis, Sr., Capt. Vroom's company.
Van Middleswart, Tunis, Jr., Capt. Vroom's company.
Van Middlesworth, John, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Van Middlesworth, Thomas, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Van Muler, Cornelius.
Van Nest, Abram.
Van Nest, Bernard, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Nest, Cornelius.
Van Nest, George, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Nest, Jacobus, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Nest, Jeromus.
Van Nest, Peter, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Nest, Ruliff.
Van Nest, Tunis, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Netten, John, First Battalion; also in State troops, and Continental army, Capt. Piatt's company.
Van Norden, Daniel.
Van Norden, David.
Van Norden, Michael.
Van Norden, Tobias.
Van Norsdalen, Philip.
Van Nortwick, Hendrick, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Van Nostrand, Crisparius.
Van Nostrand, George, also in Continental army.
Van Nostrand (or Van Ostrand), Jacob.
Van Nowdent, Michael.
Van Nuys, Jacobus, in companies of Capts. Vroom and C. Ten Eyck.
Van Ostrand, John.
Van Ostrand, Matthew, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Pelt, Abram.
Van Pelt, Christian.
Van Pelt, Christopher, Capt. Duryea's company.
Van Pelt, Garret.
Van Pelt, Kurlif, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Van Pelt, Teras, Capt. Duryea's company.
Van Pelt, Tunis, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Van Sant, John, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Van Sickle, John.
Van Sickle, Thomas.
Van Sickle, Zachariah.
Van Tine, Rynear.
Van Tyle, Abram.
Van Tyle, John, Capt. John Sebring's company.
Van Tyle, Orto, Capt. John Sebring's company.
Van Voorheese, Abram, First Battalion; also in Continental army, Capt. Piatt's company.
Van Voorheese, Abram, Jr., First Battalion; also in State troops.
Van Voorheese, Court, Capt. Vroom's company.
Van Voorheese, John, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Van Wagonen, C., Capt. Vroom's company.

Van Wagoner, Conrad, in companies of Capts. C. Ten Eyck, Jacob Ten Eyck, and in Stryker's light-horse.
Van Zandt, John, Capt. Duryea's company, First Battalion.
Van Zandt, Peter.
Varmon, Nehemiah.
Veghte, Henry.
Voorhees, Abraham, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Voorhees, Court, Lieut. Bergen's company.
Voorhees, Gerardus.
Voorhees, Gilbert, Capt. Duryea's company.
Voorhees, Grades, Capt. Duryea's company.
Voorhees, Guisbert.
Voorhees, James, Capt. Duryea's company.
Voorhees, Jeremiah, Capt. Duryea's company.
Voorhees, John, Capt. Stryker's troop light-horse.
Voorhees, Lucas.
Voorhees, Martines.
Voorhees, Minnah.
Voorhees, Obadiah, Capt. Duryea's company.
Voorhees, William.
Voorheese, David.
Voorheese, Garret, Lieut. Bergen's company.
Voorheese, Hendrick (or Henry).
Voorheese, Isaac.
Voorheese, Jacob (or Jacobus), Capt. Vroom's company, and Capt. C. Ten Eyck's company.
Voorheese, Jacques.
Voorheese, Paul, also in the Continental army.
Voorheese, Peter, Capt. Vroom's company, and Conrad Ten Eyck's company.
Voorheese, Ram, Capt. Duryea's company.
Vorious, Nicholas, Capt. Moore's company.
Vorious, Peter, Capt. Moore's company.
Vosseller, Jacob, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Vosseller, Jacob, Jr., Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Vosseller, Lucas, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Vosseller, Luke, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Vosseller, Peter, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Vroom, George.
Vroom, John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Vroom, Peter, Capt. Vroom's company.
Wade, Thomas, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Waldron, Benjamin.
Waldron, Cornelius.
Waldron, William, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Wallace, William.
Webb, Matthew, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Wheavour, Adolphus, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
Wheeler, Charles.
Wheeler, Simon.
Whilson, William, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.
White, Denice (or Dennis).
Whitenaught (or Whitnack), Andreas.
Whitenaught, John.
Whitlock, James, also in the Continental army, in Capt. Bond's company; taken prisoner Feb. 15, 1777, near Woodbridge.
Whortman, John.
Wickoff, Cornelius.
Wickoff (or Wyckoff), John, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Wickoff, Peter, Lieut. Bergen's company.
Willet, Samuel.
Williams, Cornelius, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Williams, Samuel, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Williams, Stephen.
Williamson, Cornelius, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Williamson, James.
Williamson, John, Capt. Moore's company.
Williamson, Joseph.
Williamson, Nicholas.
Williamson, William.
Wilson, Jacob.
Wilson, James.
Wilson, John.
Wilson, Kindert.
Wilson, Shinah.
Wilson, Thomas.
Wilson, Wm., Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company, and Capt. Stryker's troop.
Winans, William, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Winings, Benjamin.
Winings, Philip, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Winter, Jacob, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company, and Capt. Quick's company; also Continental army, First Battalion, Second Establishment.
Winter, Joseph.
Winter, Peter, Capt. Vroom's company.
Wintersteen, Jacobus, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Woan, Peter, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Wortman, Andrew.
Yates, Ephraim, Capt. Moore's company, Second Battalion.
Yeagley, Adam.
Young, George, Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company.
Young, John, Capt. Duryea's company.
Young, Philip, Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company.

A "census of pensioners for Revolutionary and military services, with their names, ages, and places of residence, 1840," shows that there were living at that date in

HUNTERDON COUNTY:

Bethlehem Township.—Jacob Johnston, 87; John Head, 83; John Bigler, 84; Leonard Martin, 84; John Clifford, 92.
Amwell Township.—Jacob Williamson, Sr., 86; Peter Williamson, 77; John Abbott, Sr., 82; Amos Peters, 81; Jacob Williamson, 80.
Raritan Township.—Martin Smith, 84; Joseph Gray, Sr., 81; John Besson, 90; John Howe, 86.
Readington Township.—Cornelius Latourette, 85; Adrian Johnson, 85; Cornelius Messler, 81; Edward Mitchell, 85; Peter Shirts, Sr., 92.
Delaware Township.—William Dilts, 86; Elijah Hummell, 84; Tunis Case, 79; Andrew Butterfoss, 81; James Underwood, 77; William Geary, 85; Daniel Ent, 83; Samuel Barber, 84.
Alexandria Township.—Catharine Hoagland, 85; Edwin Dalrymple, 88; John Witing, 77.
Lebanon Township.—Jacob Nitzer, 97; John Blane, 82.
Kingwood Township.—John Mires, 81; John Bray, 85; Richard Heath, 84; Christy Little, 77.
Tewksbury Township.—Christopher Philhower, 86.

SOMERSET COUNTY:

Bedminster Township.—William Todd, 79; Joseph Annin, 89; Hendrick Field, 88.
Bernard Township.—Henry Southard, 92; Hannah Van Sickel, 84; Nathaniel Whittaker, 80; Ziba Norris, 78; Mary Kennan, 76; John Toulin, 69; Joseph Kennan, 58.
Franklin Township.—Isaac Brokaw, —; James D. Perrien, —; John C. Wyckoff, 83; Ellen Van Tyne, 78.
Warren Township.—John Coddington, 78; John Pennington, 78.
Bridgewater Township.—Jacob Degroot, 90; Robert Little, 86; John Steele, Sr., 85; Henry Vroom, 83; Richard Brokaw, 83; Lucius Vosseller, 83; Paul Voorhees, 82; Rulif Van Pelt, 82; John A. Autin, 78.
Hillsborough Township.—Adam Bellis, 91; George N. Schamp, 89; Dinah Van Cleaf, 86; Peter Voorhees, 84; Peter J. Quick, 81; Willet Taylor, 81.

CHAPTER VIII.

SLAVERY AND SERVITUDE IN HUNTERDON AND SOMERSET.

The "Peculiar Institution" in the Seventeenth Century—Servants in the Colonial Days—Indian Slaves—Redemptioners—Laws concerning Slavery—The Quakers and the Institution—Few Capital Crimes committed by Negro Slaves—Negroes hung for Murdering Whites in Hunterdon and Somerset Counties—Negro Rebellion in 1734—Abolition of Slavery—Manumission—Rev. Dr. Finley and the "American Colonization Society."

A FAITHFUL and correct history of those who have lived here before us, must contain some mention of

the "peculiar institution" which is happily now no more. One hundred and eighty years ago, and during the century succeeding that time, the inhabitants of New Jersey, in common with those of other States, considered slavery no crime, and at that early day it had become one of her institutions. Even the Quaker settlers at Burlington owned negroes, and the Dutch, who came up the valley of the Raritan, brought servants with them; so that in 1740 three-fourths of all the corn that was planted and hoed, flax raised and dressed, and other work done, was performed by negro slaves. The records in the clerks' offices of both Hunterdon and Somerset Counties show that in the first ten years of the present century a large number of the old families still held slaves upon their farms.

Under the proprietors persons were imported into the province, as "servants," to occupy and improve the land and perform other labors. While these servants did not absolutely forfeit their personal liberty by their engagements with their masters, they were still, in all essential particulars, bondmen, held in servitude, and entirely controlled by those who had brought them into the province for their own profit. It was slavery in everything save the name,—a species of white slavery,—for the servitude was for life, and in some instances included their children also.

The constitution of New Jersey, signed Feb. 10, 1664 (O. S.), by Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret,* to encourage planters, promised every freeman who should embark with the first Governor or meet him on his arrival,—provided with a "good musket, bore twelve bullets to the pound, with bandeliers and match convenient, and with six months' provisions for himself,"—one hundred and fifty acres of land, and the like number for every man-servant or slave† brought with him provided with the same necessaries. To females over the age of fourteen seventy-five acres were promised, and a similar number to every Christian servant at the expiration of his or her term of service. Those going before the 1st of January, 1665–66, were to receive one hundred and twenty acres, if master, mistress, or able man-servant or slave,—and weaker servants, male or female, sixty acres; those going during the third year three-fourths, and during the fourth year one-half of these quantities.‡

In a letter from James Johnston, of Spottswood, dated Feb. 13, 1685, "from Piscattaway, in East Jersey," he says: "DEAR BROTHER. . . . I stand in need of forty pound value of goods and some Servants."§ In 1684, Thomas Rudyard, first representative of Gov. Barclay in the province, claimed "head-lands" for his two daughters and six *servants*, and received a warrant for two hundred and thirty acres of land, to be surveyed for him on South River.‖ Many of the early settlers were sent out, in the employ of the different proprietaries and landholders, under such agreements as would afford them the benefits of the head-land grants for each individual brought into the province, fifty acres being allowed to each master of a family, and twenty-five acres for each person composing it, whether wife, child, or servant, each servant to be found three years, at the end of which time he or she was to be allowed to take up thirty acres on separate account. Under this plan there was a shipment from Scotland in 1682, brought out by Rudyard and Groom, and another the following year, on board the "Exchange," Capt. Peacock, which brought thirty-one men- and women-servants under two overseers. This was but the beginning of an extensive traffic in servants, as the records of East Jersey show. Among the names mentioned as figuring in these importations we find Gawen Lawrie, William Haige, Thomas Pearson, William Dockwra, John Barclay, Robert Fullerton, John Campbell, Capt. Alexander Hamilton, David Mudie, Lord Neill Campbell, John Forbes, James Johnstone, George Keith, Charles Gordon, the Scotch proprietaries, etc.¶

It is a fact not generally known at the present day that native Indians as well as negroes were at one time held in slavery in New Jersey. This is proved by occasional references to "Indian slaves" found in ancient records. Such an instance is found in the "Journal of the House of Representatives for the Province of Nova Cesarea, in the Second General Assembly and 1st Sessions, begun at Burlington this 13th day of Nov^{r}, 1704," under date "Die Veneris, A.M. 24° 9^{bri}, 1704," as follows:

"*Ordered*, That a Bill be Prepared & brought in for y^{e} Speedy trying & Regulating of Negro & Indian Slaves; & y^{t} M^{r} Hartshorn, Capt. Bown &c. do prepare and bring in y^{e} same; And then The H^{s} Adjourned till 4 a Clock."

And in the afternoon session of the same day:

"Mr. Hartshorn also (according to Order) presented to y^{e} H^{s} a Bill Entituled an Act for Regulating Negro, Indian & Molatto Slaves w^{ch} was also read the first time."

On the 28th of the same month,

"The Bill Entituled an Act for Regulating of Negro, Indian & Molatto Slaves was read y^{e} 2^{d} Time & Committed to M^{r} Gordon, M^{r} Wheeler, M^{r} Laurence & M^{r} Smith."

* "The Concessions and Agreement of the Lords Proprietors of the Province of New Cæsarea, to and with all and every of the adventurers, and all such as shall settle or plant there." See Appendix to Smith's "Hist. of the Colony of Nova-Cæsaria," pp. 512-521; also, Bancroft's "Hist. United States" (vol. ii. p. 316, ninth ed.).

† Whitehead's "East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments," pp. 38, 39. In a foot-note he says, "Whether any slaves were actually brought to New Jersey under the Concessions is uncertain; but if so, they must have been very few in number, and probably none were directly imported from Africa for some years thereafter."

‡ In the "Concessions" of the West Jersey proprietors, which were similarly worded, the words "or slave" are omitted.—*Hist. Coll. N. J.*, p. 38.

§ Whitehead's "East Jersey under the Proprietors," p. 444. In the same work (pp. 438–440) is an interesting letter "writ by Peter Watson (who went over a Servant with David Barclay, in the year 1683) to John Watson, Messenger, in Selkirk." The letter is dated "New Perth, the 20th of August, 1684."

‖ Whitehead, p. 166.

¶ Ibid., p. 136.

On the 29th,

"Mr Gordon Reported from ye Comtee to whom ye Bill Entituled an Act for Regulating of Negro, Indian and Molatto Slaves was Committed yt they had gone thro' ye sd Bill & made sevl Amendments thereto, wch he read in his place, & afterwards delivered it at ye Table, where ye same were read & wth some further Amendments, Agreed to by ye House. Ordered That ye sd Bill wth ye Amendments be Engrossed."

On the 30th, at the afternoon session,

"The Bill Entituled an Act for Regulating of Negro, Indian and Molatto Slaves wthin this Province of N. Jersey was also read ye 3d time.—Resolved that ye Bill do pass."

The council proposed some amendments to the bill, which were concurred in by the House December 10, and approved by the Governor Dec. 12, 1704.

The above, and some other similar fragmentary allusions to the subject, show that Indian slavery existed and was legally recognized in New Jersey; but, beyond this fact, nothing has been found in reference to its extent or the period of its duration.

There also prevailed in New Jersey and adjoining provinces another species of servitude besides negro and Indian slavery, the subjects of it being known as "redemptioners,"—a class of persons who sold themselves for a term of years to pay the price of their passage to the shores of America. These emigrants on embarking signed a bond to the master of the vessel authorizing him, on arrival here, to sell them into servitude for a term sufficient to pay the price agreed on for passage. After gaining their freedom many of them succeeded in placing themselves in comfortable circumstances, and some even became wealthy men.

Servants of this class were first found along the Delaware River about 1662, and for a quarter of a century after that time domestic or mechanical labor was seldom employed for wages. Many of the redemptioners who served in New Jersey were from the Palatinate and other parts of Germany, but a few were Irish. Redemptioners from German and Dutch ports were frequently brought over on speculation, and when they landed were sold at public sale. The purchaser had the right to re-sell the services of the poor redemptioners, and he often passed through several hands before he had served out his term. The price paid for them was usually very low. In the year 1722, at Philadelphia, German redemptioners sold at ten pounds each for five years of servitude, but in some cases they brought more than that sum for a single year. It is related that, in the year 1728, Lord Altham, then a lad, came to this country unknown, and was sold as a redemptioner in Pennsylvania, working out his time with a farmer on the Lancaster turnpike.

This form of servitude prevailed most along the lower Delaware River and in adjacent parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, but it existed, to a less extent, in both Hunterdon and Somerset Counties. An account is given of the purchase of one of these servants by a member of the Van Horn family, in Readington township, Hunterdon Co., as follows:

"In accordance with the custom of that period, the Van Horns bought of a sea-captain the service of a German emigrant for a term of years in order to defray the expenses of his passage to New York. It soon became known that this emigrant was an excellent mason by trade, and being a shrewd man as well as a good mechanic, he entered into a bargain with his employers to build them three stone houses in three successive seasons (some say they were all to be built within the same year), in lieu of his term of service, which was not less than three years. He fulfilled his contract, and claimed all the time as his own during these seasons in which he was not actually engaged upon these three buildings."*

One of the stone houses referred to as built by the redemptioner (whose name was Caspar Berger), was the old Van Horn house, bearing the date 1757 and the initials "C. V. H.," and standing about half a mile west of White House Station, a little north of the railroad-track. Another is the house now or recently occupied by William Pickel, and the third is said to have been the old stone house demolished a few years since by G. C. Gearhart to make room for his new residence. Concerning the identity of this last named, however, there is some doubt.

It has been stated that the ancestors of the Ilsly (Inslee?) family who first came to America were indentured under this system as servants to farmers in the vicinity of Woodbridge, or rather that the master of the ship on which they came *attempted* to sell them, but failed to carry his project through.

"There is a tradition, which may or may not be true, that they came over in the old ship 'Caledonia,' the wreck of which for many years was seen on the shore at Perth Amboy by some who are yet (1873) living. It is said that, driven by persecution, the Ilslys, with other Dissenters, were compelled to flee from their homes, which were either in England or in the north part of Scotland, and were allowed by their enemies to depart only because they embarked on the unseaworthy 'Caledonia,' which was confidently expected to founder at sea and engulf the sturdy heretics. But, lo! they came safely into harbor. Before they landed, however, the Dutch captain proceeded to bind them over as servants to the planters in the vicinity, according to custom, until certain real or fancied debts in the old country had been discharged. A Mrs. Ilsly, filled with indignation, seized a bar of iron, and, flourishing it over the captain's head, declared, with emphasis, that she and the rest had fled from tyranny at home to find quiet in the new land, and that she would not submit to slavery right on the borders of freedom. The doughty captain was cowed by the determination of the brave woman, and saved his head by landing his passengers without the indentures having been executed."†

Although the "redemptioners" system had been in existence for many years prior to 1725, yet by far the greater number of these unfortunates were sold to service during the twenty-five years which succeeded that time. After the middle of the eighteenth century, however, it gradually died out, and finally disappeared entirely, though there were occasional instances of its practice down to, and even after, the close of the Revolution.

The earliest instance of the holding of negro slaves in New Jersey which is found recorded is that of Col. Richard Morris, of Shrewsbury, who had as early as 1680 sixty or more slaves about his mill and planta-

* "Our Home," 1873, p. 387.

† "Woodbridge and Vicinity," by Rev. Joseph W. Dally.

tion.* The inhabitants of the Raritan valley all had slaves as early as 1685 or 1690. In 1790 there were eleven thousand four hundred and twenty-three slaves in New Jersey, of which number about two thousand were in Hunterdon and Somerset; they had increased to twelve thousand four hundred and twenty-two in 1800, after which the number very rapidly declined. Between 1700 and 1800 the traffic was largely carried on, and records of the sale of Africans are frequently found. In the Woodbridge town records is the following:

"Know all men by these presents yᵗ J, Shobalt Smith, of Woodbridge, Jn yᵉ County of Middx Jn yᵉ provence New East Jersey, for and Jn Consideration of yᵉ sum of fifty pound Currant Silver money, of yᵉ sᵈ provence, to me Jn hand paid by Samuel Smith of yᵉ same place yeoman of yᵉ town and provence aforesᵈ do bargain, sell, allineat, and Deliver, one Negro woman Named Phebe to sᵈ Samˡˡ Smith, for him, his heirs and assigns," etc.†

It is not to be wondered at that the introduction of negro slavery into New Jersey was coeval with its settlement, when it is remembered that the mother-country not only recognized their existence as property, but also engaged in the slave trade, and that the adjoining provinces possessed them; not even Puritanic New England being exempt.‡ The "Royal African Company" was particularly commended to the Governor of New Jersey (Cornbury) by Queen Anne as deserving of encouragement.⁋ This was in the year 1702.

"The early settlers, in clearing the forests, were much assisted by their slaves. In some families they were numerous. The success of the farmers depended on the rapid clearing of the forests, in which they rendered important assistance.

"One of the Vleet families (in Somerset County), it was said, owned seventeen slaves, composed of different ages and both sexes. Cornelius DeHart purchased from a slave-vessel a negro girl named Phillis who had been kidnapped, and who was a daughter of one of the kings of Africa. She related that on the voyage to America she was often terribly frightened by some of the crew attempting to feel of her hands, she supposing that it was doné for the purpose of ascertaining whether she was in good condition for slaughtering and her carcass to be eaten, as the neighboring tribes of cannibals did in Africa, to avoid which she fasted to cause leanness, so as to disappoint them in their expectations, and thereby preserve her life. She was a faithful servant in the family, but had a great desire that a time might come when she would be able to say that she, the king's daughter, was free. Her desire in the course of time was granted. Another of her desires was that before she died she might also see her youngest son, Thomas, free, which she was also permitted to see. In her old age Abraham Dehart built a house for her on his land, in which she enjoyed the freedom so earnestly coveted, and in which she lived and died. Her son Thomas, who was also freed, lived therein with her until she died. Her remains lie buried with those of several of her children in a colored burying-ground on the south bank of the Six-Mile-Run Brook, with others of the Vleet, Van Cleef, and DeHart colored families, located about two hundred yards east of the residence of Ralph Voorhees, Jr.

"Almost every family in former days had places on their farms where they buried their colored dead. About two hundred yards north of the house of Mrs. Peter Hageman is a colored burying-ground where those of the Wyckoff and Hageman families were buried. There was another near the tenant-house of Henry Cortleyou, on the south side of the line between the lands of Van Cleef and Hageman. When the new road was laid out at that place between the turnpike and the Middlebush road, about fifty years ago, it was objected to and opposed on account of its passing over the colored burying-ground; nevertheless, it was laid there. On each side of the line between the Stryker and Stothoff farms, near Franklin Park, is another, which was established for burying the colored dead of their families."‖

In 1709 an act of Assembly forbade persons trading with slaves, except by consent of their owners, under penalty of twenty shillings for the first and forty shillings for the second offense, one-half to go to the informer. A negro, if found five miles from his home, was taken up and whipped by the party apprehending him, five shillings being paid for the services. If the negro was from another province, the informer received ten shillings and the negro was whipped by the nearest constable. For conspiracy to kill a white person, for rape, murder, or arson, the negro was to be taken before three justices of the peace and five freeholders, without a grand jury, and if convicted was compelled to suffer death in such manner as the enormity of the crime, in the judgment of the justices and freeholders, seemed meet. The owner of the slave, however, had a right to appeal and have a jury appointed, with liberty to make challenges as in other cases.¶ The same act sets forth:

"Whereas such negro so put to death is a great loss to his owner, therefore, to prevent said owner from being under the temptation of withdrawing and secreting said slave, it is provided he shall receive for each man slave executed thirty pounds, and for each woman slave twenty pounds,** to be collected in manner and form to wit: The constables to deliver a list of all negro, Indian, or mulatto slaves in their district, between the ages of fourteen and fifty years, at the May and June terms of the Court of Quarter Sessions. When a slave is executed these lists to be taken by the justices of the peace, or any three of them, and the damages assessed."

The public whipper was the township constable.

The newspapers of those times frequently contained advertisements of negroes "strayed" or "ran away from the subscriber," etc., and in the county records are found registers of births, bills of sale, as well as of manumission of slaves.

The Quakers early showed their hostility to the importation of negro slaves: *vide* the following extracts from the Yearly Meeting's minutes for 1716, meeting held at Burlington, N. J.:

"For the Quarterly Meeting at Shrewsberry, Chester meeting proposes their concern about the practice of buying negroes imported. . . Urging that former minutes and orders are not sufficient to discourage their importation,†† and therefore requests that no Friends may buy any

* This seems to conflict with Gordon's statement (p. 29, "Gazetteer") that in the same year there were but one hundred and twenty negroes in bondage in the province.

† Liber B, folio 100.

‡ Hist. Coll. N. J., pp. 88–89.

⁋ Smith's Hist. of N. J., p. 254.

‖ Hon. Ralph Voorhees.

¶ Act of 1714, Neville's Laws, I. p. 19.

** In the Governor's speech to the Assembly, read on the 24th of October, 1707, occurs the following: "Gentlemen,—Since I wrote this one thing more Occurs to my thoughts, which is this: I have Received Information from very good hands that the Negroes are grown very Insolent, and Committ great Enormities, the best Expedient I can recommend to you in that case is the passing a law to Settle a price upon the head of every Negroe who Shall be put to death in pursuance of the Law, to be paid to the owner of every such Negro, this I hope will be a means to frighten them from Committing any the like Enormities for the future."—*Journal and Votes of the House of Representatives of New Jersey*, 1703, p. 128.

†† The Yearly Meeting had, in 1696, advised Friends "not to encourage the bringing in of any more negroes," and recommended that they "be careful of them, bring them to meeting, and have meetings with them in their families."

negro for the future. As to the proposal from Chester meeting about negroes, there being no more in it than was proposed to the last Yearly Meeting, this meeting cannot see any better conclusion than what was the judgment of the last, and therefore do confirm the same. . . . And it is desired that Friends generally do as much as may be [to] avoid buying such negroes as shall be hereafter brought in, rather than offend any friends who are against it. . . Yet this is only caution, not censure."*

That the conscience of this people was not at rest the following from the Woodbridge meeting, June 17, 1738, shows:

"Pursuant to a Request in the extracts of the yearly meeting minutes at Philadelphia conserning the Importation of negroes & buying them after they are Imported Friends have inquired into it & Do find that four or five years ago Som have bin Imported by a Friend and that it hath bin three or four years Since Friends have bought of them that was Imported and not since to their Knowlidg."†

For several years the *holding* of slaves agitated the society. A report to the Monthly Meeting at Plainfield in August, 1774, shows that at this time only one negro "fit for freedom" within the jurisdiction of the society remained a slave.‡

It is a noticeable fact that so few crimes were committed by the slaves. Pilfering there always was, but it was of a petty character, and perpetrated generally to obtain some luxury not allowed them. Cases of murder, arson, etc., were extremely rare. But two instances are known in all the territory of both Hunterdon and Somerset Counties where slaves murdered whites,—that of James Guise, in 1828, who murdered his mistress, in Hunterdon County, and was hung at Flemington; and the murder of Jacob Van Nest by his slave, about 1753, in Branchburg, Somerset Co., for which the murderer was *burned*? at Millstone, then the county-seat.‖ A more extended account of this affair will be found in the township history of Branchburg.

Notwithstanding these exceptional cases, the peaceable disposition of the negroes is universally attested; "and yet," says Dr. Messler, "there had been a sort of rebellion among them along the Raritan in 1734, in consequence of which one at least, if not more, was hung. It is called a 'rising,' and the design was to obtain their freedom, kept from them, as they believed, contrary to the express directions of the king, and the plan was to murder all the whites and then join the Indians in the interest of the French, but it failed to do any real harm or have any results. There seems to be, and no doubt was, a connection between these transactions and the famous 'negro plot' of New York in 1741. Another 'rising' was feared in 1772, but precautionary measures were adopted, and the excitement passed off."

"An act had been passed as early as 1713 levying a duty on the importation of negroes, but it seems not to have been enforced. It was forty shillings in East New Jersey, and six pounds in West New Jersey." This inequality in the tax was obviated by subsequent enactments, which continued in force until the Revolution.

"It ought to be noted, also, as an evidence in favor of the gentleness and amenity of domestic slavery in our country, that when the slaves were invited by the British in the Revolution to abandon their homes and seek refuge in their armies, very few of them responded. The Indians were deceived into activity and fought bravely for their natural enemies, but the slaves remained in quietness. There were, in fact, slaves enough in the country to have decided the contest against us, if they had generally entered the armies of our enemies.

"When Sunday-schools were introduced the negroes were largely benefited by them" [and many became members of Christian churches]. "But in the old church of Raritan, after the Great Revival, was the largest number. At one communion season sixty-eight colored persons came down from the galleries and sat down at the table, spread then, according to older customs, in the middle aisle of the church. Most of these are now no more, but during their life they maintained a consistent demeanor, and died in the hope of a better condition."¶

From Feb. 24, 1821, dates the first legislative action having for its object the abolition of slavery. It provided that the children of all slaves in New Jersey born subsequent to July 4, 1804, should have their freedom upon attaining to the ages of twenty-five and twenty-one for males and females respectively. Under the operations of this humane legislation slavery gradually expended its existence. The people of this section generally favored the emancipation, and many even anticipated legislation in freeing their slaves. Moore Furman in 1784,** the heirs of George Opdyke in 1796, the heirs of Richard Green in 1798, Joseph Capner in 1799, John Lambert, Jr., in 1808, and a host of others, manumitted slaves prior to any legislative action looking to their liberation.

It is an honor to Somerset County that one of her citizens, Rev. Robert Finley, D.D., was the pioneer in efforts for the formation of the "American Colonization Society,"—an institution which has done much in the past for the amelioration of the condition of the colored race and in christianizing Africa.

* Dally's Woodbridge and Vicinity, p. 73, *et seq.*

† Ibid., p. 74.

‡ Ibid., p. 218.

? This is not the only instance of this mode of punishment. Burning for capital offenses was the fashion, rather than hanging, in the early days. In Perth Amboy two slaves were burned within two weeks of the time of the perpetration of the crime.

‖ "We have notice of a case of arson succeeded by a public execution, and also of the murder of one slave by another."—*Messler's Hist. Somerset County*, p. 128.

The case of arson here mentioned by Dr. Messler must be that of Tobey, negro slave of Mary Middagh, of Hillsborough, Somerset Co., tried, found guilty, and hung in 1780,—an example of swift Jersey justice. He was executed four days after the indictment!

¶ Rev. Abraham Messler, D.D.

** We find in the records of the Hunterdon County clerk's office, dated Jan. 7, 1784, that the sheriff executed the following:

"To all Christian People to whom these Presents shall come, greeting: I, Moore Furman, being convinced of the iniquity and inhumanity of slavery, and desirous of discouraging the same, have manumitted my negro man slave Thomas, and do by these presents manumit, set free, and discharge my negro man Thomas from all bonds and slavery to me, my heirs, and assigns forever.

(Signed) "Moore Furman."

CHAPTER IX.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

I. *Roads.*—The Minisink Path—The Old Burlington Path—The "Upper Road" and "Lower Road"—The Old "York Road"—The New Jersey Turnpike Company—New Germantown Turnpike Company, etc. II. *Stages and Stage-Lines.*—First Public Conveyance previous to 1702—Stage-Line between Trenton and New Brunswick—"The Swift-Sure Coach-Line"—The Trenton and Flemington Mail-Coach—Post-road from New Brunswick to Flemington—Express Lines, etc. III. *The Delaware and Raritan Canal.*—Its incipiency, Construction, and Completion—Length, Cost, etc. IV. *Railroads.*—The Central Railroad of New Jersey—South Branch Railroad—High Bridge Railroad—The Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad—The United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company—"The Belvidere Delaware Railroad"—The Easton and Amboy Railroad, etc.

HIGHWAYS—STAGE-ROUTES—BRIDGES—CANALS—RAILROADS.

I—ROADS.

THE earliest highways in the State of New Jersey were the Indian paths. Mention is made of them in the early Indian title-deeds and old records of commissioners for laying out roads. The most noted of these was the "Minisink path," which extended from the highlands of the Navesink to the Raritan, crossing at a place called Kent's Neck; thence along the west side of the Rahway River to Springfield, whence it crossed the mountain and passed near Morristown; thence to Minisink Island, on the Delaware,—a distance of seventy-five miles. Besides this long path were many others. One ran from Perth Amboy to New Brunswick, where it crossed the Raritan; from thence to Six-Mile Run, and on through the State westward to the Falls of the Delaware. The present road through Six-Mile Run, Kingston, and Princeton was laid out on this path. Another ran from Shrewsbury, through Monmouth County, southerly, afterwards known as the "Old Burlington Path."

These Indian paths were located with skill, much attention being given to a careful study of the natural advantages of the ground which they traversed. The hills were ascended by the easiest grade; the most solid ground was selected for crossing a marsh. The streams were forded at a point where they were least liable to be affected by freshets, and in nearly every instance the Indian paths were followed in the location of the roads that are to-day the great thoroughfares of the State.

Previous to 1675 the only road in the State (for the Indian paths, just mentioned, cannot be classed as roads) was that from Elizabethtown Point to where New Brunswick now stands, and probably was the same one that now, widened and improved, is known as the "old road" between those places. This road continued almost in a straight line to the Delaware above where Trenton now stands. The Raritan and Delaware Rivers were both forded at low water, there being no bridges; but later, ferries were established. This was called the "upper road," to distinguish it from another, which later was opened to Burlington, branching off from the old road some five or six miles from the Raritan, and arriving by a rather circuitous route at the site of the present Burlington. This road was called the "lower road."*

These roads were at the first little more than footpaths, and the "upper" one was for most of its distance laid out on the old Indian path. "Even as late as 1716, when a ferry had been established at New Brunswick for twenty years,† provision was only made, in the rates allowed by Assembly, for 'horse and man' and 'single person.' The sum required annually to keep this road in repair was only ten pounds."

The "Old York Road," which started in Philadelphia at a point near what is now known as Fourth and Vine Streets‡ and ran to the Delaware, crossing at Lambertville, thence through Mount Airy, Ringos, and Reaville to New Brunswick and Newark, was one of the first wagon-roads opened in the State, although it was never surveyed.§ In a deed for land at Ringos, dated Aug. 25, 1726, this road is described as "The King's Highway that is called the York Road."‖

The first public measures for the improvement or establishment of roads seem to have been adopted in November, 1675, when it was enacted that two men in each town should be appointed "to lay out common highways." In March, 1683, commissioners were appointed "to lay out and appoint" in the different counties "all necessary highways, bridges, passages, landings, and ferries, fit and apt for traveling passages and landing of goods."¶ These boards continued for several years, and under their direction the first system of intercommunication was established, and the present generation travel many of the roads laid out by them.**

The "New Jersey Turnpike Company" was incorporated by act of the Legislature in 1806, which act authorized certain persons, named therein, to construct a turnpike road from the city of New Brunswick to Phillipsburg, passing through the counties of Somerset, Hunterdon, and Sussex (now Warren).†† The road was completed late in the year 1809, but that portion situated in Hunterdon and Warren Counties was never kept in sufficient repair to justify the company in collecting toll thereon, and in 1838 the company surrendered it "to the inhabitants of the several townships in said counties of Hunterdon and Warren through which the same passes," in accordance with a special enactment of the State Legislature

* "New Jersey under the Proprietors," Whitehead, p. 235; Hist. Coll. N. J., p. 41; Danker's and Shuyter's Journal, etc.

† Established in 1697, and subsequently called "Inian's Ferry," from John Inian, who was the first grantee; the privilege to continue during the natural lives of himself and wife at five shillings sterling per annum.

‡ The road still exists there (1880), and is called "York Avenue."

§ This was not necessary, as it was laid on the bed of the old Indian path.

‖ Rev. Dr. Mott's History of Hunterdon County, p. 10.

¶ Grants and Concessions.

** Whitehead's East Jersey and Prop., p. 236.

†† Session Laws of New Jersey, 1806.

passed Jan. 31, 1838.* The indebtedness of the company had not been extinguished, or any dividend paid to its stockholders, until 1841, or later,—over thirty years after the road was first opened.†

In the year 1813 the "New Germantown Turnpike Company" was chartered and organized. It commenced at North Branch, Somerset Co., intersecting and branching off from the Easton and New Brunswick turnpike, and ran through New Germantown to its terminus at German Valley. James Honeyman was president, and one of the principal stockholders.

Other turnpikes, chartered by the State Legislature between the years 1800 and 1828, running through either Hunterdon or Somerset Counties, were the following: March 12, 1806, "Hunterdon and Sussex;" Feb. 9, 1811, "Farmers'," from Springfield, through Pluckamin, to the Jersey turnpike, near Potterstown; 1813, "Spruce Run," from Clinton, Hunterdon Co., to the Washington turnpike, near Sherrard's mill, (now) in Washington township, Warren Co.; and in 1813 the "New Germantown," above mentioned. Gordon, in his "History of New Jersey," gives the last turnpike constructed in the State as the "Passaic," in 1828; a few years later the canal and railroads diverted capital from turnpikes into other channels.

In another portion of this work‡ will be found a detailed account of the early roads of Somerset County, many of which also extended across Hunterdon County.

II.—STAGES AND STAGE-LINES.

The only public conveyance through the province previous to the surrender to Queen Anne (1702), of which any knowledge has been obtained, was a wagon on the Amboy road, which, under authority from Governor Hamilton, ran at irregular times and without established rates, in connection with the packet-boat to New York.§ Whitehead remarks that this may have been "the Post" between East Jersey and Pennsylvania, several times referred to in the Pennsylvania Colonial Records.‖

The earliest mention of stages is found in an advertisement in the Philadelphia *Mercury*, dated in March, 1733, as follows:

"This is to give notice unto Gentlemen, Merchants, Tradesmen, Travelers, and others, that Solomon Smith and James Moore of Burlington: keepeth two *Stage Wagons* intending to go from Burlington to Amboy, and back from Amboy to Burlington again Once every Week, or offt'er if that Business presents," etc.

About this time, a line ran by way of New Brunswick, and in 1734 the first line *via* Bordentown was established from South River to New York, "once a week, if wind and weather permit, and come to the Old-slip." In 1744 the stage-line between Trenton and New Brunswick was established, and ran twice a week. From New Brunswick it continued east to Amboy, crossing at the Narrows, and thence to Flatbush and New York. David Mizner, now eighty-two years old and still living at Kingston, was the driver of one of the stages of Robert Bailes for twenty successive years.¶

In 1791 there were only six post-offices in New Jersey,—Newark, Elizabethtown, Bridgetown (now Rahway), Brunswick, Princetown, and Trenton. Somerset seems to have had no mail facilities at all.

"The Swift-Sure Coach-Line" was established very early,—before the Revolution, and possibly as early as the Trenton and New Brunswick line,—and ran between Philadelphia and New York, over the "Old York Road," by the way of New Hope, Flemington, Somerville, Bound Brook, Plainfield, Elizabethtown, etc. At the first, possibly, but one trip a week may have been made, later increased to two, and at least as early as 1826 (no doubt earlier) making three trips a week.**

The Trenton and Flemington mail-coach commenced running about 1828 or 1829. From an advertisement†† of this line, dated "Bloomsbury, Aug. 17, 1829," we learn that the coach left the "Union Line office, Trenton," for Flemington, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and left Nathaniel Price's inn, Flemington, for Trenton and Bloomsbury, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The fare through was one dollar, and we are told that the line was well patronized.

In 1832 the "Swift-Sure Mail-Line" was revived between Philadelphia and New York, and "splendid Troy coaches" put on by the proprietors, George Carter & Co., Philadelphia, John A. Weart, Trenton, and Anderson & McCutcheon, New York. It connected with the steamboat "John Marshall" at Elizabethtown Point for New York City. Three trips per week each way were made, lodging at Flemington, and the fare was four dollars and twenty-five cents.

The post-road from New Brunswick to Flemington was established by Congress early in 1838, and the "New Brunswick, Millstone, and Flemington Stage" commenced running that year, making tri-weekly

* Session Laws of New Jersey, 1838.

† Acts of General Assembly, 1841, pp. 83, 84.

‡ See Chapter V. General History of Somerset County.

§ Smith's New Jersey, p. 302.

‖ Col. Records, i., pp. 464, 467, 540.

¶ Ralph Voorhees, 1873.

** The following advertisement appears in the *Hunterdon Gazette*, Flemington, of date Jan. 3, 1827:

"NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA MAIL STAGE,
via
New Hope, Flemington, Somerville, Bound Brook, Plainfield, Elizabethtown, &c.

PASSENGERS in this line will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock A.M. of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, lodge at Centreville, and arrive in New-York at 2 P.M. of the succeeding days. Likewise leave New-York at half-past 10 A.M. of the days above named, stop at Centreville, and reach Philadelphia at 4 P.M. of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Fare through $3.50. Way passengers in proportion. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

"PETER B. LOWE,
"One of the Proprietors."

"Dec. 27, 1826.

¶ *Hunterdon County Gazette*, Aug. 26, 1829.

trips between Joline's hotel, in New Brunswick, and Mahlon C. Hart's, in Flemington, "*via* Millstone, Flaggtown, Shannock, Clover Hill, and Greenville." This stage connected at New Brunswick with the cars for New York, and stages for Princeton, Trenton, and Philadelphia.* The proprietors were J. V. D. Joline and Frederick Ten Eyck.

It seems essential to take this retrospective glance at the old coaching-times in order properly to understand the vast change which the iron rail and steam propulsion hath wrought.

> "Where is the coach? where is the mail?
> The coachman, where is he?
> Where is the guard that used to blow
> His horn so cheerily?"

It is, of course, understood that country stages have not altogether disappeared from our midst. They still exist in both Hunterdon and Somerset, yet essentially changed from the old-time stage-coach described by Washington Irving in his "Sketch-Book," or by Dickens on the occasion of the journey of Pickwick and his friends on the "Muggletown Telegraph," to spend Christmas with the Wardles at Dingley Dell. Such scenes, however, were daily enacted in this section less than half a century ago.

Before the era of railroads, travel between New York and Philadelphia increased to such an extent that thirty-two stages were frequently run each way per day to carry the passengers. On days of extraordinary travel the farmers in the neighborhood of places where horses were changed were in readiness to furnish additional vehicles and teams if circumstances required.

"In 1825, on the day Lafayette passed through the State to review the troops at Trenton, assembled to do him honor, there were one hundred and sixty-eight horses ready harnessed and exchanged at Kingston. The general passed through in a splendid barouche drawn by six gray horses, driven (says Mizner) by David Sanderson, now of White House, Hunterdon Co., then a youth of nineteen years of age. The stages, on their way to New York, would often separate a short distance east of Kingston, some taking the Trenton turnpike, others crossing Rocky Hill to New Brunswick by the way of Six-Mile Run.'†

About this time there was also an express-line between New York and Washington whose route lay through Somerset and Hunterdon Counties. The express-rider found a fresh horse ready saddled and bridled as he came to each of the stations, at short intervals, on the route. It was by this means that the New York papers published, *in advance of the mail*, the vote on Mr. Clay's tariff-bill the day following its passage in the House, at Washington.

There was also an immense travel across the State at this time independent of stage- and express-lines. It consisted principally in conveying produce to market at New Brunswick from Hunterdon, Sussex, and Somerset Counties. Large wagons heavily laden with flour, flax, flax-seed, or other produce, frequently drawn by six horses, passed over the Amwell road to New Brunswick, while those from Sussex and the north went principally by the way of Bound Brook. At a certain time the keeper of the toll-gate at Middlebrook kept an account, and stated that five hundred vehicles of various kinds had passed through the gate in one day on their way to the "Landing" and New Brunswick markets. In 1748 the Raritan Landing was described as "being a market for the most plentiful wheat country for its bigness in America."‡

From about 1808 until the railroads were built Messrs. Fish, Hill & Abbey ran goods across the State from Trenton to New Brunswick, from thence to New York by sloops, and later by steamboats. This firm is said to have carried on even at that early date a very extensive transportation business.

III.—THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The project of a canal to connect the waters of the Delaware and Raritan Rivers was earnestly considered even as early as the year 1804. At that date a route was examined by a company of intelligent, experienced men, and a law was passed by the Legislature authorizing its construction by a private company. Of this the late Judge Morris was president, and the late Gen. Braley of Hunterdon, the late Mr. Garnett of Somerset, with others, were directors. But these gentlemen, with all their zeal, did not succeed in their project; the state of trade at that time, and inexperience with works of this character, prevented its execution. Nevertheless, in 1816, and again in 1823, its practicability was demonstrated by commissioners appointed by the Legislature to explore the route. Its practical utility was also realized by many as being one of the links of the great chain of internal navigation which would greatly foster the domestic trade of the country. With the completion of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, this one only was wanted to complete an entire inland navigation from Newbern, in North Carolina, to Providence, R. I. Therefore another effort was made. A second joint-stock company was authorized to build this canal. It paid to the State treasury the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the privilege; but, failing to obtain the sanction of the State of Pennsylvania to the use of the waters of the Delaware River, it was compelled to abandon the enterprise. The State refunded to it the premium which it had paid.

This enterprise was by many at that time deemed visionary,‖ while not a few rejoiced in this second

* Advertisement in *Hunterdon Gazette*, Aug. 1, 1838.

† "The Raritan and its Early Dutch Settlers," Voorhees, in "Our Home," 1873.

‡ Ibid., p. 555.

‖ It may sound strange to the present generation,—so familiarized with railroads and "rapid transit,"—but it is a fact, that many of the people of Hunterdon and Somerset sent remonstrances in 1829 to the Legislature "against the passage of a law to authorize the formation of a canal along the South Branch of Raritan from Hunt's Mills in Hunterdon to Perth Amboy," alleging that it "would not only injure, but entirely destroy, the many valuable mills located upon the Raritan, and in injuring them would also injure us as citizens in the vicinity of said mills."

failure, by which the power of constructing the canal reverted to the State, thinking that *if it were feasible* she would soon build it. The friends of the measure were active. Many petitions were presented to the Legislature in 1828–29, committees were appointed and reported, and there was much agitation of the subject and earnest efforts put forth to induce the State to undertake its construction. A bill introduced for this purpose was defeated. The State refused to build it or incur obligation thereby.

Although abandoned as a State measure, its friends still were confident, and efforts were revived to provide for its erection as a private enterprise. In February, 1830, it was committed to a joint-stock company, with certain beneficial restrictions to the State. The act of February 4th provided that "subscription-books to the capital stock of the 'Delaware and Raritan Canal Company' shall be opened, within six months after the passing of this act, by James Parker and James Neilson of Middlesex, John Potter of Somerset, William Halsted of Hunterdon, and Garret D. Wall of Burlington." The capital stock was "to be one million dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and when five thousand shares are subscribed the stockholders shall elect by ballot nine directors," and annually thereafter said directors to elect a president. The act gave them corporate rights, powers, and privileges, and empowered the company "to construct . . . a canal or artificial navigation from the waters of the Delaware River to the waters of the Raritan, and to improve the navigation of the said rivers, respectively, as may from time to time become necessary below where the said canal shall empty into the said rivers, respectively; which canal shall be at least fifty feet wide at the water-line, and the waters therein be at least five feet deep throughout; and the said company are hereby empowered to supply the said canal with water from the river Delaware by constructing a feeder, which shall be so constructed as to form a navigable canal not less than thirty feet wide and four feet deep, to conduct the water from any part of the river Delaware."

The first directors were (1830) Robert F. Stockton, Garret D. Wall, John Potter, James Parker, James Neilson, William Halsted, John R. Thompson, James S. Green, Joseph McIlvaine, who chose R. F. Stockton president of the board, James Neilson treasurer, and J. R. Thompson secretary.

The construction of the canal was commenced late in the year 1830, and it was completed and in operation in June, 1834. The entire work was under the direction of Canvass White, chief engineer, who lived only a few months after its completion. The eastern section was built under the superintendence of John Hopkins; the middle section, George T. Olmsted; the western section and lower part of the feeder, Edward A. Douglas; and the upper part of the feeder under the direction of Ashbel Welch, of Lambertville.

The Hon. Ashbel Welch, in a letter to Solomon W. Roberts, Esq., dated Trenton, June 27, 1834, so neatly portrays the event of the opening of the canal that some extracts are here given, by permission:

"I am here waiting for the packet on my way home from the canal celebration. On Wednesday the directors of our canal and railroad companies, and some thirty or more of the principal stockholders, together with the Governor, and sundry others of our great people, came up the 'feeder' as far as Lambertville in a Chesapeake and Delaware canal-barge. After dining there all hands got aboard the barge—myself among the number—and started for Trenton about nine o'clock at night. . . By good luck more than good management, we got to Trenton without wrecking the boat, and after a short nap started off yesterday morning for New Brunswick.

"The canal-banks for the whole distance were lined with people,—that is to say, there were large collections of them at the landings, bridges, etc. A more jolly party than ours was in the afternoon you seldom meet. John C. Stevens, James S. Green, and Thomas Biddle acted as fun-makers, and they acquitted themselves admirably. . . When we arrived at New Brunswick we were greeted with a salute of twenty-four guns, were received by the military with presented arms, stood something less than half an hour with our hats off while the mayor made a speech and was answered, hurrahed in return to their civilities until we were all hoarse, were marched up and down the streets, and a little after dark sat down to a sumptuous dinner, provided at the expense of the canal company. The military, for their arduous services (to wit, waiting under arms four or five hours and being nearly broiled), received their pay partly in champagne, partly in glory."

The Delaware and Raritan Canal Company and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company were at the time of their incorporation, in 1830, rival and antagonistic corporations. They were consolidated in interest by act of the Legislature, Feb. 15, 1831, and assumed the title of the "Joint Companies," their affairs being controlled by the boards of both companies joined as one body. March 14, 1872, the "Joint Companies" and the "New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company"* were, by act of the State Legislature, merged into one corporation, known as the "United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company." Its present management (1880) is as follows: John G. Stevens, President; A. L. Dennis, Vice-President; F. Wolcott Jackson, General Superintendent. Directors: John Jacob Astor, John C. Barron, William Bucknell, A. L. Dennis, Charles E. Green, Robert L. Kennedy, Thomas McKean, Isaac W. Scudder, John G. Stevens, Robert F. Stockton, Ashbel Welch, Samuel Welsh; Charles A. Butts, State Director.

This canal extends from the Delaware at Bordentown to Trenton, thence across the State to New Brunswick, where it joins the Raritan, passing through the southwestern portion of Somerset County, along the east bank of the Millstone River and the south bank of the Raritan. It is forty-four miles long, with a feeder, twenty-two miles in length, which extends from Bull's Island, above Stockton, in Hunterdon County, southward to the main canal, with which it unites at Trenton. The canal crosses the Assanpink Creek, east of Trenton, in a fine stone aqueduct. This canal is eighty feet wide and eight feet deep, admit-

* Incorporated March 7, 1832; it constructed the railroad from Jersey City, through Newark, Elizabeth, and Rahway, to and through the city of New Brunswick.

ting the passage of barges of two hundred and fifty tons burden, and its cost is not far from five million dollars. In 1867 it passed into the hands of the "United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company," by whom it was subsequently leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at an annual rental of ten per centum per annum upon the capital stock, free of all taxes; and, in accordance with the lease, quarterly dividends of two and one-half per cent., in cash, have been regularly paid.

The receipts and expenditures of this canal for 1879 were as follows:

From tolls on boats	$4,375.40
" " lading	410,816.70
" steam towing	273,563.10
" miscellaneous	7,203.90
	$695,959.10
Working expenses	326,924.85
Net earnings	$369,034.25*

IV.—RAILROADS.

The coach of the sixteenth century, the stage of the seventeenth, and the mail of the eighteenth led step by step to the locomotive of the nineteenth,—the century marked by such giant strides in the matter of travel and transportation. In 1750 it took from five to seven days to make the trip from New York to Philadelphia; in 1850, two hours.†

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

The principal east-and-west railroad line traversing the counties of Somerset and Hunterdon is *The Central Railroad of New Jersey*. This road, besides being one of the leading avenues for conveying the products of Pennsylvania and the West to New York City, is one of the most important routes from the Atlantic seaboard to the West. No road in the Union is so indispensable a link in the chain of communication between the East and West, and none can excel it in the picturesque attractions which it opens up to the tourist.

The history of the road is full of interest, especially as in its construction it acted as a pioneer and made the all-important preparation which led to the building of other and important connecting railroad lines.

The road from Elizabethport to Somerville was built by the "Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad Company," under a charter granted in 1831. The company was poor, and the road was opened first from Elizabethport to Elizabeth, two and one-half miles, and connected at the Point with New York and New Brunswick by boat. The route to Somerville was surveyed in 1835 by Col. James Moore, the present chief engineer, who has filled this office and that of general superintendent since the commencement of the road.

In 1836 it was built as far as Plainfield, and the panic of 1837 told severely on the finances of the company; but they still pressed onward, though slowly extending the road to Bound Brook, and finally reached Somerville in 1839,‡ by a desperate effort which resulted in the failure of the company and the foreclosure of the mortgage upon the road. The road was sold in 1846, the strap-rail taken up by the new organization, the track relaid with heavy T-rail, and preparations made for a large business. Feb. 16, 1842, the State Legislature, by special enactment, extended the time for completing the road until July 4, 1856. A new company was chartered in 1847 (approved February 26th) to extend the road to Easton, under the name of "The Somerville and Easton Railroad Company." In the fall of 1848 the road was opened to White House; the following year§ authority was given the above-named company to purchase the Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad, and the name of the consolidated company was changed to "The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey." This was carried into effect in 1850, the existing roads brought under one ownership, and immediately thereafter, in the spring of the same year, the remainder of the route to Phillipsburg was put under contract. The portion to Clinton was opened in May, 1852, and the cars made one round-trip per day from New York to Clinton, in Hunterdon County, from whence passengers reached Easton in stage. On the morning of the 1st of July, 1852, the last rail was laid, and the next day, in eight splendid cars (drawn by the gigantic engine "Pennsylvania," decorated with flags), the directors of the road, with their invited guests and accompanied by Dodsworth's Band, sped through the glorious landscapes of Hunterdon and Warren, to the wonder of thousands of delighted inhabitants, who thronged to the stations and greeted the party with the firing of guns and the waving of handkerchiefs and banners. From this time that undeveloped country began to yield up its wealth. Iron-works that had lain in ruins for the want of fuel since the Revolution were rebuilt, and with the advent of the thundering coal-trains began the ring of tilt-hammers; while the exchange of log cabins for beautiful dwellings, and the founding of churches, schools, etc., marked the succeeding years of the history of this road.

For eight years more were passengers transferred from Elizabethtown to New York by boat, but in 1860 authority was obtained to extend the Central Road to Jersey City, which was soon after accomplished. The most important feature in this extension is the Bay

* Report State Comptroller, 1879.

† In 1829, when steamboats were running, and the same journey was made in nine hours, it was cause of great rejoicing as the inauguration of a new era in the history of traveling in the United States, and truly it was a marvel when compared with the slow-moving stage-coach and canal-boat. But the steam-cars soon left even the steamboats in the background.

‡ John O. Stearns, who died in Elizabeth in November, 1862, commenced his connection with the road in 1834, the firm of Colkett & Stearns having taken the contract for the construction of a part of the original Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad. After the foreclosure and sale of the road, in 1846, Mr. Stearns was appointed superintendent, and retained the office until his death.

§ Act approved Feb. 22, 1849.

Bridge, nine thousand eight hundred feet in length, over Newark Bay.

In 1869–70 the Central Railroad Company made many important improvements at points within Hunterdon County and in its immediate vicinage, calculated to contribute to the comfort and safety of passengers, and of persons crossing the track. They are thus detailed by the *Hunterdon Republican* of March 10, 1870:

"At Phillipsburg the former complicated network of tracks has been so changed that the rails all now run from one switch to the main street. The old freight-house has been removed to the main street and changed to a passenger-car house. A new freight-house at the same place has lately been finished. At Bloomsbury bridge another track has been laid, so that danger from a single track over the bridge is thus avoided. At High Bridge the new station has been finished in a style appropriate to that romantic growing town. Below the White House a mile of new track on each side of the road has just been completed for turn-out purposes, so that freight- and coal-trains may lay over, making four tracks here. A bridge has also just been completed by the company over their track below White House, so that vehicles on the public road in crossing are entirely out of danger. This bridge is one hundred and one feet long and has three spans, one of which is fifty-one feet long. A mile of track has also been added each side of the road from Clinton Station towards High Bridge, making four tracks here, and three-quarters of a mile from Hampton Junction towards Spruce Run. These improvements have all been very judiciously made, and prove the good judgment and engineering skill of the superintendent."

The first station-agent at Somerville was Bernard Stearns, with James Kreusen as helper; the last named is now, and has been for years, the agent at Somerville.

In 1855 the Lehigh Valley Railroad was opened from Easton, first to Allentown and then to Mauch Chunk, the centre of the Lehigh Valley coal-region. During the same year, also, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad completed the line from New Hampton (its point of junction with the Central Railroad of New Jersey) to Scranton, the centre of the Lackawanna coal-region, and a convenient depot for the coal transportation from the Wyoming Valley eastward. Through these two roads the products of the richest anthracite mines of Pennsylvania were brought to the Central Railroad of New Jersey for transportation to the metropolis. The Lackawanna connection requiring a six-foot gauge, the Central Railroad Company at an early period anticipated this necessity by laying a third rail to Hampton junction. The common gauge of the Central road is four feet eight and a half inches, which is uniform with that of the railroads of the country generally. The value of these connecting lines may be appreciated from the fact that during the first year after their completion the business of the Central Road was nearly double. During the second year the Lehigh Valley road brought eighty-six thousand three hundred and fifty-five tons of coal, and the Lackawanna road two hundred and twenty-four thousand tons, to the Central road for transportation.

In 1858 the East Pennsylvania (now Philadelphia and Reading) Railroad was opened between Allentown and Reading, establishing a direct line, with unbroken gauge, to Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and the West; and it has direct control of and operates the roads in Pennsylvania extending from Easton, through Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, and Wilkes-Barre, to Carbondale, under the title of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Division. It also operates, within the State of New Jersey, the "New York and Long Branch Railroad," from Perth Amboy to Long Branch; the "New Egypt and Farmingdale Railroad," from Long Branch to Ocean Beach; "The Long Branch and Sea Girt Railroad," from Long Branch to Sea Girt,—aggregating thirty-four miles,—and in the summer of 1880 extended the line to Point Pleasant, under the name of "New York and Long Branch Extension Railroad,"—three miles; also the "Jersey Southern Railroad," from Sandy Hook to Bay Side,—one hundred and seventeen miles. The Central Railroad, being in harmony and acting in unison with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, makes connections with the various lines of the latter road, one important branch of which, the "New York and Philadelphia New Line," intersects with the Central at Bound Brook, Somerset Co.

These are the immediate connections of the "Central Railroad of New Jersey," all of which are of incalculable value. Certain it is no road could have a geographical position more favorable for numerous and important connections than this one. Along the line of the Central the beauties of nature and the utilities of man vie with each other for the overmastering interest. The trunk route—that is, that of the Central road itself—extends across the central portion of New Jersey, and hence its name. Its termini are Jersey City and Easton, Pa. It traverses the finest portion of the State, passing through a succession of alluvial valleys containing the very richest land in New Jersey, and increasing both in beauty and fertility as one approaches the borders of Pennsylvania. Who that has looked from New Hampton upon the Musconetcong valley of Hunterdon County, will ever forget the scene or its suggestions?*

The first president of this company was Governor Isaac H. Williamson, who was succeeded by Col. John Kean. Stephen Vail followed, and officiated until the consolidation of the companies, when John Taylor Johnston was elected. The last-named gen-

* The route beyond Easton affords an extent and variety of scenery found on few roads on this continent,—mountain-ranges of characteristic grandeur, cleft here and there by abrupt fissures to their very base, through which stately rivers lead their pomp of waters to the sea; rich and beautiful valleys, sometimes so narrow, and, withal, so picturesque, as to remind the traveler of Swiss cantons among the Alps, and sometimes allowed a broader and longer reach by the yielding mountain-ranges that inclose them; forests that still retain the rugged aspect of their primeval wilderness, and romantic cascades. The mention of these features but feebly suggests the reality as seen by the eye. One must actually visit the Delaware Water-Gap, must himself climb the Pocono range, must follow the winding Susquehanna, must be drawn up the inclined planes of Mount Pisgah,—must actually realize these things in his own experience, for it is beyond our power adequately to describe them.

tleman served for many years, and until recently, when the present incumbent was chosen.

The present officers, 1880, are as follows: E. C. Knight, President; John Kean, Vice-President; Samuel Knox, Treasurer and Secretary; F. S. Lathrop, Receiver; James Moore, General Superintendent and Engineer; W. W. Stearns, W. S. Polhemus, Assistant Superintendents; Jacob M. Clark, Engineer; H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent; P. H. Wyckoff, General Freight Agent. The directors are E. C. Knight, F. S. Lathrop, F. A. Potts, J. J. Barnes, G. G. Haven, Edward Clark, Benjamin Williamson, John Kean, and F. T. Frelinghuysen.

The capital stock of the company is $18,563,200, while the value of the road and equipments is over $20,000,000. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1879, the balance net earnings was $1,371,579.64.

The stations upon this road within Somerset and Hunterdon Counties are Bound Brook (where connection is made with the "New York and Philadelphia New Line," and with stages for New Brunswick), Finderne, Somerville (connecting with the "South Branch Railroad," to Flemington), Raritan, North Branch, White House, Lebanon, Annandale (Clinton), High Bridge (connecting with the "High Bridge Branch," to German Valley, Chester, and Port Oram, etc.), Glen Gardner, Junction (where connection is made with the "Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad"), Asbury, and Valley. From the last-named station the road crosses the southern corner of Warren County to Phillipsburg and Easton, where the "Lehigh and Susquehanna division" of the road, with its half-dozen branches, commences.

SOUTH BRANCH RAILROAD.

This road, a branch of the "Central Railroad of New Jersey," extends from Somerville to Flemington. It was chartered in 1870, and its construction completed soon thereafter. Its length is fifteen and a half miles, and its cost was $441,868.87. Its capital stock is $438,300; its floating debt, $3568.87. O. D. Hayne and W. F. Rand are the conductors on this road; the former is a veteran in railroad service,—twenty-six years "on the rail," and mostly in the employ of the Central.

The stations on this line are Somerville (connecting with the main line, east and west), Ricefield, Flaggtown, Neshanic, Three Bridges, and Flemington,—all within Somerset and Hunterdon Counties.

THE HIGH BRIDGE RAILROAD.

In 1873 a charter was procured for the construction of a railroad from High Bridge, in Hunterdon County, to Chester, in Morris County, and to connect with the New Jersey Central at the first-named point. This was afterwards consolidated with the "Longwood Valley Railroad." Work was commenced on the High Bridge road in 1874, and completed in 1876 to Port Oram, in Morris County, twenty-five and one-fourth miles. It is contemplated to extend it eastward to the Hudson River. The first president of this corporation was Lewis H. Taylor, of High Bridge. This road has short branches to Chester, four and one-half miles, and to Hackleharney Mines, one and one-fourth miles. The statistics of this road show: Cost, $972,830.03; capital stock, $850,000. This line is also operated by the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

THE DELAWARE AND BOUND BROOK RAILROAD.

THE NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE.

The history of this road is one of unusual interest. In 1867, Henry M. Hamilton, Esq., of New York, conceived the idea of building a new line of railroad from New York to Philadelphia. He removed to New Jersey for that purpose and entered on the undertaking, which only succeeded after a tremendous struggle between the popular will as it centred in him and the United Railroads of New Jersey,—a struggle which will ever be memorable in the annals of the history of this State. From the outset the new line, which crosses the southern part of Somerset County, was a very popular undertaking, and its conflict enlisted general sympathy. Mr. Hamilton began with the Attleborough Railroad Company, a corporation chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, April 2, 1860, its charter being renewed March 24, 1868. It was authorized to build a railroad from Philadelphia to the Delaware River above Trenton. In order to be able to withstand the opposition of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, which, with every resource of money and influence, he was well aware would throw its whole power against every step of his advance, he proceeded to procure amendments to the charter of the Attleborough Railroad Company from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, authorizing the increase of its capital, so that it could hold sufficient to build the whole road from Philadelphia to New York, empowering it also to purchase the stock of railroad corporations in New Jersey. Thus authorized, he procured the purchase of controlling interests in the Yardleyville Bridge Company, the Millstone and Trenton Railroad Company (a body corporate of the State of New Jersey under an act approved April 3, 1867), the Peapack and Plainfield Railroad Company (under acts approved March 30, 1855, and March 11, 1864), the Elizabeth and New Providence Railroad Company (under act approved March 22, 1867), and afterwards the Narrow Gauge Railway Company (under act approved March 22, 1871), these all being corporate bodies existing under legal charters in the State of New Jersey, with full powers to build their respective roads, and so situated as to connect and form, when built, a continuous line from New York, with the Attleborough Company, to Philadelphia.

Another thing was necessary besides filling up the links in the chain from New York to Philadelphia, and that was the protection of the stock of this new

enterprise from being bought up by the opposition or controlled in any way in its interest. To this end, he had the Attleborough Railroad Company made the parent company, with its name changed by law to "The National Railway Company," and, pursuant to authority granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, he had its stock arranged into two classes, common and preferred, each being equal in amount and having equal privileges, except that the preferred stock was entitled to receive ten per cent. dividends out of the net earnings of the road before the common stock could receive anything. He also had authority granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to place the common stock in trust,—that is, to transfer the power to vote it to a trustee by a deed of trust,—the conditions of the trust being such that no vote could be cast on it in the interest of the Camden and Amboy or any other opposition company. This would put forever safely out of the reach of the control of anybody hostile to the interests of the new company one-half of its entire voting stock. The other half—the preferred—could be sold to any purchaser without risk to the control. It could only be obtained at its par value in cash, and its proceeds could be used only towards the building of the road. The equitable interest or money value of the common stock was not conveyed to the trustee, being reserved for the benefit of the company. This common stock was used in buying up the control of the New Jersey corporations which were needed to make the line from the Delaware River to New York, it having been exchanged for their stock. This had a twofold result: it completed the line, and it was made full-paid by the exchange, so that it could be placed in trust. The deed of trust provided that any attempt to vote it in the interest of any competing line should be void, and the holder of a single share of it was given full, real, and equitable power to enforce this provision as completely as if he were a party to the contract.

The purpose of this provision was not clearly seen at the time, even by the members of the legal profession generally in New Jersey, it being the first time it was ever introduced for the protection of a railroad company. Mr. Hamilton had worked out this application of the principle himself, after having exhausted all the possibilities of protection otherwise. He had consulted able lawyers, among them Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, of the Columbia Law School of New York, as to the possibility of an irrevocable proxy, and whatever other forms of protection against outside control could be suggested; and this plan was finally approved, and adopted as the only one reliable and satisfactory. It was made the occasion of a great cry of fraud, and much odium against Mr. Hamilton was raised in consequence of its misapprehension, it being made to appear to the public as a very great bug-bear. It was in reality the key to the whole position, and was so essential as a means of protection that but for it the enterprise could never have been carried through. This arrangement has been copied by other corporations since, notably the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Company, which has used it for the same purpose,—to protect itself from the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The National Railway Company still lacked the power to execute a single mortgage on the whole line from Philadelphia to New York, and capitalists required that legislative authority to do this should be secured as a condition precedent to their putting in the money to build the road. A bill was therefore introduced into the Legislature of New Jersey in 1870 supplementary to the charter of the Millstone and Trenton Railroad Company, authorizing that company to consolidate with the National Railway Company, so as to give the required mortgage on the whole line; but it was defeated by the powerful opposition of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company after a two months' contest in the Legislature. From 1870 to 1872 the time was spent in endeavoring to obviate the difficulty growing out of the inability to make a consolidated mortgage. At length, in the session of the Legislature for 1872, the Stanhope charter was obtained, which was approved by the Governor, March 13, 1872, having passed both branches of the Legislature without opposition, though it contained a clause providing for this necessity, this clause having escaped the notice of the agents of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, who were guarding their interests in the Legislature.

This charter, in the opinion of many of the first lawyers of New Jersey and other States,—among them Hon. Cortlandt Parker, Attorney-General Robert Gilchrist, Judge William Strong of the United States Supreme Court, all of whom gave written opinions, together with Hon. Charles Gibbons and Messrs. Bullitt and Dixon of Philadelphia,—contained the necessary power to unite in one corporation all the franchises under which the new line was to be constructed, rendering them competent to execute a consolidated mortgage and to build and operate the road. The different New Jersey corporations were therefore merged into the Stanhope Railroad Company, and that company leased to the National Railway Company so much of the united franchises as was necessary to extend it to Jersey City and make one mortgage on the whole line.

Such eminent counsel having approved the indenture as competent for the purpose, capitalists willingly engaged to furnish the funds for building the road. Contracts for construction were let; the grading of the road-bed was vigorously commenced along the whole line, and a considerable portion of the earthwork and masonry done in a short time.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which had then leased the works of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, applied to the courts for an injunction restraining this new and competing line from

completing their work. Judge Sharswood, before whom it came, notified counsel of the National Railway Company, after argument on both sides, that he intended to deny the injunction, suggesting, however, that it would expedite a decision in the Supreme Court if the company would accept an injunction *pro forma*,—*i.e.*, for the sake of form,—and thus be able to carry it up themselves, so as to secure a final decision at once. They accepted the injunction, and it was granted. While these proceedings were pending, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company applied to the Court of Chancery of New Jersey for an injunction against the National Railway Company in this State, on the ground of their still possessing the monopoly of all carrying between New York and Philadelphia.

At the original incorporation of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company it had been secured the monopoly of all transportation between New York and Philadelphia. The legislative enactment of March 2, 1832, by which this was accomplished, provides "that it shall not be lawful at any time during the charter of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to construct any other railroad in New Jersey, *without its consent*, which shall be intended or used for the transportation of passengers or merchandise between the cities of New York and Philadelphia, *or to compete in business* with the Camden and Amboy Railroad."

This monopoly was complete, and in time made the Camden and Amboy overpowering in the State, and so strong as to be felt in the framing of the laws, in the choosing of the Governors and members of the Legislature, and even of the judges of the courts. This had at length become intolerable to such a degree that every effort had been made to shake off its tyranny, but in vain.* Henry C. Carey, the distinguished political economist of Philadelphia in those days, who had done his utmost to curb the power of the monopoly and failed, said to Mr. Hamilton regarding his enterprise, "Young man, that is a noble thing to do; but let me tell you that, however well you lay your plans, you will never get through. Any body of men you may gather around you will some day sell you out." It was to prevent this that Mr. Hamilton first began his search after a means of protection, which search ended in his deed of trust.

As a means of ending this monopoly, however, a way was found in 1854 for securing a compact between the Legislature of New Jersey and the joint companies, whereby those exclusive privileges were to cease in 1869, and it was then enacted that no such claim should ever be made after that date. The legislative act respecting this compact provided "that after the first day of January, 1869, *it shall be lawful, without the consent* of the Camden and Amboy and Delaware and Raritan Companies, to construct any railroad or railroads in this State for the transportation of passengers and merchandise between New York and Philadelphia, *or to compete in business* with the railroads of the joint companies"; and this act the joint companies formally accepted, April 17, 1854, having received in return certain advantages for which they were willing to relinquish the monopoly.

Nevertheless, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as the successors of the joint companies, claimed before the chancellor that until the Legislature should in express words authorize a new company to compete with the joint companies, it had exclusive right of transportation between New York and Philadelphia. The National Railway Company was defended by some of the ablest legal counsel in the State,—Judge Robert S. Green, of Elizabeth, Hon. Cortlandt Parker, Hon. Robert Gilchrist, then attorney-general of the State, and Judge J. G. Shipman,—who showed the clear right of the new company to compete; yet Vice-Chancellor Amzi Dodd, before whom the application for an injunction came, granted it, Jan. 14, 1873.

This decision practically ended the contest in the courts and left the new company powerless to proceed, but it aroused public indignation and organized a sentiment of opposition to the monopoly which grew in strength and boldness until it culminated in a free railroad law.

When the Legislature of 1873 convened, it was found that the Lower House was largely in favor of a competing railroad, and of granting the National Railroad Company whatever legislation might be necessary to give it undoubted right to build a new railroad between the two great cities of the continent. The Senate was nearly equally divided, with the spirit of monopoly in the preponderance. The friends of the National Railway Company, finding special legislation impossible in face of the opposition in the Senate, drafted a general railroad law and secured its passage. Immediately upon its approval, April 2, 1873, the New York and Philadelphia Railroad Company was organized under its provisions, and began anew the effort to carry forward its work. But it was found that capital, which was willing to embark in the enterprise under a special charter, hesitated to take the risks under an untried general law. The panic of 1873 soon followed, and the company, discouraged by the difficulties still surrounding it, embarrassed by the expense of the long fight it had sustained, and depressed by the effect of the panic, sold its rights, property, and franchises, in May, 1874, to the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company, a new corporation organized in the same general interest, for the same purposes, to build over the same ground, and including several of the same men. Most of these men were Philadelphia capitalists and connected with the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who were backed by that corporation. The other obstacles having all been removed, the work

* A more full account of this monopoly and its power may be found n the *North American Review* of April, 1867.

was rapidly completed, and in May, 1876, the road was opened for travel in time for the Centennial Exposition of that year.

It is equipped and operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, upon a lease of nine hundred and ninety years from May 1, 1879, at an annual rental of the amount of interest on its bonded and floating debt, and a dividend on its capital stock at the rate of six per cent. per annum for the first two years, of seven per cent. per annum for the next two years, and of eight per cent. per annum thereafter.

To Mr. Hamilton is due the credit of this whole undertaking, as it was by his enterprise it was projected, by his foresight it was protected, by his skill it was directed, and by his unflinching perseverance it was carried through and the courage of its friends rallied again and again after repeated defeats. To him, indeed, is due the passage of the free railroad law of New Jersey, and the liberation of the State from the curse of special legislation, and from monopoly rule to a large extent. Besides the legal gentlemen already mentioned,—to wit, Judge Green, Hon. Cortlandt Parker, Attorney-General Gilchrist, Judge Shipman, Judge Strong, Hon. Charles Gibbons, Messrs. Bullitt and Dixon,—a number of other gentlemen associated with him deserve honorable mention, a few only of whom can be even named. Among them are Hon. William M. Meredith, of Philadelphia; Algernon S. Cadwallader, of Yardleyville, Pa.; Samuel K. Wilson and Alfred S. Livingston, of Trenton; Henry Lewis, Jacob Riegel, and James Gowan, Esq., of Philadelphia,—all of whom stood manfully by when the storm of obloquy was overwhelming and the obstacles apparently insurmountable. Edward C. Knight, Esq., the president of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company, and his associates of that corporation, are deserving of great credit for their success and the character of the work they have achieved, which is surpassed by no other of the kind in the world, and is an honor to any body of men.

This road, popularly known as the "Bound Brook" or "Air Line" Railroad, has a double track, is well built, and is finely outfitted in rolling stock. It extends from Philadelphia to Bound Brook, N. J., where it intersects with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, continuing thence to New York City. The cost of the road and equipments was $3,138,056.64; capital stock paid in, $1,584,400; bonded debt, $1,500,000; floating debt, $299,600. Its receipts for 1879 were $310,469.31, and expenditures for the same year were $167,213.83. E. C. Knight is the present officiating president.

The stations of this line within Somerset County are Bound Brook, Weston, Hamilton, Van Aken, Harlingen, Skillman, and Stoutsburg.

UNITED NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY.

This corporation embraces quite a network of railroads in this State, as also the Delaware and Raritan Canal. It includes the Camden and Amboy Railroad, with its many branches and connections, also the "Millstone and New Brunswick," the "Belvidere Delaware," and the "Flemington" Railroads, all except the first named being wholly or in part within the counties of Hunterdon and Somerset.

At the beginning of the year 1867, Hamilton Fish and Ashbel Welch, with others, effected the consolidation of the New Jersey Railroad Company with the "joint companies." This consolidation was in the form of a contract, drawn up by Joseph P. Bradley, the counsel of the joint companies, and was validated by act of the Legislature approved Feb. 27, 1867. Although these roads were now operated by a joint board, the combination was at first rather that of an association or partnership of the several roads concerned than as a unit; but in 1872 (March 14th), by an act of the Legislature, they were merged into one corporation, henceforward known as the "United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company." The Pennsylvania Railroad Company subsequently took possession of the roads under their lease, although the stock remained in the hands of the united companies. John A. Anderson, of Lambertville, who had been assistant superintendent of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, became superintendent of what has since been known as the "Belvidere Delaware Division of the United Railroads of New Jersey." This position he still holds.

The "Belvidere Delaware Railroad" was completed to Lambertville in 1850, to Milford in February, 1853, and finished in 1854. It was leased to the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, Feb. 15, 1876, and assigned to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company March 7th of the same year. It has a length of sixty-eight miles, and extends from Trenton, N. J., to Manunka Chunk, N. J., where it intersects the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. It is laid upon the east bank of the Delaware River, whose windings it follows, and gives the western part of Hunterdon County railroad communication from its southern to its northern boundary. Its capital stock, paid in, is $994,050, its bonded debt is $3,444,500, and its floating debt (being special bonds) is $156,081.77. The cost of the road and equipments has been $4,246,638.92. The receipts from all sources for the year 1879 were $718,152.31, and the expenditures for the same time $454,900.11, leaving as net earnings $263,252.20. Ashbel Welch is its president, and Hugh B. Ely secretary and treasurer.

THE FLEMINGTON RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

which is a part of the railway chain above mentioned as now operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was constructed in 1854. It runs from Flemington, in a southwest direction, to Lambertville, twelve miles, where it connects with the Belvidere Delaware Railroad both north and south. This line

is wholly within Hunterdon County. Its receipts for 1879 were $10,593.08, and expenses $17,575.45.

Ashbel Welch, of Lambertville, is president, and Hugh B. Ely treasurer and secretary. The cost of the road and equipments was $290,653.87; capital stock paid in, $150,000; bonded debt, $250,000.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company and the Flemington Railroad and Transportation Company still have their own officers and boards of directors, though those officers and directors have no control of the *working* of these roads. They have cognizance of all things that have not passed under the lease,—for example, making loans secured by mortgage, and agreements of a permanent character.

THE EASTON AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANY.

This road extends from the middle of the Delaware River, at Phillipsburg, eastward across Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, to Perth Amboy, a distance of sixty miles, and is popularly known as the "Packer Road," Mr. Asa Packer having been from the first largely interested in it.* It was leased, and is now operated, by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, at an annual rental of the cost of maintenance, taxes, and interest on its securities.

Capital stock paid in, $5,000,000; bonded debt, $5,000,000; floating debt, $387,413.78; cost of the road and appendages, etc., $9,412,651.63. The receipts and expenses of the Easton and Amboy Railroad are not kept separately by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and the exact figures cannot be given, but the following is an estimate for 1879: Income from passengers, $22,460.99; from freight, $290,140.88; from coal, $665,902.34; total, $978,504.21. The expenditure for 1879 was $538,177.31.

Charles Hartshorne is the present (1880) secretary and treasurer of this road.

THE MERCER AND SOMERSET RAILWAY COMPANY.

This road, constructed in 1870, extended from Somerset Junction, on the line of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, to East Millstone, in Somerset County,—a distance of twenty-two and a half miles,—where it connected with the Millstone and New Brunswick Railroad. It was leased to the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, and the lease by them assigned to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who equipped and operated the road. On account of default in payment of interest on the bonded debt, Strickland Kneass, trustee of the mortgage securing the payment of the same, caused the road, with its appurtenances and franchises, to be sold at public auction, n Trenton, Nov. 20, 1879, when it was purchased in the interest of the bondholders by G. Morris Dorrance for fifty thousand dollars. The lessees have terminated the lease and ceased operating the road. Within a year past the rails have been taken up and the route vacated.

THE MILLSTONE AND NEW BRUNSWICK RAILROAD COMPANY.

This road extends from Millstone, in Somerset County, eastward six and three-fourths miles, to New Brunswick, in Middlesex. It was subsequently leased to the New Jersey Railroad Company, and ultimately passed (1871) into the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at an annual rental of six per cent., by which corporation it was equipped and is now operated. A. L. Dennis is president. Cost of the road and equipments, $113,404.42; receipts for 1879, $6802.57; expenditures, $9824.71; paid in dividends during the year, in cash, $2865.

THE WEST LINE RAILROAD

was surveyed about 1868, and opened for travel a few years later. It runs from Bernardsville, Somerset Co., through the townships of Passaic in Morris and New Providence in Union County, to Summit, where it connects with the Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

ROCKY HILL RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

This road extends from Rocky Hill to Monmouth Junction, Middlesex Co., a distance of six and one-half miles. Capital stock, paid in, $45,995; cost of road and equipments, $45,005.74. D. H. Mount is president. It is leased to the "United Railroad and Canal Companies," at an annual rental of six per cent. on the capital stock held by individual stockholders. Income for 1879, $3410.52; expenditures, $11,384.52.

* It is to a Somerset County man, William H. Gatzmer, that New Jersey is largely indebted for the successful issue of this undertaking. His connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad commenced in 1853, and as one of its first directors (he continued until 1880), and later as consulting manager, he was instrumental in enabling Judge Packer to secure and retain for many years the majority of the whole capital stock of the company, which gave him the controlling management of the road.

CHAPTER X.

HUNTERDON AND SOMERSET COUNTIES IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The Patriotism of the People of Hunterdon and Somerset—The First Volunteers, Three Months' Men—Lambertville the First to Respond to the Governor's Call for Troops—Services in the Field of the New Jersey Brigade—Roster of the Companies from Hunterdon County.

THE part taken by the counties of Hunterdon and Somerset in the war which was waged from 1861 to 1865 for the suppression of rebellion and the preservation of the Union, was most honorable and patriotic. At the receipt of the intelligence of the attack on Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, there were seen in these counties the same demonstrations of loyalty to the Union and of determination to crush out treason at every hazard, the same patriotic meetings and flag-raisings, the same disposition of young men to volunteer and of old men to encourage and aid them in doing so, as were found everywhere in the other

counties of the patriotic State of New Jersey. And when the Union armies melted away in the fervent heat of battle, and call after call was made for men to take the places of those who had fallen, there was shown here the same determination to stand by the government at whatever cost; and the people and the local authorities with the same alacrity voted the moneys which were called for to accomplish the desired end.

From the time when the President's first call for men was made until the time when the death of the great Rebellion made further calls unnecessary, the men of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties responded to each appeal with a patriotic devotion not excelled in any part of the State or of the Union. The names of these soldiers are found on the rolls of a large number of regiments of this and other States; and such of those regiments as were most noticeable for the number of Hunterdon and Somerset County men serving in their ranks are especially mentioned in the following pages, in historical sketches of their organization and services in the great war for the Union.

THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS.—THREE MONTHS' MEN.

On the 15th of April,—two days after the fall of Fort Sumter,—President Lincoln issued his first call for troops, the number required being seventy-five thousand, of which number the quota of New Jersey was four regiments, of seven hundred and eighty men each,—a total of three thousand one hundred and eighty,—to be detached from the militia of the State. On receipt of the requisition, on the 17th, Governor Charles S. Olden issued his proclamation directing all individuals or organizations willing to volunteer to report themselves within twenty days; and at the same time orders were issued to the four generals of division for each to detail one full regiment for the service, and immediately to proceed to the organization of the reserve militia. Under the orders, volunteers were to be accepted for three months' service; but if a sufficient number of these did not offer, the deficiency was to be made up by draft from the militia. It was not, however, found necessary to adopt the latter alternative. Volunteers aggregating more than the required number* were easily obtained, and to this force Somerset and Hunterdon Counties contributed their full proportion, Hunterdon furnishing three companies to the Third Regiment (three months) and Somerset sending a large number of men, who, however, did not form any full companies as distinctively of the county, but enlisted, according to their fancy, in various companies of the several regiments.

The first regimental offer was made by the First Regiment of the Hunterdon brigade on the day following the appearance of the Governor's proclamation.† The letter to the Governor proferring the services of this organization was as follows:

"LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., April 18, 1861.

"GOVERNOR CHARLES S. OLDEN:

"DEAR SIR,—The First Regiment of the Hunterdon Brigade, at this time numbering about two hundred men, rank and file, respectfully tender their services to the government to aid in putting down the present rebellion. We are ready to obey your command.

"V. R. MATHEWS,

"*Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment Hunterdon Brigade.*"

The troops were raised with such expedition that on the last day of April the quota of the State was complete, and the brigade was mustered into the State service and placed under command of Brig.-Gen.‡ Theodore Runyon, with Maj. Alexander V. Bonnell, of Hunterdon County, as brigade inspector. On the 1st of May, Governor Olden sent a special messenger to Gen. B. F. Butler, then in command at Annapolis, Md., requesting him to prepare to receive the New Jersey brigade. At the same time he sent another messenger to Washington to notify the Secretary of War that the State authorities of New Jersey would furnish their volunteers with the necessary arms and accoutrements, which the United States government was at that time unable to do. The Governor also telegraphed the War Department saying that the troops from this State would move forward on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of May, and asking that all possible measures might be taken to insure their efficiency and promote their comfort.

As railroad communication with Baltimore had been severed by reason of the destruction of the bridges over Gunpowder Creek and other streams, it was decided to send the New Jersey troops forward by water, by way of Annapolis, Md. They were accordingly embarked on fourteen Delaware and Raritan Canal propellers on the 3d of May, and proceeded down the Delaware and through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal and Chesapeake Bay to their destination, which was reached in the night of the 4th.

"The arrival of the brigade was at once reported to Gen. Butler, who, after some ceremony, ordered its advance to Washington, and on the 5th the First Regiment, with six companies of the Second and nine companies of the Third, started forward in two trains of cars. The first of these trains reached Washington about midnight, and the second at eight o'clock the following morning. The same evening the Fourth Regiment and the remaining company of the Third reached the capital. The four companies of the Second left at Annapolis were detailed, by order of Gen. Scott, to the service of guarding the telegraph and railroad-track between Washington and Annapolis Junction. On the 6th of May the arrival of the brigade was reported to Gen. Scott, and, no camps being provided, the troops went into such quarters as were available in Washington.

"On all sides the arrival of the troops was hailed with pleasure. Men felt that now the capital was safe. These three thousand Jerseyman, thoroughly armed and equipped,—as no regiment previously arrived had been,—could be relied on to repel all assaults. New Jersey never stood higher in the estimation of the loyal people of the country than at that juncture when she sent to the nation's defense the first full brigade of troops that reached the field."‖

* Within a few days over one hundred companies of volunteers—equal to ten thousand men—had offered their services under the Governor's proclamation, and even this number would have been greatly increased but for the prevalent belief that the quota would be filled by the brigade, already organized.—*Foster's New Jersey and the Rebellion.*

† Ibid. ‡ Commissioned April 27, 1861.

‖ Foster's New Jersey and the Rebellion.

The passage of the troops from Trenton to Annapolis and their arrival at the latter place were thus noticed by the *National Intelligencer:*

"The whole brigade, with its four pieces of artillery, arrived at Annapolis on Sunday, May 5th, in twenty-eight hours from Trenton, and proceeded direct for Washington. It is stated that the fourteen transports, with a strong convoy, Capt. F. R. Loper, made a splendid appearance steaming in two lines down the Chesapeake. They had been greeted by a great Union demonstration as they passed along the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. They are armed with the Minié musket, but are to have the Minié rifle and sword-bayonet. . . . This regiment is composed of some of the best men in the State, and in athletic appearance, as well as general soldierly deportment, is a credit to the country."

On the 9th and 10th of May the regiments of the brigade moved out from Washington to Meridian Hill, near the city, where they formed a camp which was christened "Camp Monmouth." There they remained, engaged in drill and the perfecting of their discipline, until the 23d of the same month, when, in obedience to orders received from Gen. Mansfield (commander of the forces around Washington), the Second, Third, and Fourth Regiments* moved from their camp at about midnight and took the route, by way of the Long Bridge across the Potomac, to Virginia. They reached the "Sacred Soil" at about three o'clock in the morning of the 24th, then, proceeding a short distance farther on the Alexandria road, halted, and after a brief rest and the making of the usual military dispositions commenced the construction of a strong defensive work, which, after about three weeks of severe and unintermitted labor,—performed exclusively by the men of New Jersey,—was completed, mounted with heavy guns, and appropriately named, in honor of their brigade commander, "Fort Runyon,"—a name which remained unchanged during the continuance of the war.

The position of the brigade remained substantially unchanged until the 16th of July, when a part of it was moved forward a few miles, this being part of the grand advance on Manassas, from which the most favorable results were expected, but which ended in the disgraceful defeat and rout of the Union forces at Bull Run on the 21st of July. The Jersey brigade, however, was not actively engaged in the battle of that disastrous day, being posted at several points in the rear† as part of the large reserve force commanded by Gen. Runyon. But in the positions assigned to them the several commands did their whole duty, and when the day was hopelessly lost, and the Union army came flying from the field in disorganization and panic, these Jersey regiments, standing firm, aided materially in rallying the terrified fugitives, and so staying the tide of overwhelming disaster.

On the 24th of July, three days after the Bull Run battle, the Third and Fourth Regiments (their term of service having expired) were ordered to report to Gen. Mansfield for muster out. The First and Second received the same orders on the following day, and the four regiments of three months' men were accordingly mustered out of the United States service, and returned to New Jersey, where they were most enthusiastically received by their fellow-citizens. A majority of the men afterwards enlisted in three years' regiments and did good service, while many of them gave their lives for their country on the battle-fields of Virginia and the Southwest.

Following is a list of the officers and men of the three Hunterdon County companies in the Third (three months) Regiment:

COMPANY E (LAMBERTVILLE).

The officers and enlisted men of this company were all enrolled April 25, 1861, mustered into service April 27, 1861, and mustered out, July 31, 1861.

Ashbel W. Angel, captain.
Aaron H. Slack, first lieutenant.
Isaac M. Bunnell, ensign.
Charles A. Angel, first sergeant.
Theodore F. Large, sergeant.
Thomas Hunt, sergeant.
Samuel Mustard, sergeant.
George Hunt, corporal.
William Spencer, corporal.
Henry Cafry, corporal.
Joseph Sprote, corporal.
George Yerkes, fifer.
William Lees, drummer.

Privates.

James Agin, Charles Bauman, Jacob J. Bergen, Jerome Bogart, Lewis T. Brant, Albert Burlingame, John H. Chidester, James Clark, John H. Clark, Richard S. Conover, Alexander Corrie, John Craig, Patrick Daver, Andrew I. Day, Michael Downs, William H. Egan, John Ely, Richard Ely, Thomas Flaherty, John W. Fowler, John H. Gilbert, Patrick Hammell, Jacob Hines, Daniel K. Hinson, Thomas Horn, Michael Hunt, William Hunter, Benjamin H. Joiner, John B. Jones, John H. Keisle, Smith F. Kinsey, Matthias Kirst, Peter C. Kulp, John A. Kutter, William Linburn, John Logue, James Longshore, James

* The First did not move till the following day.

† "Meanwhile, Gen. Runyon had, on the 16th, sent the First Regiment of his brigade to a point occupied by our pickets, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, three miles beyond Springfield, where they acted as a guard to a party engaged in repairing the railway. On the same day four hundred and twenty-five men of the Third Regiment were detailed as an escort to a provision-train *en route* for the main body of the army. At the same time a guard was detailed from the Fourth Regiment for another section of the railroad which it was important to hold. Another detail of one company from this regiment was then guarding the Long Bridge, and still another on duty at Arlington Mills. The remainder of the regiment was ordered to proceed to Alexandria, together with the Second (three months) Regiment. Col. Taylor, commanding the Third (three years) Regiment, was at the same time ordered to march to a point on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and during the night following the First and Second (three years) Regiments were moved forward to Vienna. On the same day the division headquarters were transferred to Alexandria, and instructions were issued to the De Kalb Regiment, which had become attached to the division, with other troops, to keep a guard at all times on the railroad from Camp Trenton, the former headquarters, to Arlington Mills. On the 17th orders were issued to all the regiments in the command to provide themselves with two days' cooked rations, and, on the 18th, Gen. Runyon formally assumed command of all the troops not on the march to the front. . . .

"The troops actually under Gen. Runyon's command at this critical and important period numbered thirteen regiments, comprising perhaps ten thousand men. Of these, the term of service of some four thousand would expire within a week, and that of one regiment within two days after his assumption of the command. His preparations, however, went regularly forward, every call upon him being promptly met. On the 21st of July—the day on which the army advanced to the attack—he forwarded the De Kalb Regiment,—a part of whom were Jerseymen,—together with the First, Second, and Third (three years) New Jersey Regiments and the First (three months) Regiment, to Centreville, in obedience to orders from Gen. McDowell. On the evening of the same day, orders being received to cease sending reinforcements, the battle having been lost, the forts were at once placed in readiness to receive the enemy should he pursue our retiring columns, and every preparation was made to retrieve, so far as possible, the misfortunes of the day."—*Foster's New Jersey and the Rebellion.*

Magie, James H. May, Patrick McNamara, James H. Moon, George Naylor, Howard O'Daniel, William O'Daniel, Charles F. Peterson, Stacy Pidcock, John R. Price, George W. Risler, John Robbins, John Savage, Thomas D. Schenck, Thomas Seery, James M. Sly, Abram E. Smith, James Stites, Charles A. Stout, Theodore C. Stryker, Daniel Scudder, disch. for disability at Roche's Springs, Va., May 29, 1861, John P. Thompson, George W. Tranger, George C. Van Camp, Joseph Warford, John Waterhouse.

COMPANY H (FLEMINGTON).

Mustered in April 27, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

George A. Allen, captain.
James Gordon, first lieutenant.
Martin Wyckoff, ensign.
George W. Forker, first sergeant.
John H. Clark, sergeant,
Peter M. Larue, sergeant.
Robert Ramsey, sergeant; pro. from corporal May 29, 1861.
Samuel B. Mann, sergeant; pro. from corporal May 25, 1861.
Lemuel Fisher, corporal.
David A. Wilson, corporal.
Andrew V. Smith, corporal; pro. from private May 25, 1861.
William H. Stryker, corporal; pro. from private May 29, 1861.
Samuel Volk, fifer.
Jonathan Hartpence, drummer.

Privates.

James O. Bellis, William R. Bellis, John Bosenbury, Joseph Bosenbury, Peter Boss, George W. Breene, Isaiah Buchanan, Asa Carkhuff, Chas. P. Case, disch. for disability May, 1861, William D. Clark, Andrew S. Connet, Asa Dalrymple, Isaac N. Danberry, Isaac Dayton, Hugh Doran, William Dorrington, Frank W. Downs, John V. D. Drost, William Dungan, George Ege, George H. Engles, William Fleming, John W. Forker, Max Franklin, Hamilton Gary, Forman V. Hartpence, George Heany, Herman Heimbold, Lemuel Hoagland, George W. Keller, Frank Kelly, Joseph D. Kinney, Henry S. Lake, John R. S. Lane, William Lare, Daniel Luther, Mahlon Martindell, Richard C. Martindell, William McGinn, James H. Melick, Charles Merriam, William T. Merrill, Horatio P. Milburn, Samuel Milburn, Joseph H. Pettit, Joseph R. Potts, Ranslear D. Runkle, John F. Schenck, Jr., Theodore R. Servis, Wesley Servis, Isaac P. C. Shemela, Levi Snyder, William H. Snyder, Henry Stothoff, Benjamin Stradling, John Sullivan, John W. Thomas, Augustus Thompson, Henry R. Van Doren, Jacob W. Van Fleet, Jacob R. Weart, Samuel Woodruff, John S. Yard, William Yard.

COMPANY I (LAMBERTVILLE).

Enrolled April 27, 1861; mustered out July 31, 1861.

Simeon R. Huselton, captain.
Theophilus Stout, first lieutenant.
William W. Abbott, ensign.
Theodore H. Field, first sergeant.
Anderson Slack, sergeant.
George W. Day, sergeant.
Charles Kitchen, sergeant.
Asa Price, corporal.
Preston B. Goodfellow, corporal.
Joseph Taylor, corporal.
Oliver Case, corporal.
Nathaniel Shuttuck, fifer.
Jacob A. Errickson, drummer.

Privates.

Charles A. Abbott, Charles Akers, Gershom A. Akers, Augustus Bodine, Joseph Briese, William Bunker, Jeremiah B. Carroll, William J. Carroll, John Clary, Christopher S. Conway, John Coulton, William M. Craft, Timothy Courley, John O. Daniel, William F. De Hart, Ralph Dilts, William F. Dilts, Benjamin F. Dollas, disch. for disability May 29, 1861, Ephraim Ellison, George Enganoch, Richard Garmo, Samuel Goodfellow, Charles H. Green, Eldridge Green, Peter Halpin, William Henderson, Andrew Henry, Henry B. Kitchen, Lewis L. Landis, Joseph Larrason, Michael Madigan, Charles Mann, Thomas McDermott, Thomas McDonald, Pierson C. McFerren, Samuel McGarr, James McRae, William Murphy, John Myers, James M. Naylor, John N. C. Nelson, Joseph Nelson, John B. Orner, discharged on account of disability May 29, 1861, John R. Pitman, Albert J. Reading, Peter P. Rink, William Robbins, Franz Reiley, Daniel Saylor, Augustus Sheppard, Hiram Sibbett, Paul Simhold, Calvin Sisson, George W. Skillman, William R. Skinner, Eluathan Stephenson, William W. Ten Eyck, Frederick G. Thomas, Godliep Wail, Charles Weaner, James H. Welch, missing, and *not* mustered out with company (Adjutant-General's Report); Spencer Williams, Giles Wright, James Wristband.*

CHAPTER XI.

THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

The Governor calls for Three Regiments for Three Years' Service—The First, Second, and Third Regiments take the Field—Officers and Movements of the Third Infantry—At the Battle of Gaines' Mill—Heavy Losses—Gen. Taylor Wounded—Crampton's Gap—Campaign of Chancellorsville—Battles of the Wilderness—Its Last Fight, at Cold Harbor—Regiment Mustered Out and Disbanded—Sketch of Brig.-Gen. George W. Taylor—Roster of Officers and Men from Somerset County.

It has already been mentioned that in response to Governor Olden's proclamation of the 17th of April, 1861, calling for troops, nearly ten thousand men responded, of which number only four regiments (three months' men) could be accepted. Of the large number which remained, many, being anxious to enter the service, proceeded to New York, Philadelphia, and other points outside the limits of New Jersey, and enlisted in regiments of other States. Of the large number who enlisted in this manner—estimated by the adjutant-general at five thousand men from the entire State of New Jersey—no record can be given.

But it was not long before it became apparent to the authorities at Washington that it would be necessary to call into the field a much larger number of regiments, to be made up of men enlisted for a longer term of service, and the President thereupon issued a call for thirty-nine additional regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, to be enlisted for three years or during the continuance of the war. Under this call the quota of New Jersey was placed at three full regiments, and a requisition for these was received by Governor Olden on the 17th of May. No difficulty was found in furnishing them,† for a sufficient number of companies had been already raised and organized, and were anxiously waiting to be mustered into the service. From these companies there were

* No list of Somerset County three months' men can be given, for the reason that no whole companies were formed in that county. As its volunteers under this call enlisted in companies formed in other counties, it is impracticable to select the names of Somerset County men from others borne on the rolls of those companies.

† On the 18th of May, the day following the receipt of the requisition Governor Olden wrote to the War Office as follows:

"HON. SIMON CAMERON, SECRETARY OF WAR:

"DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 16th inst. inclosing plan of organization of the volunteers for three years or during the war, and assigning three regiments to this State.

"The three regiments are now ready, and only await orders to the mustering officer, Maj. Laidley, who is now here awaiting orders, to be mustered into the service. I have not called out more than three regiments, because I have not been authorized to do so by you; but if the occasion required their services, *this State would willingly furnish twice as many regiments to serve during the war.* . . . "

organized without delay the First, Second, and Third (three years) Regiments, which were mustered into the United States service for that term, being uniformed, equipped, and furnished with camp and garrison equipage by the State of New Jersey, but armed by the general government. The three regiments left Trenton on the 28th of June,* and were reported to Gen. Scott, at Washington, on the following day.

The Third Regiment was mustered under the following-named field-officers: Colonel, George W. Taylor; lieutenant-colonel, Henry W. Brown; major, Mark W. Collett; adjutant, Robert T. Dunham; quartermaster, Francis Sayre; surgeon, Lorenzo Lewis Cox. The commissioned officers of the Somerset County company† (G) of this regiment were: Captain, Peter F. Rogers; first lieutenant, Richard D. Cook; second lieutenant, Arthur H. Hardcastle.

Soon after its arrival in Washington, the Third Regiment, as well as the first and second three years' regiments, was ordered across the Potomac and assigned to duty in the Jersey brigade, under command of Gen. Runyon. A few days before the commencement of the first advance towards Manassas, but after the movement had been determined on, the Third was ordered forward to perform the duty of guarding and repairing the railroad‡ to Fairfax Station, at which point the regiment was stationed, as part of the reserve force, during the progress of the battle of Bull Run, therefore taking no active part in that engagement, but doing good service, nevertheless, in rallying fugitives from the field and helping to restore something like order among a part at least of the flying and panic-stricken troops which were pressing on in disorder and rout towards Washington in the evening of that disastrous day, the 21st of July. Immediately after the battle the Third was moved to the neighborhood of Alexandria, and there encamped with the other regiments of the Jersey brigade, which early in August received as its commander Brig-Gen. Philip Kearney, one of the bravest and best soldiers that ever drew a sabre, and one whom the veterans of New Jersey will ever remember with love and admiration.

The Third Regiment was first under hostile fire on the 29th of August, when, in making a reconnoissance in the vicinity of Cloud's Mills, it fell into an ambuscade of the enemy, and in the skirmish which followed lost two men killed and four wounded. A month later (September 29th) it took part in a reconnoissance in force, made by Gen. Kearney with his entire brigade, one company of Kentucky cavalry, and a light battery under command of Capt. Hexamer, the object of the expedition being to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy at Mason's Hill,—a point which he was reported to be fortifying in front of the Union lines. The object was accomplished without loss. After a summer and autumn spent in camp- and picket-duty, varied by the events above mentioned and some other minor affairs of similar nature, the Third with its brigade went into winter quarters near Alexandria.

On the 7th of March, 1862, the brigade left camp and moved forward to Burke's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, as a guard to a working-party, and on the 8th made an extended reconnoissance of the country, which developed the fact that the Confederate forces were preparing to evacuate their strong position at Manassas. Upon this, Gen. Kearney, without further orders from the division commander, pressed on with vigor, driving the scattered pickets of the enemy before him, and on the 9th reached Sangster's Station, where the Second and Third Regiments surprised a detachment of rebel cavalry, killing several and taking twelve prisoners. On the 10th the brigade occupied the abandoned position at Manassas, eight companies of the Third Regiment being the first force to enter and hoist the Union flag on the works.

On the opening of the spring campaign of 1862 the Third Regiment with its brigade, which then formed part of the First Division of the First Army Corps, moved forward to Catlett's Station, two miles from Warrenton, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, the object of the movement being to divert the attention of the Confederate commander while Gen. McClellan was moving the Army of the Potomac to Fortress Monroe and Newport News for the commencement of the movement towards Richmond by way of the Virginia Peninsula. It does not appear that Gen. Lee was greatly deceived by this movement to Catlett's, and on the 11th of April (six days after the army of McClellan had arrived in front of Yorktown) the division moved back to Alexandria, where, on the 17th, the Third with its companion regiments was embarked on steamers bound for the Peninsula to join the army. It landed at York Point, on the York River, whence, on the 5th of May (the day of the battle of Williamsburg), it was moved by steamer up the river to West Point. The brigade was then under command of Col. Taylor, Gen. Kearney having been advanced to the command of the division.

At West Point, during the night and day following the disembarkation of the troops, a brisk skirmish amounting almost to a battle was fought with the Fifth Alabama and other Confederate regiments, but the Third New Jersey, being held in reserve, sustained

* Foster, p. 65.

† This was the first *company* which Somerset County sent to the field, though a considerable number of men from the county had previously volunteered in other organizations.

‡ Following is a copy of the order:

"HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, July 16th.

"*Special Order No.* 2.

"Col. Taylor, of the Third Regiment of three years' New Jersey volunteers, will proceed with all practicable dispatch, in light marching order, up the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to a point occupied by our pickets, about three miles beyond Springfield, or thereabouts, and report to the railroad manager there for duty.

"By order of Brig.-Gen. Theo. Runyon."

no loss. On the 15th the First Division joined the main body of the Army of the Potomac at White House, and marched thence with the grand column to the Chickahominy River.

In the fighting which subsequently occurred along the dismal shores of that ill-omened stream, the Third Regiment took no active part until in the afternoon of the 27th of June, it was moved with its brigade from the camp on the south side of the Chickahominy across that river to its north bank, and there plunged into the fire and carnage of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

"The brigade was at once formed into two lines, the Third and Fourth Regiments in front, and the First and Second in the second line, and in this order advanced to the brow of a hill in front, where the Third Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Brown, was ordered into the woods to relieve Newton's brigade, which was sorely pressed by the enemy. At this point the woods, some four hundred yards in front of our line of battle, swarmed with rebels, who fought with the greatest desperation and ferocity, handling their artillery especially in the most effective manner, and doing fearful execution in our ranks. The gallant Third, however, bravely stood its ground, opening a galling fire on the enemy and remaining in the woods until the close of the action.*

"About half an hour after reaching the field the First Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. McAllister, was also ordered into the woods, and took position under the eye of Gen. Porter. The volleys of musketry from the enemy were at this time terribly rapid and destructive, but officers and men alike bravely held their ground. At length, Gen. Taylor, dashing to the front, ordered a charge, and the line swept forward with a cheer, driving the rebels clear out of the woods into an open field. Here, however, the reserves of the enemy were encountered, and our men were compelled to fall back and take a new position. . . . On either side of the open field the enemy's artillery was placed, having a perfect range of our forces. But, with all the odds of position and numbers against them, the Jersey Blues fought steadily on until nightfall, their ranks terribly thinned, indeed, but the survivors still bravely keeping heart. Three times the enemy were driven from the woods, but as often returned, reinforced, to renew the contest. . . . Three several times Gen. Taylor sent his aids through a fearful fire to procure from some commander necessary orders and support, but none could be found, and so, abandoned, he was compelled to fight a force outnumbering him six to one as long as the most obstinate courage could hold out. It was no wonder, under these circumstances, that the heroic brigade, the flower of the division, representing three thousand New Jersey households, where women wrestled in prayer through all those bitter days of blundering and disaster, was almost obliterated; that, out of the two thousand eight hundred stout-hearted men who marched afield early in the afternoon, but nine hundred and sixty-five, wearied, scarred, and dark with the grime of battle, answered to their names in the solemn midnight when the morning's camp was reached."†

The loss of the Third Regiment in the battle of Gaines' Mill was one hundred and seventy killed and wounded, and forty-five missing.

At eleven o'clock in the night succeeding the battle the New Jersey regiments recrossed to the south side of the Chickahominy, and remained quietly there in the woods until midnight of the 28th, when they moved silently out, taking the road to Savage Station and thence to White Oak Swamp, on the retreat to the James River. A brisk engagement took place near the crossing of White Oak Creek, but the Third did not take part in it, though it occupied a position of peril between the batteries of the contending forces, where the shells of both passed over the men as they lay on the ground for comparative security. From this point the brigade moved on by way of Malvern Hill (passing that position on the 1st of July, but taking no part in the bloody battle of that day) to Harrison's Landing, which it reached in the morning of the 2d, in the midst of a drenching rain, and encamped in a wheat-field of several hundred acres in extent.

The regiment remained in the vicinity of the Landing for about six weeks, at the end of which time it marched with the army down the Peninsula, and was transported thence by steamer up the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River to Alexandria, where it arrived on the 24th, and was moved from that place to Cloud's Mills on its way to reinforce the army of Gen. Pope, who was in the neighborhood of Manassas and sorely pressed by the Confederates under Stonewall Jackson. On the 27th it moved forward by rail from Cloud's Mills to Bull Run bridge, and from there marched to the old battle-field, where it became engaged with the enemy's infantry and fought bravely for more than an hour, sustaining severe loss from the musketry- and artillery-fire. It was at last compelled to give way before the overwhelming force of the Confederates, but retreated in good order to Fairfax Station and thence to Cloud's Mills, which latter point was reached at noon on the 28th. In the engagement at Bull Run, Gen. Taylor was severely wounded in the leg, and died at Alexandria on the 1st of September from the effects of amputation.

After defeating Pope's army in Virginia the Confederate forces moved rapidly to the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry and other points, and crossed into Maryland. The Union army pursued, and overtook them at South Mountain, where a severe battle was fought on the 14th of September. In that battle the First Jersey Brigade (then under command of Col. Torbert) was engaged at the point known as Crampton's Gap, and fought with its usual gallantry, the Third Regiment sustaining a loss of thirty-one in killed and wounded. In the great battle of Antietam, which occurred three days later, the brigade stood in

* The following, having reference to the service performed by the Third Regiment at Gaines' Mill, is from the report of the battle, by Brig.-Gen. George W. Taylor:

"The battle, begun the day previous, had been renewed near Gaines' Farm, where we arrived about four o'clock P.M. I immediately formed my brigade in two lines, the Third and Fourth Regiments in front and the First and Second Regiments in the second line. My line was scarcely formed when the Third Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Brown, was ordered to advance into the woods, where a fierce combat was raging. Col. Brown immediately formed his regiment in line of battle, led it into the woods, and began a rapid fire upon the enemy. As this was the first of my regiments engaged, I will complete my report of it by saying that they continued the fight in the woods until the close of the action. They were all this time under a galling fire, often of a cross-fire, but maintained their ground until near sunset, when the whole line fell back. They had at this time expended (a large majority of the men) their last cartridge,—sixty rounds to the man. It is but justice to say that this regiment bore itself most heroically throughout the entire action. Their conduct was all that could be desired. With their comrades falling around, they stood up like a wall of iron, losing over one-third of their number, and gave not an inch of ground until their ammunition was expended and the retrograde movement became general. They were under this fire one hour and a half."

† Foster's "New Jersey and the Rebellion."

position for forty-two hours, and during six hours of that time was under a very severe artillery-fire, but was not ordered into action. After the battle it remained in Maryland for more than two weeks, and finally, on the 2d of October, crossed the Potomac at Berlin, and after a number of tedious movements in Virginia reached Stafford Court-house on the 18th, and remained there in camp until Gen. Burnside ordered the forward movement against Fredericksburg.

In that movement the brigade marched from its camp to the Rappahannock, which it reached on the 11th of December, and crossed to the south shore at daylight on the following morning. It remained at rest until two o'clock in the afternoon, when it advanced rapidly across a plateau under a heavy fire of artillery until it reached the shelter of a ravine through which flow the waters of Deep Run, and in this ravine it remained until the morning of the 13th. It was not until three o'clock in the afternoon that the brigade was ordered forward into the fight, and then the Third Regiment, being in the second line, did not become engaged, and its loss in the battle was only two, wounded by shells. The loss of the brigade was one hundred and seventy-two, killed, wounded, and missing. After the battle the army recrossed to the north side of the river, and the First New Jersey Brigade went into winter quarters near White Oak church.

In the movement across the Rappahannock in the spring of 1863 known as the campaign of Chancellorsville, the First Brigade, then commanded by Col. Brown in place of Col. Torbert, who was sick, crossed the river with the Sixth Corps at "Franklin's Crossing," below Fredericksburg, on the 29th of April, but remained occupying the old rifle-pits and with strong pickets posted until the morning of the 3d of May, when it was put in motion, and, moving up the river through Fredericksburg, about three miles on the road to Chancellorsville, came to Salem Church, where the enemy was found in strong force and advantageously posted in thick woods, with earthworks on both sides of the road. The brigade advanced and attacked this position, and the battle raged with great fury until night, the enemy being driven a short distance with severe loss until he occupied another line of rifle-pits. The loss of the Jersey brigade was heavy, but its reputation for bravery was fully sustained. The loss of the Third Regiment was seventy-nine killed and wounded and sixteen missing. The brigade remained on the field during the following day, but was not again engaged except as a support to the batteries. In the early morning of the 5th of May it recrossed the river and marched back to its old camp-ground at White Oak Church.

Moving northward with the Army of the Potomac in pursuit of Lee, who was then marching towards Pennsylvania, the First Brigade (then in Wright's division of the Sixth Corps) crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry on the 27th of June, and reached Gettysburg on the 2d of July, its last day's march being thirty-six miles. It immediately went into position, and remained without change until the following morning, when it was advanced to the front line; but it did not become engaged, except slightly on the picket-line, where it lost eleven men wounded. In the pursuit of Lee's army it was again slightly engaged at Fairfield, Pa., and Hagerstown, Md. It crossed the Potomac on the 19th at Berlin, and on the 25th of July reached Warrenton, where it remained till the 15th of September. During the remainder of the fall it participated in a number of minor movements, and early in December encamped near Brandy Station, where it remained in winter quarters until the latter part of April, 1864.

The Third Regiment commenced its last campaign on the 4th of May, when, with the other regiments of the First Brigade, it crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, and moved southward into the labyrinths of the Virginia Wilderness. In the month which succeeded, its movements, battles, and skirmishes were too numerous to be recorded in detail. On the day following the crossing it became heavily engaged with the enemy, fighting stubbornly until its ammunition was exhausted, and losing severely. On the 6th it was again fighting, and suffered heavy loss. On the 8th, at the Po River, it took part in an assault on strong earthworks, but was compelled to retire from the overpowering numbers and impregnable position of the enemy. It was briskly engaged in skirmishing on the 9th, and at Spottsylvania, on the 10th, it again formed part of an assaulting-party which carried one of the Confederate works and took a considerable number of prisoners. Still again, at Spottsylvania, on the 12th of May, it took part in the battle, and charged the enemy's position with great bravery. At the end of eleven days from the time when it crossed the Rapidan its losses aggregated one hundred and twenty-three killed and wounded, and thirty-three missing,—an exceedingly heavy loss, considering its greatly reduced numbers at the commencement of the campaign.

In the advance beyond Spottsylvania the regiment (now but a handful of men) was engaged in heavy skirmishing along the North Anna River and at Tolopotomoy, until finally it stood on its last battle-field, at Cold Harbor, where through two days of blood and terror it fought as bravely as ever. But its term of service had expired, and on the 3d of June the First and Third New Jersey Regiments (both together numbering only three hundred and forty men) left the front and proceeded, by way of Washington, to Trenton, where they arrived on the 7th, and were soon after disbanded.*

* Those of the men whose terms, by reason of their re-enlistment, had not yet expired were transferred to the Fourth and Fifteenth Regiments, but afterwards, with those of the same class from the Second Regiment, were consolidated into the First, Second, and Third Battalions.

The following biographical sketch of Brig.-Gen. George W. Taylor, the original colonel of the Third Infantry Regiment, is taken from Foster's "New Jersey and the Rebellion":

George W. Taylor, who gave his life in defense of the country, was a native of Hunterdon Co., N. J., and early exhibited a predilection for military pursuits. Graduating, at the age of eighteen, at the celebrated military school of Col. Allen Partridge, in Connecticut, he entered the navy as a midshipman and made several cruises, subsequently, however, resigning and engaging in mercantile pursuits. But when the Mexican war broke out his military instincts were aroused, and his native patriotism incited him to raise a company of volunteers, of which he was commissioned captain, and which was offered to the government, accepted, and arrived in Mexico in time to endure some fatiguing marches and many hardships, but too late to participate in any of the battles.

Upon the outbreak of the Rebellion, in 1861, Capt. Taylor was one of the first to respond to the appeal for troops, at once engaging in the formation of companies and inciting the people of his county generally to patriotic action. This done, he made preparations to leave home, with his horse and arms, with a view of offering himself as a volunteer upon the staff of some general already in the field and at the post of danger. He was, however, deterred from this action by the unexpected—and, so far as he was personally concerned, unsolicited—offer by Governor Olden of the colonelcy of the Third Regiment, then in process of formation. Accepting without hesitation, Col. Taylor at once addressed himself to the task of reducing his new levies into a state of discipline. On the 28th of June, 1861, he accompanied them to Washington, near which place they were stationed until the 21st of July, when he assisted, with the other New Jersey regiments, in checking the disgraceful flight from Bull Run, and rendered other important service. In the following spring, upon the assignment of Gen. Kearney to the command of a division, Col. Taylor, as the senior officer of the First Brigade, became acting brigadier-general of that command, and June 10, 1862, he was promoted to that rank. He commanded the brigade during the battles of the Peninsula, displaying in them all the most indomitable courage.

Returning with the army to Alexandria, he was sent forward (August 27th) to Bull Run bridge with a view of moving up to Manassas Junction and dispersing a rebel force reported to be at that point. Upon reaching the field, however, his command found itself confronted by the entire corps of Stonewall Jackson, and, being violently assailed, was obliged to fall back with severe loss. In this movement Gen. Taylor was seriously wounded in the leg. He was removed to Alexandria, where he died, Sept. 1, 1862, from the effects of the amputation of the limb, his spirit remaining firm and undaunted to the last.

As a soldier, Gen. Taylor's prominent characteristics were courage, intelligence, and inflexible devotion to duty. As a disciplinarian, he was stern almost to harshness; and, although on this account he was for a time far from popular with the troops of his command, he soon became endeared to them. In personal manners he was haughty and reserved, seldom unbending from his lofty mood even among his intimates; but underneath all this there throbbed a nature at once passionate and noble,—a nature which scorned injustice and held unyieldingly to convictions honestly and deliberately formed. Had his life been spared he must have attained a high rank among the generals of the Union army, in which, whatever its misfortunes, courage and unselfish patriotism always commanded generous and certain applause.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE THIRD REGIMENT FROM SOMERSET COUNTY.

COMPANY G.

Peter F. Rogers, captain; com. May 29, 1861; res. Oct. 26, 1861.

John Roberts, captain; com. Nov. 8, 1861; res. Aug. 5, 1863.

Charles A. Wahl, captain; com. Aug. 6, 1863; pro. from first lieutenant Co. H; dismissed S. O. War Department Aug. 12, 1864.

Richard D. Cook, first lieutenant; com. May 29, 1861; pro. to captain Co. B Sept. 20, 1862

John L. W. Wentz, first lieutenant; com. Aug. 21, 1862; pro. to captain Co. A Sept. 29, 1863.

Washington Irvine, first lieutenant; com. Sept. 29, 1863; pro. from second lieutenant Co. D; must. out June 23, 1864.

Arthur H. Hardcastle, second lieutenant; com. June 13, 1861; res. Nov. 7, 1861.

William C. Barnard, second lieutenant; com. Dec. 16, 1861; aide-de-camp to Gen. Kearney; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Franklin H. Coles, second lieutenant; com. May 29, 1862; pro. to first lieutenant Co. A Sept. 4, 1862.

Charles A. McClung, second lieutenant; com. Sept. 15, 1862; pro. to first lieutenant Co. E Dec. 10, 1862.

John Torbert, second lieutenant; com. Feb. 19, 1863; private of Co. L, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; pro. to second lieutenant; res. Nov. 12, 1863.

Oscar H. Westlake, first sergeant; enl. May 29, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant Co. B Aug. 13, 1862.

John Miller, first sergeant; enl. May 29, 1861; pro. from sergeant Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.

John C. Wiggins, sergeant; enl. May 29, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant Co. C Nov. 8, 1861.

Richard Cassidy, sergeant; enl. June 24, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Lewis S. Fisher, sergeant; enl. May 29, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant Co. H July 2, 1862.

John T. Space, sergeant; enl. May 29, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Augustus Gootsche, sergeant; enl. May 29, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Peter T. Vanderveer, sergeant; enl. May 29, 1861; disch. for disability Nov. 28, 1862.

James Toomer, sergeant; enl. May 29, 1861; disch. for disability Sept. 9, 1863.

Theodore McCoy, sergeant; enl. May 29, 1861; killed at Crampton's Pass, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.

John S. Judd, sergeant; enl. May 29, 1861; died of wounds May 30, 1864.

David T. Runyon, corporal; enl. May 29, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Philip French, corporal; enl. May 29, 1861; must. out June 29, 1865; re-enl. Dec. 30, 1863; served in Co. C, Fifteenth Regiment, and Co. A, Third Battery.

George W. Luse, corporal; enl. May 29, 1861; not must. out with company.

Jasper Van Buskirk, corporal; enl. May 29, 1861; not must. out with company.

Cornelius Van Zandt, corporal; enl. May 29, 1861; disch. for disability Oct. 7, 1862.

Henry V. Lowe, corporal; enl. May 29, 1861; disch. for disability Oct. 31, 1862.
Jacob Crater, corporal; enl. May 29, 1861; died of wounds at Fredericksburg, Va., May 24, 1864.
Christopher Hoaglaud, corporal; enl. May 29, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864.
William Fuller, corporal; enl. May 29, 1861; died of disease Sept. 11, 1863.
George W. Himes, musician; enl. May 29, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
John Burkmeyer, musician; enl. May 29, 1861; died March 22, 1864.
Benjamin F. Shiun, wagoner; enl. May 25, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
Martin Blanchard, wagoner; enl. May 29, 1861; died of fever Sept. 22, 1862.

*Privates.**

Peter S. Alleger.
Woodhull Amerman, disch. for disability Nov. 18, 1862.
Samuel Apgar, disch. from hospital Aug. 26, 1863.
Martin Bush.
Miller G. Bell, disch. for disability Sept. 12, 1863.
Philip W. Bunn, disch. for disability May 15, 1862.
John V. Bennett, missing in action May 10, 1864; recorded at War Department as died at that date.
George C. Cummings, enl. June 24, 1861; re-enlisted; must. out June 29, 1865.
Ananias M. Conover, disch. for disability Feb. 16, 1863.
James Doyle, paroled prisoner; must. out Jan. 19, 1865.
Daniel Dickson, disch. for disability May 15, 1862.
Abraham P. Drost, disch. for disability Oct. 24, 1862.
John Duryea, disch. to join regular army Dec. 12, 1862.
John J. Deitz, killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.
Joseph Dunham, died of fever Oct. 17, 1861; buried at Alexandria, Va.
William S. Forgus, disch. for disability Oct. 29, 1862.
George Fenner, trans. to Co. C, Fifteenth Regiment; re-enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
William Fenner, enl. Jan. 25, 1864; missing in action May 10, 1864; supposed dead.
Edward Gaylord, not mustered out with company.
Smith D. Gibbons, enl. June 20, 1861; not mustered out with company.
Philip Goodheart.
Joachim Gulick.
Andrew Getherd, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps; disch. therefrom March 19, 1864.
Jacob Hauck, re-enl. Dec. 30, 1863; must. out June 29, 1865.
Thomas Hines.
Joseph Homan, re-enl. Dec. 30, 1863; must. out June 29, 1865.
James Hymer.
Valentine Holla, disch. for disability March 29, 1862.
Charles Hill, not mustered out with company.
Adam Job, killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.
Michael Kaley, died in camp March 26, 1863.
John Keiser, died of wounds Sept. 10, 1862; buried at Alexandria, Va.
Nicholas Kortzendorfer.
Frederick Kretchman.
Adam Kuhn, Jr., enl. Jan. 25, 1864; recruit; must. out June 29, 1865.
Elias C. Kulp, re-enl. Dec. 30, 1863; must. out June 29, 1865.
Lewis Kahler, disch. for disability July 16, 1862.
John Kelley, disch. for disability April 2, 1863.
William Latourette, disch. for disability Dec. 24, 1862.
Charles Leonhart, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. for disability Jan. 23, 1863.
Christopher Lynch, disch. for disability March 16, 1863.
Michael V. D. Lawrence.
Henry Ladingburg, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Augustus C. Lindsley, trans. to Signal Corps; disch. therefrom Aug. 16, 1865.
John Lederman, killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.
William Littell, died of wounds May 24, 1863.
Robert Leslie, enl. Jan. 6, 1862; not must. out with company.
Joseph McNear, killed in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
Francis McKenna, re-enl.; must. out June 29, 1865.
Benjamin Mabey, disch. for disability May 24, 1864.
Samuel Meyers, disch. to join regular army Jan. 27, 1863.
John Meyers, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. therefrom May 28, 1864.
William Norton, disch. for disability March 27, 1863.
Tunis H. Orr, disch. on account of wounds April 14, 1863.
Stephen Overton.
Michael C. O'Neil, not must. out with company.
Samuel Phillips, not must. out with company.
Rudolph P. Pashoud, disch. for disability May 16, 1862.
Thomas E. Reeder, enl. Jan. 26, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.
Louis C. Riddle.
Henry Rockafellow.
Charles Schill.
Joseph Seal.
William Skillman.
Charles Spangler, re-enl. Dec. 30, 1863; must. out June 29, 1865.
Lewis C. Scull, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. for disability Sept. 12, 1863.
Samuel D. Solomon, enl. June 25, 1861; disch. for disability Jan. 19, 1863.
William Southard, disch. for disability Nov. 4, 1861.
Peter Smith, enl. July 1, 1861; not must. out with company.
Dennis Snee, not must. out with company.
William Steinka, killed at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
John B. Templeton.
Clark D. Todd, enl. June 20, 1861; disch. for disability March 2, 1863.
John Thompson, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. therefrom May 30, 1864.
Samuel Tyler, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; trans. to Co. C, Fifteenth Regiment.
Joseph T. Walter, disch. for disability Aug. 11, 1862.
Andrew Watson, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; not must. out with company.
Frank Wheeland.
E. Augustus Wilson, must. out June 17, 1865.
John Williamson, disch. for disability May 15, 1862.
Caleb Woodruff, killed at Manassas, Va., Aug. 27, 1862.
Joseph T. Young, re-enl.; must. out June 29, 1865.
David Young, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; died of fever April 27, 1864.

* The privates all enlisted May 29, 1861, and were mustered out June 23, 1864, unless otherwise stated.

CHAPTER XII.

FIFTH AND SIXTH INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

Hunterdon County furnishes a Company for each Regiment—Officers of the Fifth and Sixth Infantry—Leave "Camp Olden"—Form a Part of the Second New Jersey Brigade—Assigned to duty as the Third Brigade, in Hooker's Division—Movements on the Potomac—Battle of Williamsburg—Fair Oaks—Losses in the Peninsula Campaign—Engaged at Bristow Station, Chantilly, etc.—Unflinching Bravery at Gettysburg—Superb Behavior at Spottsylvania Court-house—Other engagements—Muster-out—Rosters of Co. A, Fifth Infantry, and Co. H, Sixth Infantry Regiments.

THE Fifth and Sixth Regiments of New Jersey infantry contained each one company raised in Hunterdon County. As these two regiments served together in the same brigade, and as the histories of their campaigns are consequently very nearly identical, they are here given together in one narrative.

These regiments, as also the Seventh and Eighth, were raised under a requisition made by President Lincoln on the 24th of July, 1861, three days after the great disaster at Bull Run. The Fifth was mustered into the service under Col. Samuel H. Starr, the other regimental officers being: Lieutenant-colonel, Gershom Mott; major, William S. Truex; adjutant, Caldwell K. Hall; surgeon, James C. Fisher; assistant surgeon, Addison W. Woodhull; quartermaster, James F. Rusling. The regimental officers of the Sixth were: Colonel, James T. Hatfield; lieutenant-colonel, Simpson R. Stroud; major, John P. Van Leer; adjutant, Leonard J. Gordon; quartermaster, Joseph Woodward; surgeon, John Wiley; assistant surgeon, Redford Sharpe. The commissioned officers of A company of the Fifth were: Captain, Ashbel W. Angel; first lieutenant, Charles A. Angel; second

lieutenant, Theodore P. Large. Those of H company of the Sixth (also from Hunterdon) were: Captain, James Bird; first lieutenant, Samuel G. Stockton; second lieutenant, Jonas F. Hull. Both these companies were raised at Lambertville, Hunterdon Co.

The Fifth Regiment left Camp Olden on the 29th of August, and reported for duty in Washington on the following day. The Sixth left Camp Olden September 10th, and reported in Washington on the 11th. The Seventh and Eighth Regiments left the State on the 19th of September and 1st of October, respectively, and the four regiments were brigaded together as the Second Brigade of New Jersey troops, under Col. Starr, of the Fifth, as brigade commander. The first camp was made at Meridian Hill, near Washington.

About the 1st of December the brigade was moved to Budd's Ferry, Md.,—a point about forty-five miles below Washington,—and there assigned to duty as the Third Brigade of the division of Gen. Hooker. This division lay at that time encamped at various points extending from Mattawoman Creek to Liverpool Point, on the Potomac. On the south side of that river, opposite the position of Hooker's division, were formidable Confederate batteries at Shipping Point, Cockpit Point, and Evansport, these having been erected for the purpose of closing the navigation of the river. But the evacuation of Manassas by the rebels made it inexpedient for them to hold these batteries, and they were accordingly abandoned about the 8th of March. Upon this fact becoming known, a detachment of five hundred men of the Fifth Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Mott, crossed the river under orders from Gen. Hooker to seize and occupy the position which the Confederates had evacuated. This was the first important duty performed by the men of this brigade. The detachment temporarily occupied the position, capturing four pieces of artillery and a large amount of stores, which had been abandoned by the enemy in his hasty retirement.

After this expedition the brigade remained quietly encamped until the first week in April, when, with the division, it was transferred to the York River, Virginia, and landed near the mouth of Cheeseman's Creek, where it was placed under command of Brig.-Gen. F. E. Patterson, the division being incorporated with the Army of the Potomac and destined to take part in all the important movements of that army in its Peninsular campaign against Richmond. Its first position was in front of the strong works of the enemy at Yorktown.

Early in the morning of Sunday, May 4th, it was found that the Confederate line stretching southward from Yorktown to the mouth of Warwick River had been abandoned, and thereupon the Union army was put in motion in pursuit of the enemy, who was retreating towards Richmond. The Second New Jersey Brigade entered Yorktown, and at about two o'clock moved out from that place on the Williamsburg road. Its bivouac for the night was in a swamp about seven miles beyond Yorktown. At two o'clock in the morning of the 5th it moved out from this bivouac, and struggled on through darkness and mud and pouring rain towards its first battle-field,—that of Williamsburg. At that place the Confederates lay in heavy force and very strongly posted, their main work, Fort Magruder, commanding the road and a broad "slashing" on either side of it, with a line of about twenty strong redoubts stretching away from the fort in both directions entirely across the Peninsula from river to river. Arriving in front of this apparently impregnable position at about half-past seven o'clock in the morning, the undaunted Hooker at once moved to the attack. Two batteries, Bramhall's and Eakin's, were advanced on the right of the road, with the Fifth New Jersey Regiment to support them. The Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments were formed in line on the left of the road and ordered forward.

"Steadily advancing through the underbrush, the gallant regiments soon came upon the enemy's forces, and at once opened a vigorous fire. Here, for three hours, the conflict raged with desperate fury. Commanding the ground at every point, the fire of the enemy was pitilessly destructive, and did not slacken for a moment. But the brave men into whose faces it was poured stood firmly and unflinchingly,—sometimes, indeed, pushed back a little space, but as surely hurling the rebels, bleeding and shattered, back to their works. From the nature of the ground, there was no opportunity for the bayonet, but the rapid volleys of our heroic troops were scarcely less effective. And thus the battle raged, the enemy, reinforced again and again, directing against these three regiments all the fury of their attack, but still the little column stood immovable. At last, however, the enemy, driven now to desperation, rushed forward in overwhelming numbers, pouring a terrific fire into our whole line. Then, at last, that line wavered. Their ammunition exhausted, their muskets rusted by the drenching rain, their ranks terribly thinned, exhausted by want of food and a difficult march, these heroes of the day before this last overwhelming onset fell slowly back. But they were not defeated. They had held the enemy in check, had frustrated every attempt to flank our position, and so had saved the division, which but for this stubborn resistance would have been swept in disaster from the field."*

The Fifth, which had been sent in support of the batteries, maintained its position there under a tremendous fire of musketry and artillery for six long hours; and at last, when the rebel infantry charged and captured some of the pieces, the regiment made a counter-charge, carried an advanced position, and held it through the remainder of the day, maintaining a continuous and most destructive fire on the enemy for fully four hours. Finally, the gallant Kearney threw his division into the fire, assaulting the Confederate line with the most desperate impetuosity, and the battle became more furious than at any time during the day. An important part of the hostile works was carried, and when night closed the Union arms were victorious all along the line. The enemy retreated during the night, taking the road to Richmond and leaving his dead and wounded on the field. The losses of Hooker's division in this sanguinary conflict aggregated nearly sixteen hundred

* Foster's "New Jersey and the Rebellion."

men, of which the Jersey brigade sustained more than its proportionate share.

Three days after the battle the brigade moved with its division towards Richmond. Marching by way of Tunstall's Station and Bottom's Bridge, it crossed the Chickahominy at the latter point, and halted at Turner's Farm on the 26th. From this place it was advanced to a position in the rear of Casey's division, which occupied the front line, facing the enemy near Fair Oaks Station of the York River Railroad. At a little after noon on the 31st of May this division (Casey's) was suddenly attacked by an overwhelming force of Confederates, and was forced back in disorder; but reinforcements came up, the battle became general, and raged with great fury through the afternoon. Late in the day the Third Corps was ordered to advance, and under this order the Fifth and Sixth* New Jersey Regiments moved forward with their division and, reaching the front line at dark, went into position, and so remained during the night.

The battle was renewed on the following day (Sunday, June 1st), and the Fifth and Sixth New Jersey went in, leading the advance, and with Gen. Hooker in person at their head. The enemy was soon found, and the battle raged furiously for nearly three hours, in which the Jersey regiments fully sustained the reputation they had gained at Williamsburg. Col. Starr, in his report of the battle, said,—

"The road, and the fields on both sides of the road, were thronged with flying regiments from the battle-ground, two or three miles in front, through whose routed and disorderly masses I was compelled to force my way with bayonet and sabre. At 7 A.M. on the 1st instant the Fifth and Sixth New Jersey marched forward (Gen. Patterson still being very ill), and were actively engaged from about a quarter past seven A.M. until a quarter to ten A.M.—two and a half hours—with the enemy, the Fifth Regiment losing four privates killed, three officers and fifty-one men wounded, and two privates missing; total, sixty. . . . The loss of the Sixth Regiment has not yet been reported to me, but is considerable less. Gen. Hooker was himself witness, a part of the time, of the behavior of the two regiments under my command, and to him I leave the comments thereon.† Credit being but reluctantly accorded to this brigade for their services, its members look inwards and upwards for their reward. The Fifth and Sixth Regiments have been for four days and nights under arms, in battle, reconnoissance, and in holding the most advanced position on this flank of the army. They are still under arms, and see no prospect of an hour's rest for days to come. They have been exposed night and day to deluges of rain, and have suffered every species of privation incident to an army in an enemy's country."

The loss of the Sixth Regiment in the battle of Fair Oaks was twenty-one killed and wounded. The two regiments bivouacked in their position on the night of the 1st, and on the 2d of June advanced and occupied the ground recovered from the enemy. On the 25th of June they took part in a battle fought a short distance in front of the old battle-ground of Fair Oaks, and here again they fought most bravely.

In the retreat to the James River, which commenced on the 28th of June, the brigade was ordered to the rear,—which is the post of honor and of danger in a retreat,—and was under heavy and long-continued fire, and sustained slight losses, both at Glendale (June 30th) and Malvern Hill (July 1st), but was not otherwise engaged. It reached Harrison's Landing on the 3d, and there went into camp. A few weeks later it took part in the second battle of Malvern Hill, which, however, was but an inconsiderable affair. This was the last fighting done by this brigade on the Peninsula. Its losses in the Peninsula campaign were six hundred and thirty-four in killed and wounded alone.

On the 21st of July the brigade marched, with other commands of the army, from Harrison's Landing, moved down the Peninsula to Yorktown, was there embarked on transports, and proceeded to Alexandria, being destined to reinforce the overmatched army of Gen. Pope. From Alexandria it was moved out to Warrenton Junction on the 25th, and from there marched rapidly to the front. It found the enemy at Bristow Station, where a severe battle was fought on the 27th of August, the Jersey regiments charging and driving the Confederates in gallant style; again at Bull Run on the 29th, and still again at Chantilly on the 30th, keeping their bright record on both fields. The losses of the two regiments in this series of battles were: Fifth Regiment, killed, wounded, and missing, fifty-one; Sixth Regiment, one hundred and four.

From this campaign the brigade returned to Alexandria, where it remained (taking no part in the Antietam campaign) until the 1st of November. From that time until the 20th it was employed in a series of unimportant movements, but at the last-named date it moved down the Rappahannock River to Falmouth, where it arrived on the night of the 28th. The march to this place had been a most severe one on the men, as they were without rations and many of them nearly barefooted. During this march the brigade commander, Gen. Patterson, died very suddenly in his tent, and the command then fell to Col. Joseph W. Revere, of the Seventh Regiment.

In the movement against the Confederate position at Fredericksburg on the 13th of December the Second New Jersey Brigade was not engaged in actual battle, though it moved across the river and remained in position during the conflict. It was for a time under a very heavy fire, but sustained no loss except that of one man killed in the Seventh Regiment. In the night following the battle it returned to the north

* The Seventh and Eighth had previously been detailed for other duty.

† The comments made by Gen. Hooker in his report of the battle were as follows: "It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the continued good conduct of the Fifth and Sixth New Jersey Regiments. Their ranks have been greatly thinned by battle and sickness, and they had been encamped in the immediate neighborhood of troops partially demoralized from the events of the preceding day; yet, on the first indication of a renewal of the conflict, I found their lines formed, and they were as ready to meet it as though our arms had been crowned with success. Brig.-Gen. F. E. Patterson was prevented from participating in these operations on Sunday by sickness, and his command devolved on Col. S. H. Starr, of the Fifth New Jersey Regiment, whose energy and courage were conspicuous on every part of the field. Especial mention is also due to Col. G. Mott and Lieut.-Col. George C. Burling, of the Sixth New Jersey Regiment, for their distinguished services on this field."

bank of the river and reoccupied its former camps, which became its winter quarters.

When the new commander of the army, Gen. Hooker, moved his forces across the Rappahannock, in the spring of 1863, the brigade (which then comprised, in addition to the New Jersey regiments, a New York and a Pennsylvania regiment) took part in the campaign, under command of Col. Mott, of the Fifth New Jersey. It crossed the river on the 1st of May, but remained near, guarding the fords, until about six o'clock P.M. on the 2d, when it was ordered to the front to help retrieve the disaster caused by the disgraceful flight and panic of the Eleventh Corps. It did not, however (on account of the wild disorder on the field), reach the position assigned to it until about two o'clock A.M. on the 3d. At half-past four it was advanced a short distance farther to the front, where it occupied a breast-work, and stubbornly held it for two hours against several desperate assaults made by the enemy, but was at last compelled to withdraw. It was reformed in the rear of the Chancellor House, and soon after advanced to another charge, capturing the assaulted work and planting the Union colors upon it. It was found, however, that the stronghold could not be held except at the probable sacrifice of nearly the entire command, and so it was reluctantly withdrawn, to take position in the new line which had been formed in the rear of the Chancellor House. In this battle the fighting was terrific, and the behavior of the New Jersey regiments splendid. The loss of the Fifth was one hundred and sixteen killed and wounded and nine missing; that of the Sixth, sixty-four killed and wounded and eight missing. After the operations above noted the brigade was not severely engaged, but remained on the field until the 6th of May, when it recrossed the Rappahannock and occupied its former camp.

In the great battle of Gettysburg the brigade was engaged, and in the thickest of the fight, on the 2d of July, when it was under the heaviest artillery- and musketry-fire for a long time, and sustained repeated assaults of the enemy's infantry with unflinching bravery.

On the 3d it was again engaged, but less heavily. The losses of the Fifth Regiment on this field were seventy-eight killed and wounded and sixteen missing; the Sixth lost thirty-three killed and wounded and eight missing. The total loss of the brigade was five hundred and thirteen. After the Confederate army had retreated across the Potomac the Jersey brigade, crossing that river with the army, went into camp at Bealton, Va. It was engaged in a fight with the enemy's cavalry and infantry at McLean's Ford on the 15th of October, losing in all about thirty men. After this it participated in the movements of the army during the remainder of the year, but was not again engaged. Its winter quarters were taken near Brandy Station.

On the 4th of May, 1864, the Second New Jersey Brigade*—then a part of the Second Army Corps—crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, and moved rapidly away with other commands of the army into the Virginia Wilderness. It became engaged with the enemy on the 5th, and again, more heavily, on the 6th. From this time it saw little fighting until the 10th, when it fought at Spottsylvania Court-house. The 11th was a day of comparative quiet, but on the 12th it again moved under fire in the terrific battle of that day at Spottsylvania.

"The behavior of the New Jersey regiments in this terrible battle was superb. For fourteen hours they stood the very brunt of the storm, never yielding an inch or losing heart in their work. All around them the slaughter was terrible, but they remained unappalled. The rebel dead were piled in heaps on their side of the works, presenting a spectacle of horror almost without parallel. Among the dead were many wounded writhing under the bloody heaps. On McAllister's† immediate front, where the enemy repeatedly threw forward his massed columns to break our lines, a tree measuring twenty-six inches in diameter was (it is said) cut down by musket- and rifle-balls,—a fact which shows better than any description the intensity of the fire."‡

The result of the struggle was undecisive, but the fighting had been so tremendous that the Union and Confederate forces were completely exhausted; and, as if by mutual consent, hostilities were suspended during the succeeding two days. The brigade fought again on the 15th, with slight loss. It was subsequently engaged on the 23d and 24th at Chesterfield Bridge, a few days later at Tolopotomy, and on June 3d in the bloody battle at Cold Harbor, where it suffered very severely. On the 7th it was at Baker's Mill, on the Chickahominy, and remained there until the 12th. Thence it moved to the James River, crossing that stream on the 14th, and arriving in front of Petersburg on the following day. On the 16th it took part in a general assault on the enemy's lines encircling that stronghold, and again in an equally bloody assault on the 18th. For three days afterwards the fighting was almost continuous. Still another heavy assault was made on the 23d, and after that there was a comparative lull in the fighting through the remainder of the month. Up to that time—that is, during the months of May and June—the losses of the Fifth Regiment had been one hundred and sixteen killed, one hundred and nineteen wounded, and twenty-two missing; of the Sixth, one hundred and fifteen killed and wounded and eight missing.

The movements of the forces investing Petersburg from this time until its final capture were too numerous and complicated to be mentioned in detail. It is sufficient to say that in all these movements, during the summer and fall of 1864 and the winter and spring of 1865, down to the closing scene at Appomattox, the regiments of the Second New Jersey Brigade bravely and nobly performed all the duties

* The brigade then comprised the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Eleventh New Jersey, the One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania, and the First and Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiments.

† Col. McAllister, commanding the Jersey brigade.

‡ Foster's "New Jersey and the Rebellion."

assigned to them and added new lustre to their already brilliant record. The war was virtually ended by the surrender of Lee, and on the 2d of May the brigade left Burkeville Station for the march towards home. Passing through Richmond on the 6th, it arrived at Arlington on the 15th, and took part in the memorable review of the Army of the Potomac at the national capital on the 23d of May. A few days later the men were transported to Trenton, where they were disbanded and returned to their homes. Following is given a list of officers and enlisted men of the two Hunterdon County companies in the Fifth and Sixth Regiments:

COMPANY A, FIFTH REGIMENT.*

Ashbel W. Angel, captain; com. Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to Co. I.

John W. Neal, captain; com. Dec. 16, 1862, *vice* Angel; res. April 14, 1863; disability.

Thomas G. Morrow, captain; com. May 19, 1863, *vice* Neal; pro. from first lieutenant; trans. to Co. B.

David H. Ayers, captain; com. April 1, 1864; trans. from Co. I; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.

Charles A. Angel, first lieutenant; com. Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to Co. I.

James H. Wilson, first lieutenant; com. Sept. 20, 1862, *vice* C. A. Angel; res. May 23, 1863; disability.

Charles C. Dalley, first lieutenant; com. April 1, 1864, *vice* Wilson; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.

Theodore P. Large, second lieutenant; com. Aug. 28, 1861; pro. to first lieutenant Co. H May 16, 1862.

Edward P. Berry, second lieutenant; com. May 16, 1862, *vice* Large; pro. to first lieutenant Co. G July 7, 1862,

George J. Lawyer, second lieutenant; com. July 7, 1862, *vice* Berry; trans. to Co. C Dec. 12, 1862.

Henry R. Clark, second lieut.; com. Dec. 16, 1862, *vice* Lawyer; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; buried at Mercer Cemetery, Trenton, N. J.

Elias G. Wright, second lieutenant; com. April 1, 1864, *vice* Clark; trans. to Co. C.

James T. Odem, second lieutenant; com. Oct. 13, 1864, *vice* Wright; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.

Charles W. Arnett, first sergeant; enl. Aug. 14, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant Co. C May 16, 1862.

Isaac Barnes, first sergeant; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. for disability Oct. 24, 1863.

William H. Powers, first sergeant; enl. Feb. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. F, Seventh Regiment.

Henry Seabridge, musician; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Dec. 4, 1865.

William W. Smith, musician; enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. I Aug. 11, 1862.

Andrew L. Day, sergt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1861; disch. for dis. July 30, 1862.

Richard J. Wardell, sergeant; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. E Feb. 11, 1864.

Edwin Ellis, sergt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; trans. to Co. F, Seventh Regiment.

Eben N. Pierson, sergeant; enl. Feb. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.

Alexander Duffees, sergeant; enl. Nov. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. F Feb. 11, 1864.

James O. Bellis, sergt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. K Aug. 11, 1862.

George I. Smith, sergeant; enl. Feb. 18, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., May 31, 1864.

Thomas Dowling, sergeant; enl. Sept. 13, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 23, 1863.

James Bamford, corporal; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 15, 1864; disch. Feb. 1, 1865.

Jacob Skillman, corporal; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. G, First Cavalry, Nov. 27, 1862.

James M. Van Houten, corporal; enl. March 14, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.

George W. Preston, corporal; enl. Oct. 4, 1862; trans. to Co. D.

William F. Bartolett, corporal; enl. March 2, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.

John B. Cruden, corporal; enl. March 26, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.

Marmaduke Goodyear, corporal; enl. Aug. 14, 1861; died of disease June 20, 1862.

William Van Horn, corporal; enl. Sept. 15, 1862; died of disease Dec. 30, 1863; buried at Trenton, N. J.

William Wortman, corporal; enl. March 4, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; buried at City Point Cemetery, Va.

Wm. C. Wardell, corporal; enl. Oct. 6, 1862; not must. out with company.

Privates.

Elijah C. Ager, enl. July 23, 1864; trans. to Co. F, Seventh Regiment.

Lewis Allegar, enl. April 15, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.

James W. Andrews, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. B Aug. 11, 1862.

Conrad Apgar, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.

William Asband, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. B Aug. 11, 1862.

David Allen, enl. Dec. 24, 1862; not must. out with company.

John Allen, enl. Nov. 4, 1862; not must. out with company.

Edward Armstrong, enl. March 23, 1864; not must. out with company.

Owen Bannen, enl. Sept. 30, 1862; trans to Co. D Feb. 11, 1864.

James Bell, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. B Aug. 11, 1862.

Peter D. Bergen, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; trans to Co. D Feb. 11, 1864.

Cornelius A. Booze, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. D Feb. 11, 1864.

John Brink, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. B Aug. 11, 1862.

John Buck, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. B Aug. 11, 1862.

Joseph Butcher, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.

Jacob Beckstein, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.

Joseph Bower, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; died May 17, 1862, of wounds received at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Bradford, Samuel W., enl. Sept. 5, 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

William Brewer, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks June 1, 1862.

George Brown, enl. Feb. 9, 1864; killed at Wilderness May 5, 1864.

Peter H. Ball, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; missing, and not must. out with company.

John Barrett, enl. Sept. 19, 1862; missing, and not must. out with company.

Philip Battman, enl. Dec. 24, 1862; missing, and not must. out with company.

Archibald Bell, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; missing, and not must. out with company.

Louis Blanck, enl. May 2, 1864; missing, and not must. out with company.

Charles Bradford, enl. Nov. 28, 1862; missing, and not must. out with company.

Lewis T. Brand, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; missing, and not must. out with company.

Charles Brown, enl. Nov. 23, 1863; missing, and not must. out with company.

Andrew Burns, enl. Dec. 1, 1862; missing, and not must. out with company.

John Burns, enl. March 19, 1864; missing, and not must. out with company.

Frank Caldwell, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; missing, and not must. out with company.

Edward Camp, enl. March 29, 1864; missing, and not must. out with company.

John Cirey, enl. April 22, 1864; missing, and not must. out with company.

Michael Convery, enl. Oct. 10, 1862; missing, and not must. out with company.

James Crawford, enl. March 26, 1864; missing, and not must. out with company.

Andrew J. Curren, enl. March 9, 1864; missing, and not must. out with company.

John Callahan, enl. March 12, 1864; trans. to Co. G, Seventh Regiment.

Horace W. Carey, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. D Aug. 11, 1862.

David W. Carr, enl. March 17, 1864; trans. to Co. G, Seventh Regiment.

Dunbar H. Case, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. B Aug. 11, 1862.

Edward W. Case, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. D Aug. 11, 1862.

William J. Chamberlain, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. D Aug. 11, 1862.

William Chidester, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. D Aug. 11, 1862.

John Clancy, enl. Oct. 31, 1862; trans. to Co. D Feb. 11, 1864.

* In August, 1862, this company was disbanded and its officers and men transferred to different companies in the regiment. A new Company A was raised, and sent into the field about the 1st of October, 1862. Those of the original members of A company who did not re-enlist were mustered out Sept. 7, 1864.

John W. Clark, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. F Aug. 11, 1862.
William H. Clark, enl. March 31, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
William Cole, enl. Feb. 25, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
John Colton, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. D Aug. 11, 1862.
Charles H. Compton, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, Dec. 1, 1863; disch. July 24, 1865.
William Cooker, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. D Aug. 11, 1862.
Henry Courter, enl. Feb. 18, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Patrick M. Cox, enl. March 12, 1864; trans. to Co. G, Seventh Regiment.
William Craig, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 1, 1863; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.
George W. Cain, enl. Oct. 7, 1862; died of fever in hospital April 14, 1863.
James Clark, enl. March 23, 1864; missing at Wilderness; supposed dead.
Alexander Cornelius, enl. Sept. 16, 1862; died in hospital June 4, 1863, buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Edward Cyphers, enl. March 29, 1864; died of disease at Beverly, N. J., November, 1864.
Dennis Dalrymple, enl. Feb. 10, 1864; trans. to Co. E.
Patrick Daver, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. E Aug. 11, 1862.
John Denman, enl. March 10, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
David Dilts, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. E Aug. 11, 1862.
George W. Dilts, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. D Aug. 11, 1862.
John W. Dilts, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Louis Dubois, enl. March 22, 1864; trans. to Co. I, Seventh Regiment.
Joseph Dunn, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Peter Dunn, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Walter Davidson, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; died of apoplexy at Trenton, N. J., Sept. 11, 1862.
David A. Demarest, enl. March 28, 1864; died in Andersonville prison Aug. 15, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Andersonville, grave 5689.
Alfred J. De Mott, enl. July 20, 1864; not mustered out with company.
John Denver, enl. April 22, 1864.
Andrew Diamond, enl. Sept. 30, 1862.
James Doyle, enl. Dec. 11, 1862.
Charles Dreniard, enl. March 22, 1864.
James Dunn, enl. April 22, 1864.
John Dunnovan, enl. Dec. 10, 1862.
Christian Eberbeck, enl. Dec. 2, 1862; trans. to Co. F, Seventh Regt.
John H. Emerick, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Andrew J. Emmons, enl. March 10, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regt.
William N. Emmons, enl. Feb. 26, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regt.
William Etchell, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. E Aug. 11, 1862.
Charles Edwards, enl. Nov. 8, 1862; not mustered out with company.
George Edwards, enl. March 29, 1864; missing.
Thomas Ellis, enl. Feb. 9, 1864; missing.
James B. French, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; died of disease at Camp Baker, Md., April 4, 1862.
Thomas Flaherty (*alias* Andrew J. Smith), enl. Aug. 14, 1861; disch. July 26, 1862, on account of wounds received at Williamsburg, Va.
Franklin Foster, enl. Oct. 6, 1862; disch. Nov. 6, 1862, to join regular army.
Joseph Gano, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. E Aug. 11, 1862.
Miller H. Gary, enl. Feb. 18, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Asher W. Gilbert, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. E Aug. 11, 1862.
Edward Gorman, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. E Aug. 11, 1862.
Benjamin F. Graves, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. E Aug. 11, 1862.
George S. Gray, enl. March 22, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
James W. Gamble, enl. March 9, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., May 31, 1864.
John Gutchol, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, 1862.
Hamilton Gary, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; not mustered out with company.
Charles Glassford, enl. March 9, 1864; not mustered out with company.
John Gordon, enl. March 19, 1864.
Thomas Green, enl. Nov. 26, 1862.
James Graves, enl. March 18, 1864.
Charles Gunzer, enl. Sept 1, 1862.
Coonrad Hockenbury, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; disch. for disability July 22, 1862.
Patrick Hopkins, enl. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. Sept. 30, 1862; rejected by medical board.
Jonathan E. Haines, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. E Aug. 11, 1862.
Samuel C. Haines, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. E Aug. 11, 1862.
Joseph G. Hall, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. F Aug. 11, 1862.
Eli Hamilton, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. E Aug. 11, 1862.
John Haney, enl. Nov. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. D Feb. 11, 1864.
Thomas Hannigan, enl. Sept. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. E Feb. 11, 1864.
Thomas Hannon, enl. March 5, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
James W. Hartpence, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. G Aug. 11, 1862.
Michael Hasson, enl. Oct. 2, 1862; trans. to Co. E Feb. 11, 1864.
John O. Heath, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. G Aug. 11, 1862.
Charles Henninger, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Patrick Henry, enl. Feb. 22, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Albertus K. Hibbs, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. E Aug. 11, 1862.
John Higgins, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. E Aug. 11, 1862.
Robert Hill, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Lemuel Hoagland, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. E Aug. 11, 1862.
Henry Hoehn, enl. April 1, 1864; trans. to Co. G, Seventh Regiment.
George Horne, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. E Aug. 11, 1862.
Jacob Heulmes, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Michael Humphrey, enl. Nov. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. E Feb. 11, 1864.
Thomas Hunt, enl. Feb. 13, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Thomas R. Hunt, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. G Aug. 11, 1862.
Francis Hagerty, enl. Nov. 7, 1862; not must. out with company.
William Harrison, enl. March 23, 1864.
Charles Henry, enl. Dec. 6, 1862; not must. out with company.
Patrick Hubbin, enl. Nov. 8, 1862; not must. out with company.
Loraine Hull, enl. March 10, 1864; not must. out with company.
Thomas Jackson, enl. Dec. 20, 1862.
John Johnson, enl. Dec. 31, 1862.
Thomas Jones, enl. March 19, 1864; not must. out with company.
George Kane, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; not must. out with company.
John Kelly, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; not must. out with company.
Jonathan T. Kelly, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; not must. out with company.
Richard Kemble, enl. March 31, 1864; not must. out with company.
Christian Koch, enl. Sept. 22, 1862; not must. out with company.
John H. Keisel, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. G Aug. 11, 1862.
William H. Ketch, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. H Aug. 11, 1862.
Hudson Kitchell, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Smith Kitchen, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. G Aug. 11, 1862.
Frederick Kling, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Gustavus Knoll, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Godfried Kolb, enl. Aug. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
George Kopp, enl. April 26, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Edward Kopper, enl. April 27, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Thomas Kingsland, enl. March 22, 1864; died at Trenton, N. J., March 26, 1864.
Henry Luther, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. for disability Feb. 11, 1864.
Joseph S. Lauer, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. B Aug. 11, 1862.
William Lees, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. B Aug. 11, 1862.
George Leifer, enl. March 29, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Louis Linz, enl. May 3, 1864; trans. to Co. F, Seventh Regiment.
Jacob Long, enl. March 11, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
James Longshore, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. G Aug. 11, 1862.
Thomas C. Lovett, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. G, First Cavalry, March 25, 1863.
Abr. N. Lunger, enl. March 9, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Charles Lupardus, enl. Sept. 25, 1862; trans. to Co. I Feb. 11, 1864.
Daniel Luther, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. G Aug. 11, 1862.
Henry Luther, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. for disability Feb. 11, 1864.
William Lepp, enl. Dec. 1, 1862; not must. out with company.
Frank Limps, enl. March 10, 1864; not must. out with company.
Andrew Lynch, enl. Sept. 30, 1862; not must. out with company.
George W. McPeck, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; disch. for disability June 2, 1862.
William D. Moore, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; disch. for disability July 30, 1862.
Charles C. Morgan, enl. Oct. 31, 1862; disch. Nov. 6, 1862, to join regular army.
James Mullan, enl. Sept. 15, 1862; disch. Sept. 17, 1862; rejected by medical board.
John N. Maines, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. H Aug. 11, 1862.
Thos. Mansfield, enl. March 7, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Geo. W. Martin, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Patrick Martin, enl. March 30, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Dominick Mayenfish, enl. March 31, 1864; trans. to Co. G, Seventh Regt.
John McCafferty, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; trans. to Co. I Feb. 11, 1864.
James McCarty, enl. March 19, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Thomas McGeaving, enl. March 23, 1864; trans to Co. E, Seventh Regt.
Peter McKenna, enl. Feb. 26, 1864; trans. to Co. G, Seventh Regiment.
David McPeak, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
John McCann, enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
Philip McCann, enl. April 27, 1864.
James McCoy, enl. March 22, 1864.
James McKale, enl. Sept. 19, 1862.
Edward McKan, enl. Oct. 14, 1862.

George McMichael, enl. Dec. 23, 1862.
Daniel McCarthy, enl. March 25, 1864; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; supposed dead.
John McCarthy, enl. March 15, 1864; missing in battle of Wilderness May 5, 1864; supposed dead.
Adam Mann, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; died of wounds June 3, 1862.
James McKanna, enl. Dec. 26, 1862; died of wounds May 15, 1863.
James Murry, enl. March 19, 1864; missing in action May 6, 1864; supposed dead.
Angel Moran, enl. Feb. 29, 1864.
John Murphy, enl. Feb. 23, 1864.
William Murphy, enl. Sept. 8, 1862.
Samuel Mears, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. G, Seventh Regiment.
James H. Melick, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. F Aug. 11, 1862.
John Mettler, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. H Aug. 11, 1862.
Eben A. Miller, enl. April 4, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
George H. Miller, enl. Feb. 25, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
John Miller, enl. Sept. 22, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps; disch. July 26, 1865.
Louis Miller, enl. Feb. 20, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Joseph Minsterman, enl. March 29, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regt.
James Montgomery, enl. Sept. 17, 1862; trans. to Co. I Feb. 11, 1864.
Anthony Moreen, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. G Aug. 11, 1862.
Alexander B. Muckey, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regt.
Jefferson L. Musselman, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. G Aug. 11, 1862.
Samuel Mustard, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. B Aug. 11, 1862.
John Myers, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. F Aug. 11, 1862.
John Neal, enl. March 11, 1864; trans. to Co. G, Seventh Regiment.
Charles O'Malley, enl. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Nov. 5, 1862, to join regular army.
Joseph O'Neil, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. I Feb. 11, 1864.
Howard O'Daniel, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. H Aug. 11, 1862.
William O'Daniel, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. B Aug. 11, 1862.
Osman Opdycke, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. H Aug. 11, 1862.
Abraham A. Peters, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; disch. for disab. Nov. 30, 1861.
Abram Peterson, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; disch. for disability Nov. 30, 1861.
William Phelan (or Freeland), enl. Oct. 7, 1862; disch. Dec. 5, 1862, to join regular army.
Melvin B. Parse, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. H Aug. 11, 1862.
Matthew J. A. Penn, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; trans. to Co. I Feb. 11, 1864.
Jesse Pettit, enl. Oct. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. F Feb. 11, 1864.
Stacy Pidcock, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. H Aug. 11, 1862.
Lewis Ploeger, enl. Feb. 26, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
William P. Price, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. H Aug. 11, 1862.
John Pitt, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; not must. out with company.
James Pollard, enl. April 5, 1864.
William H. Ramsey, enl. April 26, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regt.
Frederick Rigler, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
John Robbins, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. D Aug. 11, 1862.
Hiram R. Rooks, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. H Aug. 11, 1862.
Joseph Roach, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; died of wounds June 25, 1864.
Andrew Robbins, enl. Oct. 9, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Patrick Rogan (1), enl. Aug. 14, 1861; not must. out with company.
Patrick Rogan (2), enl. Aug. 14, 1861; died at Washington July 7, 1862.
Chas. Ryan, enl. March 22, 1864; missing at Wilderness; supposed dead.
Patrick Ryan, enl. Oct. 4, 1862; died July 8, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg.
Robert T. Riley, enl. Oct. 17, 1862; not must. out with company.
Jacob Skillman, enl. Dec. 12, 1862; not must. out with company.
Henry Springer, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; not must. out with company.
John Smith, enl. Nov. 12, 1862; died of pneumonia Nov. 18, 1863; buried at Richmond, Va.
Charles Smith, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. H Aug. 11, 1862.
Francis E. Smith, enl. April 12, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
William H. Smith, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. H Aug. 11, 1862.
Asher Smith, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; disch. for disability April 20, 1862.
Hugh Scullin, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; disch. for disability July 21, 1863.
John Savage, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. B Aug. 11, 1862.
Henry Schweis, enl. Sept. 22, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps; disch. Aug. 19, 1865.
David Schomp, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. I Aug. 11, 1862.
Jacob F. Seals, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. G Aug. 11, 1862.
James A. Servis, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. I Aug. 11, 1862.
Jonathan Servis, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. I Aug. 11, 1862.
Winthrop H. Shattuck, enl. Nov. 14, 1862; trans. to Marine Battalion Nov. 24, 1862.
Hiram Sibbett, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. I Aug. 11, 1862.
Jonathan Sibbett, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. I Aug. 11, 1862.
Richard Sibbett, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. I Aug. 11, 1862.
Augustus F. S. Singleton, enl. Nov. 6, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps; disch. Jan. 8, 1866.
George W. Sisco, enl. April 5, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Elnathan Stevenson, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. I Aug. 11, 1862.
Morgan Stevenson, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. D Aug. 11, 1862.
John C. Stryker, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. D Aug. 11, 1862.
Peter Sutphin, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. I Aug. 11, 1862.
Job Swaim, enl. April 4, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Joseph V. Snook, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; killed at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.
Fritz Sponholz, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died of wounds June 3, 1863.
John M. Swable, enl. March 5, 1864; taken prisoner at Wilderness; died of starvation and cruelty at Andersonville July 15, 1864.
John Thompson, enl Dec. 20, 1862.
Michael Tigh, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
Thomas Terrell, enl. Sept. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. F Feb. 11, 1864.
George W. Trauger, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. B Aug. 11, 1862.
Israel Trauger, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. I Aug. 11, 1862.
Samuel Trauger, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. F Aug. 11, 1862.
Charles P. Turner, enl. Feb. 16, 1864; trans. to Co. G, Seventh Regiment.
Patrick Tynan, enl. Sept. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. F Feb. 11, 1864.
Robert Upton, enl. March 29, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Ferdinand Van Fleet, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. G Aug. 11, 1862.
John Vaughn, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; trans. to Co. B, Fourth Regiment, Feb. 4, 1863.
John Walton, enl. Feb. 22, 1864; trans. to Co. B, Fifth Regiment.
Theodore Warner, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Co. F Feb. 11, 1864.
William Waters, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. D Aug. 11, 1862.
John H. Whitehead, enl. Feb. 18, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Jacob E. Wortman, enl. March 10, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
Charles W. Watts, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. for disability Oct. 5, 1863.
John Williams, enl. Nov. 19, 1862; disch. for disability June 24, 1863.
Emanuel Woolverton, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; disch. for disability May 28, 1862.
William Ware, enl. March 4, 1864; died at Newark, N. J., Nov. 3, 1864.
Samuel K. White, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., May 22, 1862.
George F. Williams, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; died at Meridian Hill, Va., Nov. 19, 1861.
Henry Wagner, enl. Dec. 24, 1862.
John Wagner, enl. March 5, 1864.
William Ward, enl. Dec 16, 1862; not mustered out with company.
Anton Wiger, enl. March 30, 1864.
Charles Williams, enl. March 18, 1864.
William W. Wright, enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
James Young, enl. Sept. 2, 1862.
Elias Yauger, enl. March 4, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Seventh Regiment.
John W. Zink, enl. Sept. 24, 1862.

COMPANY H,* SIXTH REGIMENT.

James Bird, captain; com. Sept. 9, 1861; resigned for disability Dec. 27, 1862.
Theodore F. Field, capt.; com. June 9, 1863; pro. from first lieutenant.
Samuel G. Stockton, first lieutenant; com. Sept. 9, 1861; resigned Feb. 12, 1862.
Samuel S. Marseilles, first lieutenant, com. Feb. 26, 1862; first sergeant, Aug. 26, 1861; second lieutenant, Jan. 15, 1862; resigned for disability July 28, 1862.
Charles Merriam, first lieutenant; com. Oct. 24, 1862; pro. from sergeant-major to second lieutenant Feb. 26, 1862; resigned on account of wounds Jan. 11, 1863.
William G. Thompson, first lieutenant; com. May 3, 1863; pro. from second lieutenant.
Jonas F. Hull, second lieut.; com. Sept. 9, 1861; resigned Jan. 8, 1862.
Wilson R. Marseilles, first sergeant; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; pro. from corporal to sergeant; to first sergeant.
Daniel K. Hinson, first sergeant; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant Co. B July 22, 1862.

* Surviving members of this company who did not re-enlist were mustered out Sept. 7, 1864.

Edward W. Forker, sergeant; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; pro. from corporal; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
George W. P. Fisher, sergeant; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; pro. from corporal; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
Alfred H. Stockton, sergeant; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability Oct. 26, 1861.
Theodore Abbott, sergeant; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability Dec. 16, 1862.
Lewis T. Brant, sergeant; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. E, Eighth Regiment; re-enl. Jan. 27, 1864.
Stephen Hull, corporal; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
Simon Snyder, corporal; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
William S. Landis, corporal; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability Dec. 13, 1861.
George H. Pitman, corporal; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. paroled prisoner May 22, 1862.
Henry Day, corp.; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability Sept. 15, 1862.
Joseph West, corp.; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability Sept. 26, 1862.
Benjamin Abbott, corporal; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability June 1, 1863.
Nelson Christianson, corporal; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability Feb. 28, 1863.
Chr. F. Stevenson, corporal; enl. Nov. 21, 1861; trans. to Co. G, Eighth Regiment.
Augustus Trimmer, corporal; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. G, Eighth Regiment; re-enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
Anderson W. Pidcock, corporal; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; killed in Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
John Ely, corporal; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; killed at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.
Joseph D. Rogers, musician; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; drum-major Sept. 1, 1861; must. out Sept. 17, 1864.
Nathaniel B. Parent, musician; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; pro. to drum-major June 18, 1862.
David S. Bender, musician; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; missing Dec. 23, 1862.

Privates.

Ferdinand H. Akers, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
C. V. Anderson, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
James Agin, enl. Oct. 9, 1861; disch. for disability Jan. 24, 1863.
Farley F. Akers, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability Sept. 3, 1862.
Kiser Ambrose, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. G, Eighth Regiment; re-enl. Feb. 22, 1864.
Neil F. Arentzen, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. G, Eighth Regiment; re-enl. Dec. 27, 1863.
Joseph Ambruster, enl. Aug. 18, 1863; not must. out with company.
Bartholomew Anearane, enl. June 2, 1864; not must. out with company.
Jacob Bergen, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; disch. for disability Dec. 9, 1861.
Jacob W. Bishop, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability June 2, 1862.
Augustus Bodine, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability Oct. 18, 1862.
John F. Bodine, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability Oct. 18, 1862.
Martin Byrne, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability Oct. 26, 1861.
William Bragg, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. G, Eighth Regiment; re-enl. Dec. 27, 1863.
John Bartley, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; died of fever Feb. 23, 1862.
Theodore Brewer, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; killed in Wilderness May 6, 1864.
John Banco, enl. June 2, 1864.
Joseph Berean, enl. June 1, 1864.
Elijah Q. Burroughs, enl. Aug. 9, 1861.
Michael Byrne, enl. May 31, 1864.
Aaron C. Cornell, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
Patrick Callan, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability, June 4, 1863.
Thomas Connoff, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability Oct. 11, 1862.
Richard Cummings, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. as paroled prisoner May 22, 1862.
George W. Case, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. G, Eighth Regiment; re-enl. Feb. 22, 1864.
George F. Chidester, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. G, Eighth Regiment; re-enl. Nov. 29, 1863.
John Clary, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. G, Eighth Regiment; re-enl. Feb. 22, 1864.
Joseph S. Cobine, enl. Oct. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. G, Eighth Regiment.
Charles Cleveland, enl. May 20, 1864.
William Daymond, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; must. out May 15, 1865.
Paul C. Dilts, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
Thomas Dempsey, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability March 16, 1863.
Henry Devert, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability Sept. 12, 1862.
Jacob Davis, enl. June 2, 1864.
Charles Dumont, enl. June 1, 1864.
Thomas Flaherty, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; served as corporal, sergeant, and first sergeant from Aug. 26, 1861, to March 1, 1863; subsequently as private; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
Cornelius Farley, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability Sept. 21, 1864.
Augustus Fisher, (1), enl. Oct. 8, 1861; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Augustus Fisher, (2), enl. Oct. 7, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., and died May 24, 1863.
Thomas Garvey, enl. April 4, 1862; trans. to Co. G, Eighth Regiment.
James Gorden, enl. Sept. 8, 1862.
Philip Graf, enl. June 1, 1864.
Peter Halpin, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability Oct. 20, 1862.
Franklin Hand, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; disch. for disability May 10, 1863.
Reuben V. Hewlett, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability May 20, 1862.
Patrick Hurley, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability Dec. 21, 1863.
Harm. S. Hammond, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; died of fever June 10, 1862.
Charles Harden, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; died of fever July 26, 1862.
Wilson Horn, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; killed at Williamsburg May 5, 1862.
William Hulmes, enl. Feb. 26, 1864.
Charles Jones, enl. May 19, 1864.
Amos A. Krewsin, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps; disch. for disability Sept. 20, 1863.
Henry S. Krewsin, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps; disch. Sept. 3, 1864.
Thomas Larby, enl. June 1, 1864.
Eli H. Lawyer, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. to join regular army Oct. 26, 1862.
Lambert S. Lisk, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; disch. for disability Feb. 10, 1863.
Charles F. Moore, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant Co. I June 23, 1862.
John Mahan, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability March 1, 1863.
George W. McLoughan, enl. Aug. 9, 186 ; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
Thomas S. Monroe, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
Morris Maxwell, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps May 1, 1864; disch. Aug. 26, 1864.
Thomas Miller, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. Aug. 30, 1864.
Patrick Monighan, enl. Nov. 10, 1862; trans. to Co G, Eighth Regiment.
Charles Moore, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. G, Eighth Regiment; re-enl. Feb. 22, 1864.
John McMullen, enl. Sept. 28, 1861; died July 17, 1862.
Gotlieb Miller, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; killed at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.
Christian Miller, enl. June 1, 1864.
Michael Murphy, enl. June 1, 1864.
George W. Naylor, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. G, Eighth Regiment.
John W. Neice, enl. Oct. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. G, Eighth Regiment.
James O'Daniel, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; must. out Sept. 22, 1864.
John O'Daniel, Sr., enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability Oct. 17, 1862.
John O'Daniel, Jr., enl. Aug. 9, 1861; killed at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.
John O'Neil, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability Aug. 26, 1862.
James Olwell, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability Nov. 30, 1862.
Stephen O'Grady, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. G, Eighth Regiment; re-enl. Feb. 22, 1864.
John O'Brien, enl. June 1, 1864.
Henry Pettit, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; not must. out with company.
John R. Pitman, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. to join regular army Oct. 26, 1862.
Lewis C. Pullen, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. G, Eighth Regiment; re-enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
Jeremiah Reed, enl. Feb. 10, 1864; trans. to Co. G, Eighth Regiment.
Thomas Robinson, enl. May 23, 1864.
Isaac W. Rounsaville, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; died of fever at Yorktown, Va., May 11, 1862.
Henry T. Rowland, enl. Nov. 14, 1861; discharged for disability April 19, 1863.
Charles Service, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
James Sharp, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
John Stingle, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
John Sharp, enl. May 19, 1864; trans. to Co. G, Eighth Regiment.
John Shafer, enl. May 19, 1864.
John Shean, enl. May 18, 1864.
James Smith, enl. May 20, 1864.
John Smith, enl. May 24, 1864.

Charles Snowden, enl. May 18, 1864.
Michael Spellman, enl. Oct 18, 1861.
John Sweeny, enl. May 20, 1864.
Samuel Tomlinson, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. for disability Oct. 17, 1862.
George W. Taylor, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; died of fever March 5, 1862.
William H. Tracy, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.
Obediah Wiley, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. G, Eighth Regiment; re-enl. Dec. 27, 1863.
Ephraim Walker, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; died of fever March 1, 1862.
Peter Wean, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; died of wounds, Gettysburg, July 11, 1863.
George Walker, enl. May 23, 1864.
Charles White, enl. May 18, 1864.
Charles Williams, enl. May 18, 1864.
Oliver G. Woodward, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
Michael Wright, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. May 3, 1865.
James Wrisband. enl. Aug. 9, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
William A. Yard, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. Aug. 29, 1864.

CHAPTER XIII.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Three Companies from Hunterdon and Somerset—Leave for Washington—Construct "Fort Kearney"—The Fifteenth at Fredericksburg—Michael Mulvey, Co. G, the first Man killed—Battle of Chancellorsville—The "Wilderness"—Capt. Vanderveer and Lieut. Hamilton wounded—Roster of Casualties in the vicinity of Spottsylvania Court-house—In the Charge at Cold Harbor—With Sheridan's Army in the Shenandoah Valley—Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek engagements—Maj. Boeman killed—List of Battles of the Fifteenth—Rosters of Officers and Enlisted Men of the Companies from these Counties.

In the composition of the Fifteenth Infantry Regiment of New Jersey, two of its companies (A and G) were made up of men from Hunterdon County, and one (E) from Somerset.* The regiment was organized at Flemington during the months of July and August, 1862. It was mustered into the service on the 25th of August, under command of Col. Samuel Fowler. The other regimental officers were: Lieutenant-colonel, Edward L. Campbell;† major, James M. Brown; adjutant, William P. Seymour; quartermaster, Lowe Emerson; surgeon, Redford Sharp; assistant surgeons, George R. Sullivan and George Trumpore. The commissioned officers of the Hunterdon and Somerset companies were: A company: Captain, Lambert Boeman; first lieutenant, Thomas P. Stout; second lieutenant, John R. Emery. E company: Captain, John H. Vanderveer; first lieutenant, Stephen H. Bogardus; second lieutenant, Ellis Hamilton. G company: Captain, William H. Slater; first lieutenant, Henry Suydam Crater; second lieutenant, John D. Trimmer.

On the 27th of August the regiment, then numbering nine hundred and twenty-five men and officers, left the State for Washington, and on its arrival at the capital marched thence to Tenallytown, Md., where it was at once placed on fatigue duty in the building of roads and the erection of defenses; among which latter was the construction of the formidable work named "Fort Kearney," in honor of that brave and dashing New Jersey general who gave his life on the field of Chantilly at almost the precise time when the men of the Fifteenth commenced their work on the fortification.

The regiment moved from Tenallytown on the 30th of September, and, proceeding to Frederick, Md., marched thence, by way of the Antietam battle-field, to Bakersville, where it was incorporated with the First (New Jersey) Brigade of the First Division, Sixth Army Corps. It remained here about a month, engaged in drill and camp duty, and on the 31st of October moved forward with the other commands of the Army of the Potomac,‡ and, crossing the river into Virginia, marched, by way of Warrenton (where a halt of several days was made), to Stafford Court-house, and thence, after another considerable delay, to Stafford Heights, where it arrived on the morning of the 11th of December, and where the men of the Fifteenth had their first view of the scenes of actual battle,—the bombardment of Fredericksburg by Gen. Burnside's batteries, posted on the left bank of the Rappahannock.

In the evening of that day the army was massed on the plain north of the river preparatory to the grand crossing of the stream. The pontoons were placed in position, and at daylight on the following morning the Fifteenth, with the other regiments of the Jersey brigade, crossed at "Franklin's Crossing" to the south shore, and moved quickly through a dense fog up the acclivity to the edge of the plateau which extends to the foot of Marye's Heights, which were then bristling with the enemy's batteries and the bayonets of his heavily-massed infantry. At about two o'clock in the afternoon the brigade again moved swiftly forward in line of battle, and under a vigorous fire from the Confederate artillery on the Heights. The range of the rebel artillerists, however, was imperfect, and the brigade advanced without serious casualties to Deep Run, where shelter was found in the ravine through which it flows. In this ravine the brigade remained during the remainder of the day and through the night.

The 13th of December was the day of the great battle at Fredericksburg. Early in the morning the entire line of the Army of the Potomac advanced to assault the strong positions of the Confederates, and the battle raged with fearful energy and with little intermission until nightfall. During the greater part of that bloody day the Fifteenth was posted along the line of the railroad, keeping up a steady fire and making occasional charges, but with light loss. At about four o'clock the Jersey brigade made a more determined attempt on the position in its immediate front, but was forced back with a greater loss than it

* Of the other companies, three were from Sussex, two from Warren, and two from Morris County.

† Lieut.-Col. Campbell, who was already in the field with the Army of the Potomac, did not join the Fifteenth until the 1st of October, when the regiment was on its march to join the Sixth Corps in Maryland.

‡ The regiment was then under command of Lieut.-Col. Campbell, Col. Fowler being left behind in hospital, sick with typhoid fever.

had before sustained, many of its men being taken prisoners, among whom were a number from the Fifteenth. This charge was the last of the regiment's fighting for the day. Its total loss at Fredericksburg was about thirty, of whom very few were killed* outright. It could not be regarded as a heavy loss to be sustained in so fierce and protracted a conflict as that of Fredericksburg, yet to the soldiers of the Fifteenth it seemed a very serious one, because this was the first field on which they had been tried in the fire of battle.

In the morning of the 14th the regiment was relieved at the front (and under a heavy fire) by the One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Regiment. The battle, however, was over; the assault of those grim heights was abandoned, and the army recrossed to its old position on the north side of the Rappahannock. The Fifteenth Regiment went into camp at White Oak Church, where the men spent a most dreary winter, during which the typhoid fever in a malignant form appeared among them, and many died of the disease.

On the opening of the spring campaign under the new commander of the army, Gen. Hooker, the Fifteenth again crossed the Rappahannock, and participated in the great battle of Chancellorsville.† The part taken by it in that battle is shown in the report of Lieut.-Col. E. L. Campbell,‡ as follows:

"My command broke camp at White Oak Church, Va., on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 28th, and marched to the bank of the Rappahannock, near Franklin's Crossing, where it bivouacked until towards morning, when it was moved to the river, and crossed in boats just before daylight on the morning of the 29th, taking up a position on the south bank. Remained there until the morning of the 3d of May, a part of which time was employed in doing outpost duty immediately in the face of the enemy. On the morning of the 3d instant [May], I was ordered to the front at about daybreak, and was assigned a position in support of a battery on the extreme left which was hotly engaging the enemy. Remained upon this duty, taking up various positions, and part of the time exposed to a severe scattering flank fire from the enemy's line of skirmishers, until the enemy was driven from his position on the heights above Fredericksburg, and the line on the left was ordered to retire towards that place, when I was left in the rear as a support to our retiring skirmishers by order of the general commanding the division. Everything was brought from the field without difficulty, as the enemy did not follow up. After procuring ambulances (to get which I was compelled to send to the city of Fredericksburg) and moving the wounded left upon the field during the rapid movement, I proceeded upon the line of march of the corps. Arriving some distance out of the city, on the plank road, I learned that the enemy was making a stout resistance in front, and that the First Brigade was about to engage him. Marching as rapidly as practicable, I arrived at the front at about five o'clock P.M., and without halting was immediately ordered by the general commanding the corps to engage the enemy on the right of the road, in a thick wood in which the enemy had taken a position and effectually resisted any attempt to dislodge him. My command advanced about one hundred yards, through a dense and in places impassable undergrowth, to within about thirty yards of the enemy's position, where it engaged at least four of his regiments, with, as I am convinced, a terrible effect, but without driving him from his well-chosen position. Just at dark, my ammunition being entirely exhausted and the enemy's fire destructive, I retired in good order, the enemy showing no disposition to follow. I have the satisfaction of saying for my command that not a man left the line of battle except the wounded, and when the rolls were called, immediately upon arriving in the open field, every man was present or properly accounted for except those who were killed, wounded, or missing in action, the latter being but five, and all probably killed or wounded. My wounded were all brought off during or after the action, except possibly the five mentioned above, not found on account of the dense undergrowth of bushes.

"On Sunday night (May 3d) my command bivouacked upon the battlefield. During the engagement of Monday I was assigned to various positions, a part of the time in support of batteries; when at night the artillery was ordered towards the river, I was ordered to follow it. Recrossed the river just before daylight in the morning, and went into camp on the north bank. On Friday, the 8th instant, marched to my present place of encampment."

After Chancellorsville a few weeks of quiet ensued, and then it was ascertained that the Confederate commander was moving his army down the Virginia valley with the evident intention of invading the States north of the Potomac. Upon this, the army of Gen. Hooker was put in motion, and the Fifteenth Regiment with its brigade, as a part of the Sixth Corps, moved rapidly northward, by way of Fairfax, to Edwards' Ferry, where it crossed the Potomac into Maryland, and, thence pressing onward by forced marches, came, in the afternoon of July 2d, to the field of Gettysburg, where the great battle had already commenced. At about half an hour before sunset the brigade was moved to the front to hold a position from which Sickles' corps had been compelled to retire. But no further assault was made that evening, and the men slept on their arms in the advanced position. Through all the carnage of the following day, including the tremendous charge made by the Confederate infantry under Pickett, the Fifteenth with its brigade stood constantly in line ready for work, but was not ordered in. "The Fifteenth," wrote a member of the regiment, "witnessed all from their position, but, though ready for duty, were not summoned to actual fighting."

Hostilities were suspended during the following day, July 4th, and before the sun rose on the 5th the Confederate legions were in full retreat towards the Potomac. The Jersey brigade took part in the pursuit and in minor engagements at Fairfield, Pa., and Funktown, Md., and crossed the river into Virginia§ with the main body of the army. During the remainder of the year it participated in the various movements of the Sixth Corps, and in December, 1863, went into winter quarters about two miles from Brandy Station, Va.

* "Michel Mulvey, Company G, was the first man of the regiment killed. At the time, shots were being exchanged with the rebel pickets. He was cautioned not to expose himself, but exclaimed, 'Hush! don't tell a Jersey boy to keep back when the enemy is in sight.' He had fixed his attention on a rebel sharpshooter who fired from behind a tree. When, at length, the rebel exposed himself in firing, he took aim and fired. The rebel was seen to tumble over, evidently killed. At the same moment Michel fell back dead, shot through the brain. As the regiment was relieved on Sabbath morning, a plunging bullet-shot passed through the knapsack and body of Alexander S. Sergeant, Company F, killing him. Ezekiel C. Quick, Company G, was shot through the lungs, and lived several days, expressing his entire willingness to suffer for his country, and his strong faith in the Saviour."—*Notes by Alanson A. Haines, Chaplain of the Fifteenth Regiment.*

† Otherwise known as the battle of Salem Heights.

‡ Col. William H. Penrose, a lieutenant in the Third Regular Infantry, was made colonel of the Fifteenth in the latter part of April, 1863.

§ July 19th.

In the spring of 1864 was opened the bloody campaign of "the Wilderness," under the immediate supervision of Lieut.-Gen. Grant. In this campaign the Fifteenth saw its most desperate fighting and sustained the severest losses experienced during its term of service. On the 4th of May, at daylight, the regiment with its brigade moved out from its winter camp, and marched, by way of Brandy Station and Stevensburg, to Germania Ford, where it crossed the Rapidan, and soon entered that desolate region of stunted woods and copses known as the Wilderness. In the afternoon of the 5th it came up to the position where Warren was already fighting with the Confederate corps of Ewell, and later in the day it became slightly engaged, suffering some losses, among which was that of Capt. John H. Vanderveer, of E company, who there received the severe wounds which soon after compelled his resignation. In the opening of the fight on the following day Lieut. Ellis Hamilton, of the same company, was desperately wounded in both thighs. During the latter part of this day the regiment was not heavily engaged. On the 7th the regiment did some fighting and lost slightly.*

"On the 8th, about noon, at the head of the corps, it reached the front at Spottsylvania Court-house, after a long night-march by a circuitous route. Warren, whose corps (the Fifth) had moved by a more direct route and reached the position first, had met with a check. He sent to Sedgwick—the grand old leader of the Sixth—for aid, and the Jersey brigade was sent to his assistance. After some manœuvring, the Fifteenth, with the Third (then little more than a detachment and used as a skirmish-line), was selected to make an assault on the enemy and develop his position and strength. No charge was ever more gallantly delivered. With two armies looking on, it advanced across an open field; when within about three hundred yards of the front of the wood in which the enemy was posted, it fixed bayonets, and with a line of glittering steel as steady as on dress-parade dashed up to the rebel position to find them strongly intrenched and in full force. As far as rifle-shot could reach, upon each flank they opened upon the devoted little band. Notwithstanding the deadly fire, it drove the enemy out of the work in its front, captured two prisoners, and, to save annihilation, was ordered by its commander to retire. One hundred and one of its brave officers and men were left upon the field, killed or wounded. It may be doubted if a more perilous 'forlorn hope' was ever more daringly executed.

"The Sixth Corps took position on the left of the line as it was formed, its lamented commander falling on the same spot at which one of the color-bearers of the Fifteenth had but just fallen; and on the afternoon of the 9th the regiment was detached, with the First, to turn the right flank of the enemy and gain possession of a cross-roads. After wading a deep swamp, and having a sharp brush with the rebel skirmishers, the cross-roads was under their guns and they were separated some distance from the main army. The next morning, being ordered to develop the flank of the enemy's main line, the two regiments advanced, drove the rebel skirmish-line before them for about a mile, and finally struck the right of the rebel line, strongly intrenched on the top of a high hill. This was the position afterwards known as 'the bloody angle.' The two regiments attacked vigorously, but were forced back by a heavy musketry- and artillery-fire. Two more regiments were sent to their assistance, and again they attacked, but with no better success, and they were compelled to be content with holding the position they had gained in an unequal contest. The characteristic orders under which they were acting, issued by an able general officer, afterwards killed and sadly missed, were, 'Fight! Fight! ——— it, fight!' Two days later this was found to be the strongest field-work ever attacked by the army.

"On the afternoon of the same day (the 10th) a series of assaults was organized along the different corps-lines. The Second Division of the Second Corps, which had come up by the cross-roads taken as above related, was to make the charge on the extreme left, and the two detached regiments reported to and participated in the charge with it. Only one of these assaults was successful (that of the Sixth Corps), and the line of works and many of the prisoners captured by it had to be abandoned, owing to the failure of the attacks to the right and left. That on the left being unsuccessful, and the troops retiring from the hill, left the two detached regiments again alone to hold the ground which had cost them a severe struggle. This they did until relieved, after dark, when, rejoining their brigade, they left the position to the Second Corps, all of which was concentrated there on the night of the 11th.

"On the 12th came one of the most stubbornly-contested struggles of the war. It was for the possession of 'the bloody angle' which the Fifteenth and First had repeatedly attacked two days previously. The first charge was made by the Second Corps early in the morning, took the rebels by surprise, carried a part of the line of works, captured several thousand prisoners and a large number of guns. The Sixth Corps was moved to the position as soon as practicable, to complete the victory, the enemy having recovered from the shock and concentrated his forces. The First Division was ordered to attack first, to the right of the Second Corps, in *echelon* of brigades, the First Brigade on the right, and the Fifteenth Regiment on the extreme right of the front line. It was placed in position in a wood of low pines, by a superior officer, in a drizzling rain. At the order to charge it dashed gallantly forward with bayonets fixed, and trailed to escape the low branches, into the narrow strip of open ground upon the opposite margin of which was the rebel intrenched line, covered with an abattis of slashed brush. Its line being very oblique to that of the enemy, it was compelled to execute a half-wheel under a most murderous fire. Again it dashed forward, carried the work at the point of the bayonet (and with some actual bayonet-fighting,—a very unusual thing), captured a stand of colors and all the rebels who did not fall or run. It was the only regiment of the Sixth Corps which got inside the enemy's fortifications that day. Its right flank, however, being entirely 'in the air,' and a solid rebel line moving towards it, subjected to the continued fire from a second rebel work in front and from the numerous traverses of the line to the left which had not been carried, it was compelled to retire again to the wood. This desperate charge was made at fearful cost. More than half of the rank and file and seven of the most valued officers fell, killed or wounded, inside or near the hostile works. Out of four hundred and twenty-nine men and fourteen line-officers who crossed the Rapidan on the 4th, only one hundred and twenty-two men and four officers remained." †

The losses in the Hunterdon and Somerset companies of the Fifteenth during eleven days succeeding the crossing of the Rapidan—that is, up to the close of its fighting in the vicinity of Spottsylvania Court-house—are given in the sketch of the regiment from which the above is extracted, as follows:

COMPANY A.

Capt. C. C. Shimer, killed; Sergt. Paul Kuhl, killed; Sergt. Lucien A. Voorhees, killed; Lieut. George C. Justice, killed; Sergt. William B. Dungan, wounded; Corp. John F. Servis, wounded; Corp. John P. Collis, killed; Corp. Joseph Runkle, wounded; David Allgard, missing, David Anthony, killed; Jacob Apgar, killed; Jacob Bryan; wounded; William B. Bryan, wounded; John Butler, wounded; John Burns, wounded; John Brogan, killed; Jacob Beam, wounded and missing; Geo. S. Beaver, wounded; Andrew Closson, missing; Isaac Dayton, missing; Joseph Dawes, missing; Jos. Everett, killed; John Evans, missing; William Gulick, wounded; George P. Henderson, killed; Lewis Higgins, missing; Wm. L. Higgins, wounded; Silas Hockenberry, killed; Lemuel Hockenbury, wounded; Moses Housel, missing; John W. Henry, wounded and missing; Herman Helmbold, killed; Garret Hogan, missing; Henry P. Johnson,

* "It was two o'clock in the morning of May 7th when the regiment came into the new line. It had stood its ground when others fled, and panic prevailed on either side, and now, determined to hold its position, began intrenching at daylight. By ten o'clock A.M. the works were very strong, and, though the enemy felt the line in front, and drove in a part of the skirmish-line, by which three men were wounded and John Brogan, Company A, killed, no real advantage was gained. At dark the regiment marched by the Fredericksburg road to Chancellorsville, and thence to the point where Grant was now concentrating."—*Foster's New Jersey and the Rebellion.*

† From a "Historical Sketch of the Fifteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers," by a member of the regiment.

wounded; John Moser, wounded; Van Meter P. Hammet, wounded; Cornelius I. Nevius, killed; William N. Peer, killed; James C. Palmer, wounded; John Rouch, wounded; Geo. Kessler, wounded; Robert Sorter, wounded; Joseph Sullivan, wounded; Henry C. Smith, killed; Charles Scherer, killed; Charles E. Smiley, wounded; Theodore Stammets, wounded; John Staats, missing; Abram Trauger, wounded; Peter I. Tenbroeck, wounded.

COMPANY E.

Capt. John H. Vanderveer, wounded; Sergt. Benj. O. Scudder, killed; Sergt. Garret I. Schenck, wounded; Corp. Daniel Richardson, killed; Sergt. William C. E. Gulick, killed; Abraham D. Baird, wounded; Peter S. Bennet, wounded; Nicholas Conover, killed; Andrew Cranney, missing; Peter Dennis, killed; William K. Dow, wounded; Francis Hughes, wounded; John H. Jones, wounded; James McKensey, killed; Thomas McConral, wounded; Benjamin Moulton, wounded; John W. Priestley, wounded; William H. Rose, killed; Jeremiah Slack, wounded; George Thompson, wounded; John L. S. Van Doren, wounded.

COMPANY G.

Lieut. Henry M. Fowler, wounded; Sergt. Wm. E. Trimmer, killed; Sergt. Jacob J. Lair, wounded; Sergt. Wm. M. Thompson, killed; Sergt. Jacob F. Thatcher, wounded; Corp. John Bocock, wounded; Corp. John Garren, missing; William Ashcroft, wounded; Nathan Culver, wounded; George Haney, missing; Cornelius King, missing; Simeon G. Peddrick, missing; John Reisinger, wounded; John M. Smith, killed; Levi Stull, killed; William H. Wyckoff, wounded; George D. Wagoner, wounded; James C. Myers, wounded.

Moving southward from Spottsylvania, in the flank movement to Petersburg, the regiment again became engaged at the North and South Anna Rivers, at Hanover Court-house, at Tolopotomy, and at Cold Harbor; on which last-named field, in a charge made on the 1st of June by the Sixth Corps, the Fifteenth sustained a loss of twenty-five. "In the charge," says Foster, "the Fifteenth and Tenth Regiments reached a position on a hillock, which they held when the line was broken on either side of them, and which they began to intrench upon at sundown. On this little hillock they remained for the greater part of the next ten days, and from it many never came alive. The firing from the enemy was almost constant, and whenever a man raised his head above the surface he was almost certain to be struck. The men, in fact, were obliged to burrow in the ground, and communication was kept up with the rear through a long ditch, dug to hide those passing from the sight of the enemy. The dust, the great heat, the confined space, and the dead bodies buried just under the surface, soon rendered the place most offensive. Day after day passed, line after line of works were constructed, the number of dead and wounded increased, but still the regiment was not taken from this horrible place, till, on the night of the 12th, it marched for the James River." Crossing that stream, it reached the exterior defenses of Petersburg on the 19th of June, and remained on that line until the 9th of July, when it was embarked on steamers and sailed for Washington, and moved thence to join Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah valley.

In the campaign which succeeded the arrival of the Fifteenth in the valley the regiment took conspicuous part and fully sustained its reputation. It fought at Strasburg on the 15th of August and at Winchester on the 17th, losing seventy men in the two engagements. Again, at Opequan, near Winchester, on the 19th of September, it suffered a loss of about fifty men killed and wounded. On the 21st it was engaged in heavy skirmishing, and lost seventeen in killed and wounded. It displayed great gallantry at the battle of Fisher's Hill, Va., on the 22d, and took part in the pursuit of the flying enemy to Staunton.

On the 19th of October, at Cedar Creek,—the famous battle-field to which Sheridan rode on his black charger "from Winchester, twenty miles away," —after parts of the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps had been surprised and routed, "the Sixth Corps moved rapidly by a flank across the track of their advance, and the Jersey brigade occupied the most advanced and difficult position, holding it firmly under severe fire. Once it was ordered back to the general alignment, but, its former place being considered a key position, it was ordered to retake it, which it did, and held it tenaciously and successfully until again ordered to retire, with the whole corps, to the new line selected for strategic reasons (the first having been assumed in the haste and confusion of the morning)." In this action the color-guard were all killed except three, the commanding officer, Col. Campbell, was wounded, and Maj. Lambert Boeman, of Flemington, previously of the Fifteenth, but then in command of the Tenth New Jersey, was killed.

Cedar Creek was the last field on which the Fifteenth fought in the Shenandoah valley. On the 1st of December it moved with the Sixth Corps to rejoin the Army of the Potomac before Petersburg, and remained there till the following spring. It was never again heavily engaged, though it took part in the final assault on the enemy's works on the 2d of April, 1865, sustaining trifling loss. When the Rebellion was ended by the surrender of Lee at Appomattox the Fifteenth was sent to Danville, Va., where it remained five or six weeks, and in the latter part of May was transported, by way of Washington, to Trenton, where it was disbanded, and the surviving members returned to their homes.

The official list of actions of greater or less importance in which the Fifteenth was engaged during the war is recorded in the office of the adjutant-general of the State as follows: Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13 and 14, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863; Salem Heights, Va., May 3 and 4, 1863; Franklin's Crossing, Va., June 6 to 14, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863; Fairfield, Pa., July 5, 1863; Funktown, Md., July 10, 1863; Rappahannock Station, Va., Oct. 12, 1863; Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 7, 1863; Mine Run, Va., Nov. 30, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8 to 11, 1864; Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12 to 16, 1864; North and South Anna River, May 24, 1864; Hanover Court-house, Va., May 29, 1864; Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 30 and 31, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1 to 11, 1864; before Peters-

burg, Va., June 16 to 22, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Va., June 23, 1864; Snicker's Gap, Va., July 18, 1864; Strasburg, Va., Aug. 15, 1864; Winchester, Va., Aug. 17, 1864; Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 21 and 22, 1864; New Market, Va., Sept. 24, 1864; Mount Jackson, Va., Sept. 25, 1864; Cedar Creek and Middletown, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5, 1865; Fort Steedman, Va., March 25, 1865; capture of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Farmville, Va., April 7, 1865; Lee's surrender (Appomattox, Va.), April 9, 1865.

The number of deaths which occurred in the regiment during its term of service was as follows: From disease, ninety-nine; from wounds received in battle, two hundred and forty-seven; from starvation and other causes, in rebel prisons, fifteen.

Through all its war experience the Fifteenth Regiment always did its duty. "No regiment fought with more tenacious courage or presented a more unbroken front to the foe. Where the fire was hottest, the charge most impetuous, the resistance most stubborn, the carnage most fearful, it was found. It was never ordered to take a position that it did not reach it; it was never required to hold a post that it did not hold it; it never assaulted a line of the enemy that it did not drive it; it never charged a rebel work that it did not breach it. Whatever might be the general result, the Fifteenth New Jersey Regiment always performed the part assigned it."

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT FROM HUNTERDON AND SOMERSET COUNTIES.

COMPANY A (HUNTERDON).

Lambert Boeman, captain; com. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to major May 24, 1863; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

Cornelius C. Shimer, captain; com. Aug 28, 1863; first lieutenant Co. I Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to captain Co. A; killed in action at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864; buried on battle-field.

Ebenezer W. Davis, captain: com. July 3, 1864; first lieutenant Co. I Nov. 4, 1863; pro. to captain Co. A; pro. to brevet-major Oct. 19, 1864; pro. to major Jan. 31, 1865.

Henry M. Fowler, captain; com. Jan. 31, 1865; second lieutenant Co. G Jan. 19, 1863; pro. to captain Co. A, *vice* Davis; must. out June 22, 1865.

Thomas P. Stout, first lieutenant; com. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to captain Co. F April 7, 1863.

Samuel R. Connett, first lieutenant; com. April 7, 1863; second lieutenant Co. C Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to first lieutenant Co. A; resigned June 20, 1863.

George C. Justice, first lieutenant; com. July 27, 1863; first sergeant July 24, 1862; pro. to second lieutenant March 18, 1863; pro. to second lieutenant, *vice* Connett; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864; buried at National Cemetery Fredericksburg, Va.

James H. Comings, first lieutenant; com. July 3, 1864; sergeant Co. I; pro. to first lieutenant, *vice* Justice, killed; pro. to captain Co. C Dec. 31, 1864.

Horace E. Lewis, first lieutenant; com. Feb. 9, 1865; private Co. A, Second Regiment; pro. to first lieutenant, *vice* Comings; brevet-captain April 2, 1865; must. out June 22, 1865.

John R. Emery, second lieutenant; com. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. for disability Feb. 23, 1863.

James Donnelly, second lieutenant; com. July 3, 1864; sergeant Co. H; pro. to second lieutenant, *vice* Emery; must. out June 22, 1865.

James J. Bullock, first sergeant; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; pro. from corporal May 29, 1864; pro. to first lieutenant Co. I July 3, 1864.

Manuel Kline, first sergeant; enl. July 29, 1862; pro. from sergeant July 28, 1864; pro. to second lieutenant Co. H Sept. 10, 1864.

William B. Dungan, first sergeant; enl. July 25, 1862; pro. from sergeant Feb. 1, 1865; must. out June 22, 1865.

Paul Kuhl, first sergeant; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; pro. to first sergeant April 22, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Fredericksburg.

Wilson H. Snyder, sergeant; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; pro. from corporal to sergeant Feb. 1, 1865; must. out June 22, 1865.

John F. Servis, sergeant; enl. July 30, 1862; pro. to sergeant Feb. 4, 1865; must. out June 22, 1865.

Levi Runyon, sergeant; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; pro. from corporal April 22, 1863; disch. by order from War Department May 3, 1865.

William H. Sloan, sergeant; enl. July 23, 1862; disch. for disability Jan. 3, 1863; appointed second lieutenant Co. K, Thirty-first Regiment, United States Colored Troops, Feb. 18, 1865.

Andrew F. Henry, sergeant; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; pro. from corporal March 1, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

David E. Hicks, color-sergeant; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; killed at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.

Lucien A. Voorhees, sergeant; enl. July 29, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house May 8, 1864.

Charles R. Jackson, sergeant; enl. April 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A, Third Regiment; died July 31, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-house May 8, 1864; buried at Philadelphia, Pa.

William T. Barber, corporal; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. from private Sept. 22, 1862; disch. for disability May 3, 1865.

Garret Hogan, corporal; enl. July 29, 1862; pro. from private Feb. 1, 1865; must. out June 22, 1865.

Joseph E. Sullivan, corporal; enl. July 24, 1862; pro. from private March 1, 1865; must. out June 22, 1865.

George S. Beavers, corporal; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. from private March 1, 1865; must. out June 22, 1865.

Abraham Trauger, corporal; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; pro. from private March 1, 1865; must. out June 22, 1865.

James C. Palmer, corporal; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; pro. from private April 1, 1865; must. out June 22, 1865.

John A. Kutter, corporal; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. Sept. 28, 1863, on account of wounds received May 3, 1863.

John P. Collins, corporal; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from private May 30, 1863; disch. for disability May 30, 1865.

Albert G. Reading, corporal; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps March 27, 1864; disch. for disability June 1, 1864.

William P. Bryan, corporal; enl. Feb. 29, 1864; pro. from private Feb. 1, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Warren N. Dunham, corporal; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; killed at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.

Joseph G. Runkle, corporal; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; died in hospital at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864.

Thomas R. Gregory, musician, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

John W. Parrish, musician, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Wm. B. Clayton, musician, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. S. O. War Dept., Feb. 7, 1864.

Privates.

Jacob D. Abrams, enl. March 24, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment.

David Algard, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 8, 1864.

David Anthony, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died in hospital May 13, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.

Jacob D. Apgar, enl. July 31, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864.

James H. Apgar, enl. July 22, 1862; died in hospital, Washington, D. C., May 20, 1863, of wounds received at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; buried in the Military Asylum Cemetery, District of Columbia.

William H. Agin, enl. July 22, 1862.

John Baker, enl. Sept. 16, 1864; trans. to Co. I, Fifteenth Regiment.

Thomas Banfield, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Charles Banks, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Company G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

George W. Barton, enl. July 25, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, Feb. 2, 1865; disch. July 24, 1865.

Charles Baxter, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Theodore B. Bellis, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Jacob Beam, enl. Jan. 20, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 8, 1864.
Christian Bischoff, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Louis Blanc, enl. March 25, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Benjamin Booth, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; trans. to Co. C, Fifteenth Regiment.
Jonathan B. Bowman, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. D, Fifteenth Regt.
William Broadwater, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
William Brown, enl. April 12, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Charles Brown, enl. Jan. 27, 1865; disch. from hospital, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865, for disability.
William Brown, enl. Sept. 30, 1864; trans. from Co. K; must. out June 22, 1865.
John Brogan, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 7, 1864.
William W. Briggs, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. for disability Jan. 3, 1863.
John Burns, enl. July 28, 1862; disch. on account of wounds June 16, 1865.
Jacob F. Bryan, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died in hospital, Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, of wounds received in action.
John Bulmer, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. at Trenton, N. J., May 3, 1865.
John Butler, Jr., enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
John Butler, Sr., enl. July 26, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps Sept. 3, 1863; disch. June 30, 1865.
William Butt, enl. Mar. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
David Cantrell, enl. Dec. 15, 1863; trans. to Co. I, Fifteenth Regiment.
Hugh Carey, enl. March 25, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Samuel Case, enl. July 30, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 31, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.
Michael Cash, enl. March 25, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Adam Campbell, enl. March 25, 1865; died in hospital near Fortress Monroe, Va., June 18, 1865.
Isaac Cathrell, enl. July 28, 1862; died in hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., July 13, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.
Robert Chester, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
William D. Clark, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps Nov. 15, 1863; disch. July 6, 1865.
Andrew C. Clawson, enl. July 30, 1862; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Alfred Collins, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
John Corcoran, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Nahum Cregur, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. from hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1865.
Joseph S. Daws, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; died at Spottsylvania, Va., May 19, 1864.
Daniel G. Dayton, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died of fever at White Oak Church, Va., Jan. 17, 1863.
Isaac Dayton, enl. July 27, 1862; missing in action at Spottsylvania May 8, 1864; recorded at War Department as died that date.
James Dayton, enl. July 27, 1862; died of fever in Virginia Feb. 27, 1863.
John J. Dewitt, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
John Dobleman, enl. March 25, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Joseph Droll, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Henry Dybert, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Isaac N. Danbury, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for disability April 20, 1865.
James Edwards, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Herman Ehrismann, enl. March 25, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
John Evans, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; missing in action May 12, 1864; supposed dead.
James Everett, enl. July 28, 1862; died of fever at White Oak Church, Va., Feb. 10, 1863.
Joseph C. Everett, enl. Jan. 5, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864.

Peter B. Frey, enl. July 28, 1862; wounded, and missing at Salem Heights May 3, 1863; supposed dead.
Thomas Force, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
John S. Green, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Mahlon Green, enl. Sept. 5, 1864; trans. to Co. K, Fifteenth Regiment.
Henry Goodwin, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
William Gulick, enl. Feb. 25, 1864; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Martin V. Grassman, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died of disease at hospital in Virginia May 4, 1863.
Evin J. Green, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died of disease in hospital at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., May 14, 1864; buried at Sergeantsville, N. J.
Charles Garmo, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Isaiah Hassell, enl. July 28, 1862; died at Tennallytown, D. C., Oct. 28, 1863.
Van Meter P. Hammitt, enl. Nov. 12, 1863; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment. June 21, 1865.
Peter Harman, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Michael Harrington, enl. Sept. 13, 1864; trans. to Co. B, Fifteenth Regt.
John Harris, enl. Aug. 25, 1864; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Abraham Hendershot, enl. Dec. 17, 1863; trans. to Co. D, Fifteenth Regt.
Charles Henzerling, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Herman Heimbold, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864.
Philip I. Hendershot, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died of fever in Virginia Feb. 9, 1863.
George B. Henderson, enl. Aug. 9. 1862; died in rebel prison Richmond, Aug. 29, 1864.
John W. Henry, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; missing in action May 8, 1864; supposed dead.
Lewis Higgins, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; missing in action May 12, 1864; recorded in War Department as having died that date.
Charles A. Heath, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. for disability March 23, 1863.
David D. Hendershot, enl. July 23, 1862; disch. for disability Jan. 18, 1863.
William L. Higgins, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Moses G. Housel, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. at Annapolis, Md., May 4, 1865.
James Hoffman, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps; disch. June 4, 1865.
John Hopkins, enl. Nov. 19, 1863; trans. to Co. D, Fifteenth Regiment.
Elijah W. Horn, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps; disch. July 10, 1865.
Eli Howarth, enl. Sept. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. K, Fifteenth Regiment.
Lemuel Hockenbury, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died in hospital May 20, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864.
Silas N. Hockenbury, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
James Hurley, enl. July 26, 1862; died of fever at Washington Jan. 4, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
David P. Ingle, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. C, Fifteenth Regiment.
Alfred B. Jackson, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; trans. to Co. D, Fifteenth Regiment.
Abraham Johnson, Jr., enl. Nov. 19, 1863; trans. to Co. D, Fifteenth Regiment.
Bernard Johnson, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; trans. to Co. D, Fifteenth Regiment.
Joseph Johnson, enl. Sept. 5, 1864; trans. to Co. K, Fifteenth Regiment.
Henry P. Johnson, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. at Trenton, N. J., May 3, 1865.
William B. Jackson, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; was never mustered in with company.
Solomon Kise, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. for disability Dec. 19, 1863.
Simon N. R. Kessler, enl. April 20, 1864; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps; disch. June 17, 1865.
Joseph M. Krewson, enl. Sept. 5, 1864; trans. to Co. B, Fifteenth Regt.
Ferdinand Kuhn, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Joseph Langdon, enl. Dec. 14, 1863; trans. to Co. I, Fifteenth Regiment.
Abraham Latourette, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to First Cavalry Regiment Sept. 4, 1862.
Ferdinand Margraff, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Thomas McGarvey, enl. Dec. 19, 1863; trans. to Co. D, Fifteenth Regt.

Philip McNulty, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Patrick Mullen, enl. Nov. 19, 1863; trans. to Co. D, Fifteenth Regiment.
James Madison, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability July 28, 1863.
John Moser, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; disch. on account of wounds June 7, 1865.
John Miller, enl. Sept. 27, 1864.
Cornelius J. Nevius, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house May 12, 1864.
Peter J. Nevius, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died of fever at White Oak Church, Va., Jan. 2, 1863.
William Olbon, enl. Sept. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. K, Fifteenth Regiment.
William N. Peer, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house May 12, 1864.
Henry Quartz, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Michael Ray, enl. Jan. 26, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment.
John Reading, enl. July 24, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864.
John Redding, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Peter M. Ryberg, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
John Rouch, enl. Feb. 24, 1864.
Charles Scheerer, enl. Dec. 21, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 8, 1864.
Samuel Servis, enl. July 24, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
John Slater, enl. July 25, 1862; died suddenly in his tent, near Brandy Station, Va., March 30, 1864.
Henry C. Smith, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.
Charles E. Smiley, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment.
Lewis Snyder, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. from hospital at Philadelphia, May 3, 1865.
Robert S. Sorter, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died in hospital at Winchester, Va., Oct. 9, 1864, of wounds received at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
Alfred Somers, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Joseph Storey, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Frederick Strasburger, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Theodore Stryker, enl. Aug 11, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps; disch. for disability Nov. 26, 1864.
Charles Stewart, enl. Dec. 16, 1863; trans. to Co. I, Fifteenth Regiment.
August Stuter, enl. March 23, 1865; disch. from hospital by order of the War Department May 3, 1865.
John C. Staats, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; died at Andersonville Prison Sept. 17, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga.
Theodore Stamets, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; missing at battle of Wilderness; supposed dead.
Andrew C. Starker, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died from fever at Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1863.
Stephen Starker, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died at Andersonville prison Sept. 13, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga.
Charles H. Stanley, enl. May 12, 1864.
George Sutton, enl. Sept. 6, 1864; trans. to Co. D, Fifteenth Regiment.
Peter J. Ten Broeck, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 30, 1865.
George C. Van Camp, enl. July 30, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
John Van Etten, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; trans. to Co. C, Fifteenth Regiment.
Abram Van Fleet, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps Sept. 7, 1863; re-enl. Aug. 24, 1864; disch. Nov. 20, 1865.
Rufus West, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Benjamin F. Wean, enl. July 22, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Michael Welch, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
John M. White, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; must. out June 20, 1865.
Charles White, enl. March 20, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Alex. Whitford, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Frank Winkler, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Watson Wintermute, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. D, Fifteenth Regiment.
Augustus Whitney, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; died of wounds June 14, 1864.
Daniel Woodruff, enl. July 28, 1862; missing in action Sept. 19, 1864; recorded at War Department as died that date.
Benjamin S. Wolverton, enl. July 22, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
John H. Wyckoff, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died of fever in Virginia March 9, 1863.
John York, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. for disability March 23, 1863.
William Young, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Wm. H. Young, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; missing at White Oak Church, Va.
Frederick Zwickey, enl. March 21, 1865; must. out June 19, 1865.

COMPANY E (SOMERSET).

John H. Vanderveer, captain; com. Aug. 15, 1862; res. July 19, 1864, by reason of wounds received in action.
Charles R. Paul, captain; com. Aug. 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, Second Regiment, June 22, 1865; brevet-major Oct. 19, 1864; brevet-lieutenant-colonel April 2, 1865.
Stephen H. Bogardus, first lieutenant; com. Aug. 15, 1862; res. Feb. 5, 1862.
Ellis Hamilton, first lieutenant; com. Feb. 5, 1863; pro. captain Co. F Nov. 4, 1863.
Elias B. Nichols, first lieutenant; com. July 3, 1864; res. Jan. 21, 1865.
James W. Mullery, first lieutenant; com. Feb. 9, 1865; trans. to Co. D, Second Regiment.
Ebenezer W. Davis, second lieutenant; com. March 18, 1863; pro. to first lieutenant Co. I.
Jacob J. Lair, second lieutenant; com. Sept. 10, 1864; pro. from first sergeant Co. G; must. out June 22, 1865.
James Van Antwerp, first sergeant; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. to second lieutenant Co. F.
William H. Dolliver, first sergeant; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Joseph Vanderveer, first sergeant; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died of fever March 12, 1863.
Tunis D. Johnson, first sergeant; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died of wounds Nov. 19, 1864.
Simon W. Nevius, sergeant; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; died of wounds May 19, 1863.
Benjamin O Scudder, sergeant; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania May 8, 1864.
William C. E. Gulick, sergeant; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania May 10, 1864.
Garret I. Schenck, sergeant; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.
Edward T. Dunn, sergeant; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out July 7, 1865.
Mathew W. Wright, sergeant; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Benjamin Moulton, sergeant; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Peter C. Peterson, sergeant; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps; re-enlisted.
Albert V. Wyckoff, corporal; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; pro. to sergeant-major Nov. 14, 1863.
Peter S. Bennett, corporal; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Thomas S. Richardson, corporal; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
John L. S. Van Dorn, corporal; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Thomas McConral, corporal; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Thomas N. Stout, corporal; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability Feb. 17, 1865.
Abraham D. Baird, corporal; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment.
Francis T. Maybury, corporal; enl. Oct. 20, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment.
John Haggerty, corporal; enl. July 7, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment.
William H. Green, corporal; enl. July 8, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment.
Theodore B. Howe, corporal; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; died March 17, 1863.
Jonathan B. Hutchinson, corporal; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
Daniel Richardson, corporal; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864.
Isaac N. Allen, musician; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
James R. Struck, musician; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
John H. Drake, wagoner; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Privates.

John Allen, enl. July 11, 1864; not must. out with company.
Gilson Baldwin, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Joshua Beekman, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. for disability Nov. 30, 1863.

Henry R. Blake, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. S. O. War Department Jan. 14, 1864.
Jonathan Brewster, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
John Butler, enl. July 12, 1864; not must. out with company.
William W. Conklin, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died of wounds June 24, 1864.
Nicholas Conover, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864.
Adrian M. Cornell, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died of diphtheria July 14, 1864.
William S. Cuthbert, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; died of fever May 14, 1865.
Andrew Cranny, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Jesse E. Cranmer, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. for disability Jan. 19, 1863.
Francis Campbell, enl. July 7, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Peter Connarty, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Harris Connor, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. H.
Garret S. Conover, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, and disch. Aug. 5, 1865.
Jas. V. N. Cornell, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, and disch. July 14, 1865.
James Danlin, enl. July 6, 1864; must. out June 9, 1865.
Francis T. Duffield, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 30, 1865.
William P. Duffield, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Noah W. Dunham, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
George R. De Forrest, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. for disability April 28, 1863.
Elias Daw, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Marcus B. Duvall, enl. Sept. 22, 1862; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Thomas Davis, enl. July 6, 1864; missing in action; supposed dead.
Peter Demens, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania May 10, 1864.
James Dow, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
William K. Dow, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died of wounds June 17, 1864.
Luke Faney, enl. March 22, 1865; must. out June 19, 1865.
Jeremiah Fulkerson, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Lewis D. Farrington, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
John Fenton, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Herman Fischer, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865
Timothy Fitzgerald, enl. Feb. 25, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
John Flaherty, enl. April 13, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Henry Fox, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
William Francis, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
John Garretson, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died of fever March 9, 1863.
Richard Garretson, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Signal Corps June 13, 1863.
Peter V. D. Hardcastle, enl. Aug. 9. 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
David S. Haviland, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Joseph B. Hughes, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
John O. Heath, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. for disability March 8, 1864.
Charles Height, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. for disability March 3, 1863.
Francis Hughes, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. for wounds May 26, 1865.
Emanuel Hunter, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability Jan. 3, 1863.
James Hall, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
John Haley, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Louis Hartman, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
James Headley, enl. Aug. 3, 1864; trans. to Co. F, Seventh Regiment.
Mauritz Hendenberg, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Charles R. Henderson, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Cornelius A. Hoagland, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, and disch. for disability Oct. 15, 1864.
George Hendrickson, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died of wounds Sept. 3, 1864.
Jacob Haines, enl. July 12, 1864; not must. out with company.
Robert M. Jackson, enl. Aug. 6, 1864; not must. out with company.
John Johnsop, enl. July 12, 1864; died of fever Oct. 17, 1864.
John H. Jones, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died of wounds May 18, 1864.
Stephen Jeroloman, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
John Kinsman, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
James Kane, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Emanuel Keil, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
James H. Kelly, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
John Kimble, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Timothy Kirby, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Christian Koenig, enl. July 18, 1864; died of wounds Oct. 25, 1864.
James Langdon, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; drowned at Newark, N. J., Nov. 12, 1863; buried at Newark.
Charles M. Lewis, enl. Feb. 25, 1865; must. out June 10, 1865.
Asher Latourette, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability March 22, 1863.
John J. Laughton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability April 11, 1863.
Alfred W. Lavine, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Silas T. Leonard, enl. Feb. 25, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Martin Lindhorn, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Dennis McMullen, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Patrick McCormick, enl. Aug. 3, 1864; trans. to Co. B, Fifth Regiment.
James McKinsey, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864.
Lorenzo M. Moore, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died of fever Nov. 1, 1863.
Francis Musshea, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died of fever March 12, 1863.
Cornelius Miller, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Jacob Mayers, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. to join regular army Oct. 26, 1862.
Nelson Marlatt, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. H.
Christian Melfessel, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Joseph B. Millburn, enl. Feb. 25, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
William H. Miller, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Abraham Morgan, enl. Feb. 25, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Caleb J. Morton, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; trans. to Co. H.
William Mulchay, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
John Murphy, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
James Nolan, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died of wounds July 5, 1864.
John O'Hara, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21. 1865.
Oliver Orr, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Henry C. Ogborn, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died of diphtheria June 12, 1864.
Joseph Potter, enl. July 11, 1864; missing in action Oct. 19, 1864; supposed dead.
John W. Priestley, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died of wounds May 12, 1864.
John Paine, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Benjamin R. Patterson, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Isaac Porter, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Moses H. Ryer, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. Feb. 17, 1864.
Cornelius Roach, enl. July 14, 1864; trans. to Co. H.
William H. Rose, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house May 12, 1864.
William Rever, enl. July 8, 1864; not must. out with company.
Thomas Ryan, enl. July 7, 1864; not must. out with company.
James S. Smith, enl. July 14, 1864; not must. out with company.
John A. Saums, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died of diarrhœa Jan. 7, 1863.
Jeremiah S. Slack, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; missing in action May 12, 1864; supposed dead.
Robert Sylvester, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died of fever Dec. 6, 1862.
Frederick Schulackebier, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Patrick Scully, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Martin Slattery, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Nicholas H. Smith, enl. Feb. 25, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Isaac S. Suydam, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Signal Corps Aug. 22, 1863.
Peter P. Sutphin, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. for disability Oct. 7, 1863.
Peter Schenck, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
John H. Spille, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Henry B. Staats, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
George Thompson, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch., wounded, Feb. 21, 1865.
George Tucker, enl. July 13, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
William H. Tuthill, enl. April 12, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
William N. Therp, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; killed at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
George M. Vanderveer, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; not must. out with company.
Isaac V. Van Cleef, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.
George F. Viste, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 10, 1865.
James V. D. Voorhees, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
John V. A. Van Cleef, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps; disch. Aug. 24, 1865.
William A. Van Doren, enl. April 13, 1865; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
William H. Voorhees, enl. April 12, 1865; trans. to Co. H.
Cornelius V. N. Wilson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps; re-enl.; disch. Nov. 25, 1865.
Cornelius S. Williamson, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died of diarrhœa Dec. 2, 1863.
Francis Wagner, enl. March 21, 1865; not must. out with company.
George Wean, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Henry D. Watts, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. for disability March 22, 1863.

COMPANY G (HUNTERDON).

William H. Slater, captain; com. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. on account of wounds April 21, 1865; right leg amputated.
Henry Suydam Crater, first lieutenant; com. Aug. 28, 1862; resigned Dec. 31, 1862.
John D. Trimmer, first lieutenant; com. Jan. 19, 1863; pro. to captain Co. K July 27, 1863.
Charles R. Paul, first lieutenant; com. July 27, 1863; pro. to captain Co. E Aug. 19, 1864.
Emanuel Ackerson, first lieutenant; com. Sept. 10, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.
Henry M. Fowler, second lieutenant; com. Jan. 19, 1863; pro. to captain Co. A Jan. 31, 1865.
Chauncey B. Anderson, second lieutenant; com. March 28, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Adolph Weiss, first sergeant; enl. July 20, 1863; pro. to first lieutenant Co. B July 3, 1864.
Jacob J. Lair, first sergeant; enl. July 28, 1862; pro. to second lieutenant Co. E Sept. 10, 1864.
George H. Gordon, first sergeant; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Edwin D. Ulmer, first sergeant; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. May 29, 1865, on account of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Va.; hip-joint amputated.
William E. Trimmer, first sergeant; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania May 8, 1864.
William McK. Thompson, sergeant; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864.
Jacob F. Thatcher, sergeant; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died of wounds June 8, 1864.
William H. H. Wyckoff, sergeant; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps; disch. July 12, 1865.
Charles B. Haring, sergeant; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to second lieutenant Co. I March 28, 1865.
Jacob Ulmer, sergeant; enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
John Bocock, sergeant; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
William H. Cawley, sergt.; enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Peter Smith, sergeant; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
John Garron, corporal; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Joseph W. Denson, corp.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Wilson Housel, corporal; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Thomas Sheridan, corporal; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Jacob Stull, corporal; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Samuel Hoff, corporal; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Levi Wert, corporal; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
John Grovendyke, corporal; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. for disability April 20, 1863.
Ezra S. Scarborough, corporal; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. for disability Dec. 11, 1863.
Henry Pittenger, corporal; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Francis C. Roberson, corporal; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps; disch. July 7, 1865.
Stephen D. Runkle, corporal; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; died of pneumonia Dec. 16, 1864.
James Miller, corporal; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; not must. out with company.

Privates.

William J. Allen, enl. March 21, 1865; must. out June 13, 1865.
William Ashcroft, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 15, 1865.
Morris Ader, enl. May 30, 1864; disch. for disability Feb. 17, 1865.
Henry Abbott, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
John Adams, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
William Albrecht, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Charles Alford, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
William F. Allen, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
David Allison, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
William Allison, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
David Anderson, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
John Anderson, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Isaac Apgar, enl. July 28, 1862; died of diarrhœa April 12, 1863.
Ralph B. Bryant, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Edward Barrass, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. for disability April 20, 1864.
Harmon Bush, enl. July 28, 1862; disch. to join regular army Oct. 29, 1862.
Martin Baker, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Edward P. Beebe, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Tenbroek R. Bethel, enl. July 29, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 15, 1864.
Ernst Boise, enl. March 20, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Daniel Boyd, enl. March 18, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
William Braddock, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Fritz Buck, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. H.
Mathias Burnett, enl. Feb. 25, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Samuel Burns, enl. March 18, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Cephas Bryant, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; not must. out with company.
John Bushwald, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; not must. out with company.
Walter Coles, enl. April 6, 1865; not must. out with company.
David P. Cramer, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; not must. out with company.
William S. Culver, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died at Fredericksburg, Va., May 4, 1863, of wounds.
Morris Coile, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
James C. Connerty, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability Feb. 27, 1863.
Augustus Cronce, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. for wounds May 18, 1865.
Nathan Culver, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. for disability Feb. 2, 1865.
Richard Cahill, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Thomas Carroll, enl. Aug. 11, 1864; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
John Christianson, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Andrew Diamond, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

John Buckworth, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. to join regular army Oct. 28, 1862.
Barney Dufficy, enl. July 28, 1862; disch. for wounds July 26, 1865.
Dennis Daley, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
John N. Douglass, enl. Aug. 24, 1864; killed at Middletown, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
James Davis, enl. April 6, 1865; not must. out with company.
George Eather, enl. March 20, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
James Emmons, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; killed at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
Samuel Ernest, enl. March 1, 1864; died of disease July 18, 1864.
Nicholas Fogerty, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died from diarrhœa April 25, 1863.
Cornelius Franke, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; trans. from Second Regiment; must. out Sept. 13, 1864.
Lewis Farber, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. for disability July 7, 1863.
Enos Freeman, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. for disability April 20, 1863.
Hiram Geddis, enl. Sept 2, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.
Jacob W. Ganon, enl. Aug. 21. 1862; disch. for disability Jan. 19, 1863.
Abernethy Grovendyke, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. for disability March 26, 1863.
John V. Gordon, enl. July 28, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps March 15, 1864.
James T. Giles, enl. July 28, 1862; died of fever Dec. 9, 1862.
Joseph A. Griffith, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died of wounds Jan. 22, 1863.
Nicholas Hart, enl. June 3, 1864; must. out June 21, 1865.
George Heaney, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
John Hener, enl. March 17, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Edward L. Hill, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps; disch. July 7, 1865.
Samuel S. Hoff, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. B, First Cavalry, Sept. 15, 1862.
Zeph. C. Holcombe, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps; disch. as sergt. May 16, 1864.
Coward H. Hopkins, enl. June 2, 1864; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Emanuel Hill, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; died of fever Dec. 5, 1862.
Isaac Holmes, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died of wounds June 15, 1863.
Jerome Hornbaker, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; not must. out with company.
Nicholas Johnson, enl. Sept. 2, 1861; trans. from Third Regiment; must. out Sept. 2, 1864.
Whitfield H. Kinney, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Cornelius King, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; died of disease Nov. 15, 1864.
William P. Kise, enl. July 28, 1862; died of disease March 9, 1865.
Alfred La Fosse, enl. July 7, 1864; killed at Middletown, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
Thomas Logan, enl. April 6, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Charles Ludec, enl. March 18, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Andrew Mantle, enl. Feb. 1, 1864; must out June 15, 1865.
Garret Marvin, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.
Jas. C. Meyers, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Samuel Meyers, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
John McCormick, enl. June 3, 1864; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
William B. McGill, enl. April 6, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Edward McGuigan, enl. March 24, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
James J. Morralley, enl. March 25, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Hugh H. Mason, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died of diarrhœa Dec. 2, 1862.
Reed Meyers, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; died of wounds Nov. 26, 1864.
Michel Mulvey, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
James Nisbet, enl. July 29, 1862; was never mustered.
Jacob Naylor, enl. July 23, 1864; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Joshua Pedrick, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
George Plotts, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Ralph H. Philhower, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. for disab. Feb. 18, 1863.
Simon G. Pedrick, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; missing in action at Spottsylvania Court-house; supposed dead.
Ezekiel C. Quick, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; died of wounds Jan. 4, 1863.
William B. Parker, enl. March 18, 1865; not must. out with company.
John Risinger, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Balser T. Rockafellow, enl. July 28, 1862; disch. for disab. Dec. 11, 1863.
Peter Regan, enl. March 14, 1865; trans. to Co. I.
George Ritter, enl. March 17, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
John Ryan, enl. July 14, 1864; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Andrew Rupp, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; not must. out with company.
John M. Smith, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania May 9, 1864.
Zebulon Stout, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; died of diarrhœa March 13, 1865.
George B. Shrope, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Charles Snook, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.
Albert H. Stires, enl. Aug. 25, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.
Charles A. Stires, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.
Levi Stull, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
James O. Schwitzer, enl. July 29, 1862; disch. June 26, 1863.
William R. Skinner, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. to join regular army Oct. 28, 1862.
John Smith, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. for disability April 7, 1863.
Thomas Smith, enl. March 25, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
William Smith, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Carl Sherer, enl. March 17, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Samuel H. Stahler, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps; disch. Aug. 25, 1865.
John S. Tidd, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
David Turner, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. to join regular army Oct. 28, 1862.
John P. Thatcher, enl. July 28, 1862; trans. to Second Pennsylvania Cavalry June 22, 1863.
Stewart Thatcher, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps; re-enl. Sept. 7, 1864.
John Traft, enl. July 30, 1862; not must. out with company.
Michael Tye, enl. Aug. 18, 1864; not must. out with company.
Gustav Voight, enl. March 17, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
George D. Wagner, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
William Wright, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
John Walden, enl. March 20, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
John Walsh, enl. Feb. 21, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
John W. Weaver, enl. March 17, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
J. U. Weidenkeller, enl. May 25, 1864; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
Charles Weldon, enl. March 18, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
James Welsh, enl. March 16, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
George Westman, enl. March 20, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment June 21, 1865.
Henry Wilson, enl. March 16, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
John J. Wyckoff, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; died of wounds April 13, 1865.
William H. Wyckoff, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; killed at Middletown, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
Thomas Walker, enl. April 4, 1865; not must. out with company.
Jacob Yeager, enl. Sept. 24, 1861; trans. from Third Regiment; disch. on account of wounds Oct. 4, 1864.
Philip Z. Yost, enl. July 28, 1862; disch. for disability Feb. 20, 1863.
Carl Yehring, enl. March 20, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
August Ziner, enl. March 20, 1865; trans. to Co. G, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

CHAPTER XIV.

THIRTIETH AND THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

Rendezvous at Flemington—Both Regiments Mustered into Service Sept. 17, 1862—Officers of Regiments, and of Hunterdon and Somerset Companies—Movements in Virginia, with the Army of the Potomac—Promotions of Lieut.-Col. Chadek, Major Ten Eyck, Major Honeyman, etc.—The Two Regiments at the Battle of Chancellorsville—The Thirty-first Regiment, as Rear-Guard, hold the Enemy in Check—Other Movements and Services of these Commands—Rosters of the Companies from Hunterdon and Somerset Counties.

THE services of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first New Jersey Regiments in the war of the Rebellion were so nearly identical that it has been thought proper, in the following narrative, to blend the account of them together as one. These regiments, with nine others (Twenty-first to Twenty-ninth, inclusive), were raised under President Lincoln's call of Aug. 4, 1862, for three hundred thousand men, to be drafted from the militia or otherwise enlisted for the term of nine months unless sooner discharged. As there was apparent among the people of the State a general desire that a draft might be avoided, it was announced by the authorities that volunteers, in lieu of drafted men, would be received up to the 1st of September, but that if at that time the requisite number should not have been obtained, the draft would then certainly proceed in townships which had not filled their quota. The result showed that drafting was unnecessary, for on the 2d of September ten thousand eight hundred volunteers (three hundred and twenty-two men more than the quota of the State) were actually in camp at the five different points designated as places of rendezvous. On the morning of the 3d the Governor announced to the War Department at Washington that the quota of New Jersey was full, and that the men (not one of whom was drafted) were already in camp, ready for muster.

The rendezvous of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Regiments was at Flemington, where the first companies reported on the 27th of August, and occupied the camp-ground which the Fifteenth Regiment had just before vacated. The work of organization proceeded energetically, and both regiments were mustered into the United States service on the 17th of September. Their regimental officers were: Of the Thirtieth: Colonel, Alexander E. Donaldson;* lieutenant-colonel, John J. Chadek; major, Walter Camman; adjutant, John W. Mann; quartermaster, Lemuel R. Young; surgeon, Joseph W. Wolverton; assistant-surgeons, Alexander Barclay, Jr., George E. Summers; chaplain, John S. Janeway. Of the Thirty-first: Colonel, Alexander P. Berthoud; lieutenant-colonel, William Holt; major, Robert R. Honeyman; adjutant, Martin Wyckoff; quartermaster, Israel Wells; surgeon, Robert B. Browne; assistant-surgeons, Joseph S. Cook, Nathaniel Jennings; chaplain, John McNair. In the Thirtieth there were five companies from Somerset County,—viz., A company, raised at North Branch, Capt. Arthur S. Ten Eyck; E company, raised at Somerville, Capt. Cornelius T. Cox; F company, raised at Neshanic, Capt. Oliver A. Kibbe; I company, raised at Basking Ridge, Capt. John C. Bloom; and K company, raised at Middlebush, Capt. Benjamin S. Totten. Two companies were from Hunterdon County,—viz.: D company, Capt. Barclay S. Vail, and G company, Capt. George W. Day. In the Thirty-first there were four Hunterdon County companies,—viz.: A company (New Germantown), Capt. Samuel Carhart; D company (Flemington), Capt. Alexander V. Bonnell; E company, Capt. Woodbury D. Holt; and K company, Capt. Nelson Bennett.

The Thirty-first was the first of the two regiments to depart for the front, leaving the State on the 26th of September. The Thirtieth, one thousand strong, followed on the last day of the same month, and a few days later both regiments were encamped near Tenallytown, Md., a few miles north of Washington. Here they remained until the 1st of December, when they moved from Tenallytown and proceeded, by way of Fort Carroll, Piscataway, Md., and Mattawoman Creek, to Liverpool Point, on the Maryland side of the Lower Potomac. They were now a part of the provisional brigade formed of these two, with the Twenty-second and Twenty-ninth New Jersey and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiments. They crossed the Potomac on the 5th of December, landing at Aquia Creek, Va., where the men suffered greatly from exposure in the excessively cold and stormy weather. Soon after, the brigade was placed under command of Gen. Patrick, provost-marshal-general of the Army of the Potomac, and under his orders they were placed on post, railroad, and provost duty, the Thirty-first being stationed at Belle Plains, Va. The Thirtieth was moved to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, but neither regiment took part in the great battle at that place on the 13th of December, under Gen. Burnside.

On the 10th of January, the Thirtieth was ordered to Belle Plains, Va., where the Thirty-first was stationed, and the two, with the Twenty-second and Twenty-ninth New Jersey, were brigaded together, forming the Third Brigade (under Gen. G. R. Paul) of the First Division (Wadsworth's) in Reynolds' (First) army corps. From the 20th to the 23d of January, inclusive, they participated in the discouraging and profitless "mud march" of the Rappahannock, and on the last-named day returned to their camps, which then became their winter quarters.

Col. Donaldson having resigned soon after the crossing into Virginia, Lieut.-Col. Chadek became colonel of the Thirtieth, and, on the 12th of March, Capt. A. S. Ten Eyck of A company was commissioned major, *vice* Camman promoted. On the 5th of April, Maj. Ten Eyck was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy,

* Previously brigadier-general of the Somerset brigade of militia, and editor of the Somerset *Messenger*.

and commanded the regiment during most of its subsequent movements. In the Thirty-first, on account of the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Holt, Maj. Robert R. Honeyman was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and the command of the regiment devolved on him during nearly all the remainder of its term of service, Col. Berthoud being for a time in command of the brigade, and afterwards retiring on account of sickness.

Both regiments with their brigade participated in the spring campaign of 1863, which culminated in the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville. On the 29th of April the brigade crossed the Rappahannock at "Franklin's Crossing," below the town of Fredericksburg.

"On the morrow, late in the afternoon, the brigade was advanced to meet an approaching advance of rebel infantry, the Thirty-first forming the second line of battle, in support of the Twenty-ninth New Jersey. The line had scarcely been formed on the summit of the declivity forming the river-bank when the enemy quickly withdrew and opened a remorseless fire from his batteries which no troops were able to stand. The Twenty-ninth, being most exposed, fell back, forming in the rear of the Thirty-first, all the troops protecting themselves by lying flat on the ground. There were no casualties in the Thirty-first, owing to its fortunate position, but the firing was terrific. About dusk the firing slackened, and soon ceased, when the Thirty-first was ordered to advance under cover of the darkness and complete and occupy some rifle-pits in close proximity to the rebel line, which was at once done, the men working in profound silence most of the night in strengthening their position. . . . Day broke on the field, but passed, quite unexpectedly, as peacefully as if the foe had quit the scene. On the 2d, however, the batteries of the enemy opened with a terrible fire, compelling the division speedily to retire. The Thirty-first, however, maintained its position in comparative safety, relying upon its defenses, which were so well constructed as to be highly complimented by Gens. Wadsworth and Paul."*

During these operations the main force of Gen. Hooker had sustained a severe reverse at Chancellorsville, and orders were now received for Reynolds' corps to move up and reinforce the army at that point. In executing this movement it was necessary to hold the advanced line, with the apparent intention of engaging the enemy, until the main body of the corps had crossed to the north side of the river. The Thirty-first was a part of the rear-guard left for this purpose, and it was the last regiment to cross the pontoon-bridge, which it did under a most destructive artillery-fire from the enemy, who had by this time become aware of the purpose of the movement, and seemed determined to annihilate the little force which had held him at bay. An officer of the regiment, writing of the affair, said,—

"The situation of the regiment at this time was most critical. The correspondent of the New York *Times* reported the Thirty-first as 'cut to pieces.' When he left that portion of the field the regiment was nearly surrounded and the bridge in its rear partially destroyed. The whole corps was in motion, the Thirty-first alone excepted, it being left to hold the enemy at that point as long as possible, and to deceive him as to numbers. The men behaved admirably, marching firmly down to the bridge, where they were held until a battery had crossed, expecting every moment to be charged upon. After crossing we were obliged to scatter, as the enemy had accurate range of us. The colonel had previously designated a rallying-point for the regiment, which proved to be beyond his observation, and every man came to time in that race. We saved the battery, but came near losing the regiment."

* Foster's "New Jersey and the Rebellion."

After this crossing the Thirty-first moved rapidly on and rejoined the brigade, which had already advanced a considerable distance up the river.

The march of the brigade with its corps was made with all possible speed to United States Ford on the Rappahannock, several miles above Fredericksburg. This point was reached late in the night, and the wearied men bivouacked on the north bank for a brief rest. At daylight in the morning they crossed the river at the Ford, and the Thirtieth and Thirty-first with their brigade moved along the line, by way of the Chancellor House, to the extreme right of the army, where it took position at sunrise on the 3d of May. Through all the day and succeeding night it remained in that position without becoming engaged. On the 4th the position of the Thirty-first was changed more to the right, but neither this nor the Thirtieth Regiment was brought into action on the field of Chancellorsville, though at times lying under very heavy fire. On the 5th orders were given for the army to withdraw to the north side of the Rappahannock, and during that night these two regiments crossed the river, though at different points. On the 7th they rejoined the brigade, which then went into camp near the "Fitzhugh House," not far from the river, and two or three miles below Fredericksburg.

No events of importance occurred thenceforth in the history of these regiments. When the Army of the Potomac left the vicinity of Falmouth and started northward on the route that finally brought it to the field of Gettysburg, the Thirtieth and Thirty-first moved with the other commands, but at the end of one day's march orders were received directing their return and muster out, their term of service having expired. Under these orders they moved back to Falmouth, whence, after turning over their wagons and other quartermaster's property, they marched to Stafford Court-house, and from there to Dumfries and across the Occoquan to Alexandria. They soon moved across the Potomac to Washington, where a slight delay occurred, and then they were transported by rail to New Jersey and mustered out of the service at Flemington.

The experience of these two regiments on the field of conflict had not been great, and their losses in actual battle were but nominal; but Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville had proved their bravery and steadfastness, and that they were worthy of the patriotic State which had sent them to the field.

Following is a list of officers and men in the Thirtieth Regiment from Somerset and Hunterdon Counties:

Field and Staff.

Colonel, Alexander E. Donaldson; resigned March 4, 1863.
Lieutenant-colonel, John J. Cladek; pro. to colonel, *vice* Donaldson, March 4, 1863.
Major, Walter Camman; resigned Feb. 17, 1863.†

† William A. Henry, first lieutenant Co. D, pro. to adjutant March 16, 1863; pro. to major April 5, 1863, *vice* Arthur S. Ten Eyck; pro. to lieutenant-colonel April 5, 1863.

Adjutant, John W. Mann; disch. Jan. 15, 1863, by special order of War Department.*

Quartermaster, Lemuel R. Young, *vice* John V. Voorhees, resigned Nov. 29, 1862.

Surgeon, Dr. Joseph W. Wolverton; assistant surgeon Fourteenth Regiment July 11, 1862.

Assistant Surgeons, Drs. Alexander Barclay, Jr., John T. Lanning, and George E. Summers.†

Chaplain, Rev. John S. Janeway; must. out June 27, 1863.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

George E. Dayton, sergeant-major; enl. Sept. 18, 1862; pro. to first lieutenant Co. I Jan. 28, 1863.

Abram Quick, sergeant-major; enl. Feb. 25, 1863; died of fever at Belle Plains, Va., April 9, 1863.

Joseph H. Mulford, sergeant-major; enl. April 9, 1863; pro. to first lieutenant Co. H April 17, 1863.

George W. Swain, sergeant-major; enl. April 17, 1863; private Co. H May 1, 1863.

Ira F. Morgan, sergeant-major; enl. May 1, 1863; pro. to second lieutenant Co. K May 9, 1863.

John S. Ten Eyck, sergeant-major; enl. May 30, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Lemuel R. Young, quartermaster-sergeant; enl. Sept. 18, 1862; pro. to quartermaster Dec. 10, 1862.

David T. Crowell, quartermaster-sergeant; enl. Dec. 28, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Morris D. Rouse, commissary-sergeant; enl. Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Jonathan D. Drake, hospital steward; enl. Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

COMPANY A (SOMERSET).

Arthur S. Ten Eyck, captain; com. Sept. 5, 1862; pro. to major March 12, 1863; pro. to lieutenant-colonel April 5, 1863.

James Bowman, Jr., capt.; com. March 16, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

James D. Vanderveer, first lieutenant; com. Sept. 5, 1862; pro. to captain Co. B Dec. 26, 1862.

Joseph B. Smith, first lieutenant; com. Dec. 26, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Robert S. Van Dyke, second lieutenant; com. Dec. 26, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

John S. Ten Eyck, first sergeant; enl. March 1, 1863; pro. to sergeant-major May 30, 1863.

William C. Smith, first sergt.; enl. June 1, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Jacob K. Hull, sergeant; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from corporal June 1, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Tunis Vanderveer, sergeant; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from corporal May 15, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Cornelius L. Voorhees, sergt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Jeremiah S. Smith, sergeant; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died of disease June 23, 1863.

Samuel Hall, corporal; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from private May 15, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

James N. Shurtz, corporal; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Jacob K. Stryker, corporal; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from private March 1, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Jacob K. Dermott, corporal; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from private March 1, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

David R. Weaver, corporal; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Abram Quick, corporal; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to sergeant-major Feb. 25, 1863.

Peter S. Bellis, corporal; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from private June 1, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Jonathan P. Dunham, corporal; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died of fever at Millington, N. J., June 24, 1863.

George S. Woodruff, corporal; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died of fever at Washington June 23, 1863.

David Van Camp, corporal; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died of fever at Belle Plains, Va., Feb. 15, 1863.

Robert B. Hall, musician; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Anthony E. Dennis, mus.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Heber C. Belden, wagoner; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Privates.‡

John K. Bangham (died of typhoid fever in hospital at Washington, D. C., July 9, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.), Abraham Bellis, John C. Biggs, Nicholas O. Biggs, Gilbert L. Brokaw, Tunis J. Carey, Abraham Cole, Michael Collins, Samuel D. Collyer, Peter H. Conover, James Curry, Philip Curry, Richard S. Dennis, Abraham Ditmars, John R. Ditmars, Henry Dow, Abraham Dumont, Sering P. Dunham (disch. at Emory United States General Hospital, Washington, D. C., for disability Jan. 31, 1863), Aaron L. Field, James Gaston, John Gaston, Fernando Gersey, Isaac Guest, Brogan B. Hageman, Jonathan C. Henry (pro. to corporal Aug. 25, 1862), Augustin P. Honeyman, Samuel C. Irving (disch. for disability Jan. 23, 1863), Dayton E. Jeroloman, James Jeroloman, Jacob Karns (died of disease at Philadelphia, Pa., June 27, 1863, and buried there), John P. Krymer (died of fever in Virginia Feb. 18, 1863), Robert B. Little, Gideon Lindsley (died of fever at Belle Plains, Va., Feb. 25, 1863), Isaac P. Mannon, William A. Merrill, Henry Mingle, Stephen R. Mullen, George F. Nash, George Perry, William J. Perry (pro. to corporal Aug. 25, 1862), Augustus Peterman, John W. Philhower (disch. for disability, Feb. 23, 1863), Hugh H. Powelson, Cornelius V. L. Robbins, Radford J. Runyon (died of fever at Washington Jan. 30, 1863), Michael Ryan, Minnah V. Saums, Benjamin Skillman, Daniel Smith, Edward Smith, Garret T. Smith (disch. for disability at Belle Plains, Va., Feb. 23, 1863), Peter S. Smith, James H. Staats, Joachim Q. Staats, John C. Staats, Cyrenus T. Stryker, John B. Stryker, Jason Suydam, John V. Teiple, James V. D. Ten Eyck, Thomas Tester, Garret W. Vanderveer, Henry S. Vanderveer, Abraham D. Van Doren, Joseph Van Doren (died of fever at Washington June 12, 1863), Garret T. Van Pelt, Henry V. Van Pelt, Matthew Van Pelt, Peter J. Van Zandt (died of fever in Virginia March 21, 1863), Peter V. Weaver (pro. to corporal Aug. 25, 1862), Philip T. Williams, David W. Williamson, Christopher N. Wilson, Henry D. Wilson, David H. Wortman, Edward S. Wortman, Dennis G. Wyckoff.

COMPANY D (HUNTERDON).

Barclay S. Vail, captain; com. Sept. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Edward S. Barnes, first lieutenant; com. Sept. 9, 1862; died of fever in Virginia Dec. 29, 1862.

William A. Henry, first lieutenant; com. Feb. 10, 1863; pro. to adjutant March 16, 1863.

William B. Woodruff, first lieutenant; com. March 16, 1863; pro. from first sergeant Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Jesse Dalrymple, second lieutenant; com. Sept. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Morris D. Rouse, first sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. to commissary-sergeant Sept. 18, 1862.

Theodore Carling, first sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. from sergeant April 5, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Lewis Saphar, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Lorenzo Beers, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. from private Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

John B. Mason, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. from corporal April 5, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

John Scott, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; died at Sanitary Lodge, Washington, April 20, 1863.

Samuel V. Ribble, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

James W. Hawk, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. from private April 1, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Moses V. Shoemaker, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Joseph Tillman, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. from private April 5, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Isaac Bunnell, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

James Ashcroft, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Jacob O. Brown, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Elijah Potts, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Horace A. Wambaugh, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. for disability Washington, Feb. 23, 1863.

Demarest Gordon, musician; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Jonathan Hartpence, musician; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Isaac B. Andrews, wagoner; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

* J. Augustus Fay, Jr., first lieutenant Co. H, pro. to adjutant, *vice* Mann, April 17, 1863.

† Dr. Barclay resigned as assistant surgeon March 5, 1863.

‡ All enlisted Aug. 25, 1862, all mustered into the service Sept. 17, 1862, and all mustered out—unless otherwise specified—June 27, 1863.

*Privates.**

Israel Allegar, Samuel Bachman, Charles M. Beers, Eldridge Bennett, David M. Bosenbury, Joseph Buchanan, Peter Buchanan, Edgar H. Bowlby (died in hospital at Washington Feb. 6, 1863), Jacob Case, Thomas Coates, William N. Coates, Henry Counterman, Moses Courtright (died of fever at Belle Plains, Va., March 25, 1863), James Cripps, George Cronce, Ephraim Cronce (died of fever near White Oak Church, Va., June 1, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va.), Christian Cummings, Morris R. Curtis, John W. Dilts, Gilbert Dikeman, Theodore Gallagher, William Gary, John Howell, Abraham Hunsberger, Amos Hyde, Holcombe Hyde, Martin Hyde, William H. H. Kase, Joseph L. Lair, Thomas R. Lake, Charles M. Lee (disch. for disability Nov. 18, 1862), Jonah Letson, Suldon Lozaw, Samuel Mack, William F. Marshall, Cortland McCann, Jacob McLaughlin, John W. Mellick, Joseph Merrill, Reed Myers, Jeremiah Opdyke, Samuel Opdyke, Isaiah Parker, John Prall (died of fever in Virginia Jan. 14, 1863), George W. Race, Wilson L. Rake, Oscar Reading, Mark T. Ribble, Jacob S. Rifenberg, John Rittenhouse, George W. Robinson, John W. Savidge, William L. Scott, Elijah Schoonhoven (disch. for disability Alexandria, Va., March 23, 1863), Jacob W. Sheppard, Augustus Shmeal, Thomas F. Siegfried, Aaron Slack, John B. Slater, John A. Snyder, Reuben Snyder, Samuel B. Snyder, William Snyder, Sylvester Souders, William B. Stewart, George Struble, Joseph Sutton, William V. Sutton, John Taylor, Peter Tilton, Amos Trimmer, Joseph Van Norman, Samuel Van Norman, William Ween, Benjamin S. Welter, Watson R. Williamson, George A. Young, Alfred Zeller.

COMPANY E (SOMERSET).

Cornelius T. Cox, captain; com. Sept. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

James Bowman, Jr., first lieutenant; com. Sept. 9, 1862; pro. to captain Co. A March 16, 1863.

Edward C. Mulford, first lieutenant; com. March 16, 1863; pro. from second lieutenant; must. out June 27, 1863.

Garret B. Sanborn, second lieutenant; com. Sept. 9, 1862; res. March 5, 1863.

Philip E. Tufts, second lieutenant; com. March 16, 1863; pro. from corporal Co. C; pro. first lieutenant Co. F April 17, 1863.

John T. Marthaler, second lieutenant; com. April 17, 1863; pro. from first sergeant Co. H; must. out June 27, 1863.

Jacob W. Stout, first sergeant; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. from sergeant April 16, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Morris R. Giles, first sergeant; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. from hospital at Philadelphia March 12, 1863, for disability.

Wm. C. Abbott, sergeant; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

James B. Brown, sergeant; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Stephen Dooley, sergeant; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. from corporal March 1, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Samuel Dancer, sergeant; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

John H. Stryker, sergeant; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. for disability at Newark, N. J., March 9, 1863.

John R. Hunt, corporal; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Isaac C. Davis, corporal; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. from private Jan. 10, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Josiah Q. Hoagland, corp.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. from private March 15, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Samuel T. Hall, corporal; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Harned Smith, corporal; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must out June 27, 1863.

Frederick Van Nest, corporal; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. from private March 15, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Benj. F. Brown, corporal; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. from private March 18, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Henry H. Hoagland, corp.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Dennis Cox, corporal; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died of typhoid fever in hospital at Washington Jan. 29, 1863; buried at Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

John N. Couine, musician; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Wm. Vosseller, musician; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

John L. Brokaw, wagoner; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out. June 27, 1863.

Privates.†

George R. Allegar, Daniel H. Amerman, William H. Amerman, Cornelius W. Auten, Garret T. Bailey, Peter Bell, Squire A. Blackford, John H. Brokaw, Abraham C. Burt, Enoch Carkhuff, John Carroll, John H. Case, James H. Cavaleer (died at Bridgewater, Somerset Co., N. J., while on furlough, May 29, 1863), Jacob Cole, John Conover, Eben S. Dally (pro. to corporal Aug. 30, 1862; was private from Jan. 10, 1863), John Dally, John L. Dally, Samuel Davis, Jacob V. Drake, John G. Dumont, Christopher Ehni, Jacob Eider, William Emily, Amos Fenner, John Fenner, Henry S. Fritts, James Gallagher, Frederick Gardner, John D. Garretson, Isaac V. A. Gumble, Jacob H. Gumble, Henry Hall, John N. Hall, John Herman, Herman J. Hoagland, George Hoffman, Hiram Hope, Whitfield D. Hope (pro. to corporal Aug. 30, 1862; private from Oct. 23, 1862), Henry Keiderling, Godfrey Keller (disch. for disability at Belle Plains, Va., Feb. 21, 1863), Michael Lary, Robert Little, Isaac Lott, George H. Miller, James Murray, Patrick Murray, Georeg W. Perrine, Andrew Pfaff, Garret V. C. Polhemus (died of fever at Belle Plains, Va., Feb. 27, 1863), Martin N. Porter, Peter A. Quick, Peter V. Quick, Theodore Rutan, Herman H. Riger, John H. Schenck, William D. W. Sebring, James Simonson (disch. for disability at Washington Jan. 22, 1863), John W. Slack, Jacob S. Smalley, William S. Smalley (disch. for disability at Alexandria, Va., May 2, 1863), Cornelius Smith, Henry Staats, Henry D. Staats, John Statts, John H. Styker, John N. Stryker, Thomas L. Stryker, John Tunison, Peter Van Arsdale (died of typhoid fever at Belle Plains, Va., April 6, 1863), William G. Van Fleet, Abraham G. Van Nest (died of camp fever in hospital at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 7, 1862), William Van Zandt, Simon P. Voorhees, Henry Vosseller (disch. for disability at Belle Plains, Va., Feb. 23, 1863), Michael Weitzel, Robert Wentzler, Charles Wilson, Jacob Wilkinson (disch. at Flemington, N. J., Sept. 27, 1862), Lemuel R. Young (pro. to quartermaster-sergeant Sept. 18, 1862).

COMPANY F (SOMERSET).

Oliver A. Kibbe, captain; com. Sept. 9, 1862; res. Feb. 4, 1863.

Charles W. Lanning, captain; com. Feb. 4, 1863; pro. from second lieutenant; must. out June 27, 1863.

Henry Lane, first lieutenant; com. Sept. 9, 1862; dismissed March 1, 1863.

Philip E. Tufts, first lieutenant; com. April 17, 1863; pro. from second lieutenant Co. E; must. out June 27, 1863.

John F. Kennedy, second lieutenant; com. Feb. 4, 1863; pro. from private Co. C, Thirty-first Regiment; must. out June 27, 1863.

Wesley H. Horner, first sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. to second lieutenant Co. I March 16, 1863.

Cornelius M. De Camp, first sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. from sergeant April 5, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

William H. Schenck, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Garner A. Thatcher, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Joseph V. H. Reed, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Frederick Skillman, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Henry Polhemus, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Abraham Sullivan, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

James W. Durling, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

John V. D. Drost, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Abram B. Van Cleef, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

John C. Polhemus, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Zephaniah S. Drake, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. from private Oct. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Oscar F. Wood, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

William H. Lane, musician; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Dennis V. L. Sheppard, musician; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Cornelius Cray, wagoner; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Privates.‡

George F. Anderson, Jacob W. Apgar, Milton Baker (pro. to sergeant Oct. 1, 1862; private from December 1, 1862), Abram W. Baldwin, William J. Bellis, Wm. R. Bigley (died of typhoid fever at Aquia Creek, Va., Jan. 3, 1863; buried at National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va.), Philip Brady, Thomas Brady, Abram V. D. Brearley (died of fever at Belle Plains, Va., April 11, 1863), Henry B. Burt, John Burt, William F. Byer, Isaac Cherry, Abram B. Conover, Charles H. Conover, Lawrence T. Conover, Jeremiah Cray, Chas. A. Cruser (died of fever at Belle Plains, Va., April 3, 1863), Theodore Cruser, Asher Danley (reported missing Sept. 19, 1862), Lewis Davison, Albert M. Doremus, Andrew Fraley, Samuel Garmo, Benjamin

* Enlisted Sept. 3, 1862, and were mustered in Sept. 17, 1862; all mustered out June 27, 1863, unless otherwise mentioned.

† Privates enlisted Aug. 30, 1862, and all were mustered out June 27, 1863, unless otherwise specified.

‡ All enlisted Sept. 3, 1862; must. Sept. 17 and 19, 1862; and (unless otherwise stated) mustered out June 27, 1863.

Griggs, Josephus Griggs, Dennis Hagaman (died of fever at Aquia Creek, Va., May 6, 1863; buried at National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va.), James G. Hagaman, Joseph H. Hagaman, Israel B. Higgins, Andrew Hughes, Lewis R. Labaw, John P. Lawrence, Joel Long, Thomas McAllister, John McHune, Jacob Miller, Martin Murphy (disch. for disability, Phila., Pa., Jan. 19, 1863), Archibald R. Ogborne, Benjamin C. Piggott (died of typhoid fever March 23, 1863), Jonathan Prall, Frederick R. Raisnor, Zephaniah S. Randolph, Nathan S. Saxson, Luther S. Skillman, Thomas Skillman (disch. for disability at Aquia Creek, Va., Jan. 6, 1863), Samuel H. Smith, Charles Snook, Jacob Snook (corporal Sept. 3, 1862; private from Oct. 1, 1862), Charles W. Soden, Charles Somberger, Abram C. Staats, Peter V. Staats, Jacob D. Sterling, James H. Stout, Alexander H. Stryker, Frederick Stryker, William C. Stryker, Abram S. Sutphin, John Sutphin, Edwin Sutphin (disch. for disability, Jan. 18, 1863), Andrew J. Thompson, Robert Trout, Luther Vanderveer, John B. Van Dyke (died of fever at Aquia Creek, Va., Jan. 16, 1863), William Van Marter, Garret Van Nuys, Augustus Voorhees, Benjamin Voorhees, Bernard S. Voorhees, John Voorhees, John W. Voorhees, Stephen Voorhees, Jr. (died of typhoid fever in hospital at Washington Jan. 6, 1863), John D. Westcott, William Whipple, Abram Whited, Jacob T. Whited, John Williamson, George Wilson, Abram Woolverton, Melanchthon Wood.

COMPANY G (HUNTERDON).

George W. Day, captain; com. Sept. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Clark T. Hunt, first lieut.; com. Sept. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Frederick S. Phillips, second lieutenant; com. Sept. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
John M. Case, first sergeant; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to second lieutenant Co. K March 16, 1863.
Samuel Johnson, first sergeant; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from corporal April 5, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.
Daniel Dilts, sergeant; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Andrew L. Day, sergeant; enl. Aug 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Lafayette Phillips, sergeant; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Gershom L. Akers, sergeant; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Reading M. Dilts, corporal; enl. Aug 25, 1862; pro. from private April 5, 1863.
Oliver Phillips, corporal; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Charles P. Swayze, corporal; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
James L. Fritz, corporal; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Samuel B. Soden, corporal; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Charles D. Akers, corporal; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from private March 1, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.
John V. Dilts, corporal; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Ira Munson, corporal; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Geo. H. Fisher, musician; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Thomas Trainer, musician; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Amos T. Dalrymple, wagoner; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

*Privates.**

Isaac S. Agens, George W. Akers, Joseph Akers (disch. for disability Feb. 22, 1863), George H. Allen, Alfred G. Baylor, Henry K. Benward, William Blanchard, David Burd, George M. Case, Paul K. Cole. Andrew T. Cromwell, Andrew Dakerman, George Dilts, Ezra S. Emmons, Henry Erig, Richard G. Everett (died of exposure at hospital, Washington, June 29, 1863), William Everett, Adwit Exman, William Fleming, Baldwin Forker (died of exposure on hospital-boat, near Aquia Creek, Va., Jan. 25, 1863), Joseph A. German, John A. Grimes, Amos Hann, Cornelius Hann, William Hardin, Samuel P. Hagerman (died at hospital near Falmouth, Va., May 26, 1863; buried at National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va.); Joseph Hibbs, Jacob Hime, John C. Hoagland, Isaac Hoffman, John Hope, Stephen Horton (disch. for disability Feb. 22, 1863), Edward Housel, Charles M. Johnson, Martin Johnson, Diderick Kolenkamp, Sanford La Fever, William H. Larne, John B. Lefler, John Lutes, George W. McFern (disch. for disability April 24, 1863), Adolphe Menge, Horatio P. Milburn, Mordecai W. Mills, Godfried Miller, Nelson D. Morris, Charles H. Naylor, Edward Naylor (died of congestive fever at Belle Plains, Va., Feb. 22, 1863), Hiram R. Naylor (corporal, Aug. 25, 1862; priv. from March 1, 1863), James Naylor, George O'Daniel, Theodore O'Daniel, John C. Opdyke, Charles W. Parrish, William B. Parrish, George W. Phillips (disch. for disability Feb. 10, 1863), Henry C. Probasco, Izer G. Rake, George B. Reed, Joseph R. Reading (disch. for disability Jan. 26, 1863), Conrad Reis, William N. Robinson, Richard H. Romine, Franklin Rooks, William Sharp, Hiram G. Sheppard, Cornelius Slack, Corson Slack, Johnson Slaght, John Slieghtenmier, Derrick S. Smith, Theodore W. Sutton, Uriah Sutton, Jacob H. Ten Eyck (disch. for disability at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 26, 1863), Elias Van Camp, George M. D. Vandeventer, Adrian Van Fleet, Jacob K. Van Fleet, Samuel Van Sickle, Abel Webster (died of exposure at hospital, Washington, June 29, 1863).

* Privates enlisted Aug. 25, 1862; mustered in Sept. 17, 1862; and mustered out with the company June 27, 1863, unless otherwise mentioned in the list.

COMPANY I (SOMERSET).

John C. Bloom, captain; com. Sept. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
James S. Adams, first lieutenant; com. Sept. 9, 1862; res. Jan. 28, 1863.
George E. Dayton, first lieutenant; com. Jan. 28, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.
Samuel A. Allen, second lieutenant; com. Sept. 9, 1862; res. Feb. 17, 1863.
Wesley H. Horner, second lieutenant; com. March 16, 1863; pro. from first sergeant Co. F; must. out June 27, 1863.
Oscar Conklin, first sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. to second lieutenant Co. B Feb. 4, 1863.
John Y. Bird, first sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Robert Hanna, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Pander P. Parks, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Josephus C. Sanders, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Charles C. Pope, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Walter K. Sturges, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
James S. Quimby, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Charles Bass, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Peter Wolfe, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
William Lawrence, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Thomas J. Todd, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
William S. Wingert, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Jacob Bass, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; died of fever March 31, 1863.
Nicholas Blank, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; died of fever June 10, 1863.
Ezra S. Day, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; died of fever Feb. 18, 1863.
George T. Bunn, musician; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
John T. Allen, musician; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Henry Dougherty, wagoner; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Privates.†

Michael Albert, John B. Ammerman, James Anderson, William H. Baird (was sergeant from Sept. 3, 1862, till April 1, 1863), Frederick Baker, Edward A. Berry, Ethelbert C. Blazier, Henry C. Blazier, John B. Blazier, John H. Blazier, John P. Brown, Abraham Bush (died of fever Feb. 14, 1863), Theodore Bach (missing Dec. 1, 1862), Jacob H. Cole, Philip Coddell, John C. Conklin, Austin W. Cross, William D. Depoe, Julius Donnebower, John Dougherty, Peter Dougherty (died of smallpox at Washington, April 30, 1863; buried in Harmony Burial-Ground, District of Columbia), Daniel Fieller, Barney Follen, Edward Giddis, Hiram Giddis, Robert Gimble, John Gitus, John Grierson, Valentine Goodman (disch. for disability Feb. 21, 1863), William Hamma, John Henderson, John High, Ezra Hill, James P. Hines, Philip Hoffman, Philip Honeyman, Stephen Harvey (died of fever Jan. 20, 1863; buried at National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va.), Louis Lindenberger (died of fever at Belle Plains, Va., March 17, 1863), Peter Lockwood, William Lockwood, Jerry O. Ludlow, Henry Luse, Morris Levi (died of fever at Bernard, Somerset Co., N. J., June 27, 1863), David Manning, Joseph Margatell, John McWilliams, John C. Miller, William L. Mirax, Samuel Moore, Ephraim Muckle, James E. Mullen (corporal from Sept. 3, 1862, to Nov. 15, 1862), John C. Mullen (corporal from Sept. 3, 1862, to Sept. 20, 1862), Simeon Mirax (assigned to Co. I, Fifth Regiment, Sept. 12, 1863), John Noe, George Opie (died at home, Somerset County, while on furlough, June 27, 1863), John Overland, Robert M. Parks, Alfred Phillhower, Edmund E. Pope, William Ralph, William Reynolds (corporal from Sept. 3, 1862, to April 1, 1863), Nicholas W. Riel, John Scholl, Michael Sharkey, Zopher Snell, Isaac S. Stites, William H. Stites, Charles Starr, Henry Todd (died of fever in hospital at Aquia Creek, Va., Jan. 22, 1863), Levi D. Uhler, William H. Vactor, Zachariah Wilson, Isaac Wingert (died of fever at Belle Plains, Va., March 29, 1863).

† Members enlisted Sept. 3, 1862, and mustered out June 27, 1863, unless otherwise specifically mentioned.

COMPANY K (SOMERSET).

Benjamin S. Totten, captain; com. Sept. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Theodore Strong, Jr., first lieutenant; com. Sept. 9, 1862; died Feb. 24, 1863.
Ira C. Carman, Jr., first lieutenant; com. March 16, 1863; pro. from second lieutenant; must. out June 27, 1863.
John M. Case, second lieutenant; com. March 16, 1863; pro. first lieutenant Co. B May 9, 1863.
Ira F. Morgan, second lieutenant; com. May 9, 1863; pro. from sergeant-major; must. out June 27, 1863.
Jos. Mathew, first sergeant; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Garret Layton, sergeant; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Peter H. Wakeham, sergeant; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Tenadore Van Cleef, sergeant; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
William H. Smith, sergeant; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
William Esler, corporal; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
John P. Wyckoff, corporal; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Peter Sylvester, corporal; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
James F. Milliken, corporal; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Field G. Garretson, corporal; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
Robert S. Vandewater, corporal; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
John S. Barcalow, corporal; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; pro. from private; must. out June 27, 1863.
Frederick French, corporal; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at Philadelphia, Pa., March 27, 1863.
Patrick McAleer, musician; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.
James M. Keer, wagoner; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

*Privates.**

William H. Barcalow (musician from Sept. 1, 1862, till April 1, 1863), Abram J. Beekman, Daniel Blaney, Andrew Bowman, Isaac P. Brokaw, John G. Brown, Henry W. Carlisle, John S. Carman, Peter Cavaleer, Elias Conger, Thomas Connors, Henry V. B. Cox, Henry Crozier, John T. B. Cruser (died of dysentery at Belle Plains, Va., March 1, 1863), John Dessinger (died of fever at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 25, 1862), Lawrence V. S. Danberry, James Darcey, John Downey, William H. Earle, Garret Eick (wagoner from Sept. 1, 1862, till Dec. 2, 1862), Cornelius V. Elbertson, Michael Gallagher, Peter S. Garretson, Peter V. Garretson, Peter S. Garretson, Jr. (disch. for disability March 25, 1863), James P. Growney, George E. Gulick (died of fever at Belle Plains, Va., March 6, 1863), Francis Hannon, Abram B. Hart (disch. by G. C. M., Dec. 10, 1862), Patrick Hogan, Ogden Honeyman, Henry Hulick, Charles Irwin (enl. Aug. 30, 1862; sergeant from Aug. 30, 1862, till April 8, 1863), William H. Jackson (enl. Aug. 30, 1862), Henderson W. Knowles (enl. Aug. 30, 1862), James Litchell, William H. Litchell, James Lloyd, Charles H. Maple, John McCloskey, Jacob Metts, Martin Nevius, Joseph Okerson (disch. for disability April 29, 1863), Cornelius V. Oppie, Arthur Orr, James Parker (died of fever at Aquia Creek, Va., Dec. 28, 1862), Hewlett Perrine (not must. out with company), John Perdun (enl. Aug. 30, 1862), John D. Polhemus, George Pyott, John Pyott, Roger Reagan, John H. Riddle, Charles Schmidt, John B. Smith, Jonathan Smith, William C. Sperling, Charles Stines (enl. Aug. 30, 1862), Richard Stevenson (enl. Aug. 30, 1862), Abram Stryker, William C. Stryker, Charles C. Sylvester, Gilbert Sylvester, Manning Titus, Cyneas V. D. Van Cleef, John H. Van Doren, William H. Van Doren, Henry C. Van Duyn, John D. Van Duyn, John K. Van Pelt, William Van Tuyne, Abram V. D. Voorhees, Henry Welles, William Wiggins, Christopher W. Wilkerson, Peter N. Williamson, Renney Wyckoff, Theodore Wyckoff, Peter Worts (disch. for disability at Belle Plains, Va., Feb. 21, 1863).

OFFICERS AND MEN FROM HUNTERDON COUNTY IN THE THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Samuel Carhart, captain; com. Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Leavitt Sanderson, first lieutenant; com. Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Andrew A. Thompson, second lieutenant; com. Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Dennis S. Messler, first sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
John D. Brown, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
William C. Hyler, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Jeremiah J. Hoff, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Martin Hoffman, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Jacob W. Todd, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
David S. Boss, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
David Astell, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Henry M. Van Horn, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Philip E. Thorp, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
John N. Clark, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
John C. Kline, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Ross J. Hoffman, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. from hospital for disability Feb. 28, 1863.
George Beavers, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; died of typhoid fever May 28, 1863.
Albert Bolmer, musician; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
James R. K. Swick, musician; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
John Emmons, wagoner; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

Privates.†

Peter K. Agens, George Anthony, Hulet Apgar, John R. Apgar, Wesley L. Apgar, George Alligar, Joseph C. Beavers, George Bolmer, John H. Bush, John E. Burrell (died at hospital April 20, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va., Division B, Section B, Grave 333), Aaron V. S. Crate, William M. Dickerson (died of fever in hospital May 21, 1863), Daniel Dilley (died of fever in hospital April 30, 1863), John Dooley, George F. Drake, Philip M. Duy, George E. Eick, Isaac Eick, Henry E. Emmons, David A. Everett, Wesley R. Fisher, John F. Gorno, Francis A Gulick (corporal Sept. 3, 1862; private Jan. 22, 1863), George Hahn, John R. Haver, Joseph H. Hendershot, Andrew S. Henderson, Joseph B. Henderson, Conrad Hermann (corporal Sept. 3, 1862; private Jan. 22, 1863), Nathan Hildebrant, John D. Hill, John E. Hoagland, David T. Hoffman, Jesse Hoffman, Lewis Hoffman, Charles Hussman, Theodore Hoffman (disch. for disability at Baltimore, Md., March 11, 1863), David W. Jones, Jacob Klingle, Cornelius C. Lane, John R. S. Lane, Henry Latourette, Charles B. Lunger, Wesley H. Lunger (died of fever in hospital at Washington, D. C., June 19, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.), Andrew L. Melick (died of fever in hospital April 29, 1863), Simon V. Melick (died of fever in hospital June 5, 1863), Jeremiah L. Melick, Edward P. Mannon, William J. Mitchell, John M. Moore, Henry C. Mulliner, William H. Murphy, Fisher Pidcock (disch. for disability at hospital at Newark, N. J., Feb. 2, 1863), William B. G. Price, Rynear V. Quick, Minna N. Rockafellow, William S. Reed (disch. for disability at hospital at Newark, N. J., Feb. 2, 1863), Adam Schuyler, Hummer Smith, Martin Smith, Walter Smith, David Snyder, James Snyder, Samuel Snyder, George A. Stiers, Aaron P. Sutton, Paul Sutton, David B. Swick, Luke Swick, James Thurston, Nicholas B. Tiger, Gilbert L. Todd, William Todd, Samuel Trimmer, Isaac Van Fleet, Hiram Vercelius, Andrew J. Walker, Benjamin S. Wyckoff, Samuel S. Wyckoff.

COMPANY D.

Alexander V. Bonnell, capt.; com. Sept. 10, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
John H. Clark, first lieutenant; com. Sept. 10, 1862; disch. Dec. 26, 1862.
John C. Coon, first lieutenant; com. Dec. 26, 1862; pro. from second lieutenant; must. out June 24, 1863.
Andrew T. Connett, second lieutenant; com. Dec. 26, 1862; pro. from first sergeant; must. out June 24, 1863.
Joseph R. Potts, first sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. from sergeant Jan. 1, 1863; must. out June 24, 1863.
Peter Boss, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Leonard G. Bird, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. from corporal Dec. 22, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Joseph D. Kinney, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. from corporal Jan. 13, 1863; must. out June 24, 1863.
John H. Wilson, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. from corporal May 20, 1863; must. out June 24, 1863.
John S. Yard, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Ezekiel Ewing, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Thomas McConnell, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Richard Choice, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Lemuel Hixon, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

* All enlisted Sept. 1, 1862, and mustered out June 27, 1863, unless otherwise stated.

† Privates enlisted Sept. 3, 1862; all mustered in Sept. 17, 1862; and all mustered out June 24, 1863.

Rensselaer D. Runkle, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Lewis Runkle, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Reuben P. Holman, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Chas. H. McCann, musician; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Samuel H. Volk, musician; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
William Brown, wagoner; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

*Privates.**

Andrew J. Bellis, Stewart Bellis, William J. Blackwell, John Bosenbury, Abraham W. Boss, Robert Boyd, Thomas Brown, John Buchanan, William R. Cronce, George Dahmer, Gideon B. Davis, Samuel W. Dilts, Alonzo Dow, Francis W. Downs, Edmond B. Dungan, Cornelius S. Emmons, Joseph O. Ewing, David H. Fisher, John B. Fisher, Weon Fisher, William Fleming, William Gethard, Elias W. Gulick,† Patrick Hays, John Hinckley, William H. Holman, Thomas Hoppock, William Hoppock, William Hummer, William V. Hunter,‡ Oliver H. Johnson,§ Evans G. Lake, Abraham S. Larew, Isaac B. Larew, Joseph O. Larew, Asher Mattison, James McCormick, Emanuel McConnell,‖ Joseph Millburn, Charles Miller, William Parker, Harman B. Phihower, Abraham A. Polhemus, John D. Purcell, James V. D. Quick, John V. H. Quick, Elias M. Rake, Lewis Ramsey, Timothy Riordan, Samuel Runyon, John F. Schenck, Alexander Sergeant, Theodore R. Servis, Daniel Sheridan, Francis P. Smith, Israel Smith, Joseph Smith, Mahlon Smith, Hiram Snook, William H. Snyder, Robert Spencer, Sidney Stout, Simpson S. Stout, Andrew Stryker, John D. Stryker, Jacob S. Sutphin, James M. Thatcher, Michael Tulley, George Van Houten, John S. Van Houten, John Van Sickle, Aaron L. Van Sickle,¶ Cornelius Waldron, William T. Waldron, William Wambaugh, Frederick Wenzel, Charles Wyckoff, Jacob F. Young.

COMPANY E.**

Woodbury D. Holt, captain; com. Sept. 10, 1862.
William L. Rodenbaugh, first lieutenant; com. Sept. 10, 1862.
John Alpaugh, second lieutenant; com. Sept. 10, 1862; res. Feb. 2, 1863.
John Robbins, second lieutenant; com. Feb. 3, 1863; pro. from first sergt.
William D. Johnson, first sergeant; pro. from sergeant Feb. 4, 1863.
Jesse Teats, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
Stewart K. Beers, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
Alexander Altemus, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
Jacob R. Wert, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
Lorenzo D. Stevenson, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
Joseph C. Rea, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. Feb. 7, 1863.
Milton A. Gregory, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. Feb. 7, 1863.
William S. Naughright, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. Feb. 7, 1863.
Martin V. B. Sine, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. Feb. 7, 1863.
James Conley, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. Feb. 7, 1863.
Enoch Streeter, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. Feb. 7, 1863.
Sylvester Groff, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. Feb. 7, 1863.
Thomas S. Gibbons, musician; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
David Roper, musician; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
David Hulsizer, wagoner; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.

Privates.††

John L. Alligar, William E. Alpaugh, Herman Altemus, Charles Altemus (died of fever at Washington, D. C., Nov. 13, 1862), Thomas Barrass, Andrew Bartels, Stephen H. Beers, Joseph B. Bird, William T. Bird, Henry Blackburn, Aaron Bowlby, Sylvester Bowlby, Henry Bruner, Cornelius Buchanan, Ishe Butler, John Butler, Thomas Butler, William H. Ball (disch. for disability at Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 1862), Levi Case, Peter Y. Chandler, Enoch Cramer, Lyman B. Cramer, Victor Cramer, William E. Cramer, George Creager, Henry L. Cummings, Hiram Demott, Eliphalet W. Duffert, Samuel D. Edmonds (corporal Sept. 3, 1862; private Feb. 7, 1863), Isaac S. Eldridge, Henry P. Ely (disch. for disability at Washington, D. C. Nov. 14, 1862), James A. Exton, Bennett Gano, George Graham, William Graham, Eldridge Green, Henry A. Green, James C. Gulick, William B. Hardy, Samuel Hoppock, August Hilkerman (disch. for disability at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 25, 1863), John Huddleson, Robert Huddleson, Peter Hulsizer, William Hulsizer, Allen King, Aaron H. Lanning (disch. at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 7, 1862; died Jan. 4, 1863; buried at Annapolis), Edwin G. Lewis, Elias Lewis, James M. Lewis, Charles E. Madison (corporal Sept. 3, 1862; private Feb. 7, 1863), Emanuel Manning, John Manning, Samuel Manning, Robert McCush, George A. Melick, Edward W. Merritt, Abraham Mount (corporal Sept. 3, 1862; private Feb. 7, 1863), Alexander Mulligan, Alexander Probasco, Aaron Rockafellow, James H. Rodenbough, John H. Schomp, Lucian C. Sheppard, William W. Smith, George Snyder, Henry Soliday, Joseph E. Starr, Theodore Stout, John Stryker, Geo. W. Sutton, Charles W. Slack (died of fever near Belle Plains, Va., Feb. 23, 1863), John W. Smith, died of fever near Belle Plains, Va., March 23, 1863), Jacob Swarrer, Watson F. Swarrer (corporal Sept. 3, 1862; privates Feb. 7, 1863), William Vanse, died of fever near Belle Plains, Va., Feb. 19, 1863; corporal Sept. 3, 1862; private Feb. 7, 1863), Samuel Wagner, Richard Wilson, Thompson H. Wheat (died of dysentery at hospital in Tennallytown, D. C., Oct. 17, 1862; buried at Military Hospital Cemetery, D. C.), Levi S. Young.

COMPANY K.

Nelson Bennett, captain; com. Sept. 10, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Edson J. Rood, first lieutenant; com. Sept. 10, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Martin Lunger, second lieut.; com. Sept. 10, 1862; res. Dec. 27, 1862.
George Emory, second lieutenant; com. Feb. 8, 1863; pro. from first sergeant; must. out June 24, 1863.
Edwin Walters, first sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. from sergeant Feb. 20, 1863; must. out June 24, 1863.
James McBurth, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Geo. Henderson, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Jethro German, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. from corporal Feb. 20, 1863; must. out June 24, 1863.
Warren Hagerty, sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. April 1, 1863; must. out June 24, 1863.
Thomas Cole, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Samuel Fritts, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
John McNear, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
William Crotsley, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Horace Denike, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
James Myers, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. Feb. 20, 1863; must. out June 24, 1863.
Henry R. Queen, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. Feb. 20, 1863; must. out June 24, 1863.
Christopher Hartman, corporal; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. April 1, 1863; must. out June 24, 1863.
Samuel L. Comer, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; died of typhoid pneumonia at Belle Plains, Va., March 2, 1863.
Johnson H. Bennett, mus.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
William Lisk, musician; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Abraham B. Seals, wagoner; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

Privates.‡‡

Samuel S. Allen, Frederick H. Apgar, David Awble, William Bodine (disch. for disability in hospital at Washington, D. C., April 24, 1863), William Briggs, Christopher Bryan, John M. Bryan, Nelson Bunn, Samuel W. Burd, William B. Burk (pro. to hospital steward Sept. 18, 1862), Theodore Castner, William H. Conover, Matthias J. Crammer, Joseph S. Daws (assigned to Co. A, Fifteenth Regiment, Jan. 14, 1864), James Elson, William Flatt, Benjamin Fritts, Conrad A. Fritts, Henry Fritts, James Gary, Charles Hahn (corporal Sept. 3, 1862; private Feb. 9, 1863), James Hand, Moses F. Hann, Godfrey H. Hardy, Enoch C. Hartpence, Horace G. Hildebrant, William Henderson, Jr., Oliver Henry, Patrick Higgins, Garret Hoffman, Jacob Hoffman, Peter Hoffman, James Horning (disch. for disability in hospital at Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1863), James Hummer, Peter P. Johnson (disch. for disability in hospital at Washington, D. C., May 18, 1863), Benhart Krouse, Jos. Leigh, Emanuel Lisk, Thomas Mahar, Stout McCastle, Henry McClary, Hugh McLaughlin, Baltes Melick, John W. Mitchell, Wm. S. Mitchell, Peter F. Moor, Nicholas Mon, Peter D. Morgan, John Nier, Garret S. Nichols, Jacob Peterson, Wm. Petty, Abra. Philhower, James S. Seals, John O. Shay, Philip Smith, John Snyder, Joseph Snyder, James Stevenson, Jacob D. Stires, William Stires, John Strouble (sergeant Sept. 3, 1862; private

* All enlisted Sept. 3, 1862; all mustered out June 24, 1863.
† Died of fever at hospital in Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1862.
‡ Discharged for disability at Washington, D. C., April 22, 1863. Discharged for disability at Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1863.
‖ Died of fever at hospital in Georgetown, D. C., Dec. 13, 1862.
¶ Discharged for disability at Philadelphia, Pa., March 16, 1863.
** Mustered in Sept. 17, 1862; mustered out June 24, 1863.
†† All enlisted Sept. 3, 1862; all mustered out June 24, 1863.
‡‡ All enlisted Sept. 3, 1862; all mustered in Sept. 17, 1862, and mustered out June 24, 1863, unless otherwise stated.

April 1, 1863), Henry Swallback, Wesley Sweazy, Whitfield Strouble (died from disease at Belle Plains, Va., March 19, 1863), John B. Swick, Abraham Teats, William F. Thompson, George Walters (corporal Sept. 3, 1862; private Feb. 20, 1863), John L. Warren, Stephen Whitbeck, Charles A. Wood, George F. Woolston (pro. to quartermaster-sergeant Sept. 18, 1862).

CHAPTER XV.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY, AND OTHER REGIMENTS.

Officers of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, and of Company A—Movements of the Regiment in Virginia and in the Southwest—In the Georgia Campaign, with Sherman—Capt. Angel killed—Battle of Decatur—In Front of Atlanta—"March to the Sea"—Close of its Campaigning, and Muster-out—Roster of Co. A—Hunterdon and Somerset Men in other Regiments: Co. F, Ninth Infantry; Co. E, Eleventh Infantry; Co. B, Thirty-eighth Infantry.

HUNTERDON COUNTY furnished to the Thirty-fifth Regiment one full company (A), as well as many men who served in some of its other companies. The remainder of the regiment was recruited chiefly in the county of Essex.* Its rendezvous was at Flemington, where it was mustered into the service in September, 1863. It soon afterwards moved to Washington, D. C., whence a few weeks later it was transferred to the Southwest, going by way of Wheeling, W. Va., Cincinnati, Jeffersonville, Ind., and Paducah, Ky., and from the latter place up the Tennessee River to Eastport, Miss., but was soon moved back to Columbus, Ky., and thence to Union City, Tenn., where it went into winter quarters. But about the middle of January it was again moved to Columbus, Ky., and thence down the Mississippi to Vicksburg. It saw some skirmishing on the expedition to Meridian, Miss., on which it was engaged during nearly the whole of February, and after its return to the river it proceeded to Cairo, Ill., and thence, a week later, was transported to Chattanooga, Tenn., where it joined the army of Gen. Sherman, and was assigned to duty in the First Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

With this command it took part in the memorable campaign which resulted in the capture of Atlanta. On the 13th of May it became engaged, but lost only one man killed and thirteen wounded. On the 14th it was ordered to support a storming-party, and remained under fire during all that day and night, sustaining some loss. On the 15th, Capt. Angel, of A company, was sent with his command into Resaca, where he captured thirty prisoners and some Confederate mails. The total losses of the regiment in front of Resaca were two killed and twenty-two wounded. On the 27th of May, near Dallas, it was again engaged, two companies, under Capt. Angel, charging the enemy and carrying the assaulted position, but not being able to hold it against reinforcements which then came up. On the 28th and 29th it was almost constantly skirmishing, but sustained a loss of only twelve, killed and wounded.

On the 15th of June the Thirty-fifth was heavily engaged in skirmishing between Kenesaw and Pine Mountain, losing fifteen in killed and wounded. On the 16th it marched to Kenesaw and took part in the two weeks' fighting which succeeded, but lost only thirteen men wounded during these operations. On the 4th of July the regiment was briskly engaged at Ruff's Mills, Ga., in which Capt. Angel, of A company (then acting-major of the regiment), was killed within thirty yards of the rebel position. "No officer in the regiment had displayed higher soldierly qualifications or was more generally beloved, and his death was sincerely lamented not only in his own command, but throughout the entire brigade."

On the 8th of July the regiment entered Marietta, Ga., proceeding thence to the Chattahoochee River, which it crossed by fording on the 9th, and intrenched on the south side of that stream. Here it remained for several days, but on the 19th moved forward to Decatur, where it took part in the engagement of the 22d, being, with two other regiments, attacked by an overwhelming force of infantry and cavalry.

"The men of the Thirty-fifth moved steadily into line of battle, and at once opened on the rebels, checking them for some minutes. Soon, however, they advanced with added force, and the regiment, vastly outnumbered, gradually fell back for a distance of thirty yards, when it again turned and poured a deadly volley into the ranks of the pursuers, causing them in turn to fall back. But their repulse was but for a moment. Promptly rallied by their officers, the rebels once more advanced, and, although the Thirty-fifth a third time turned upon them and held them for half an hour, it was at last compelled to retire to the town. Here the regiment was joined by the rest of the brigade, but, the enemy coming in on all sides, the entire command continued the retreat, suffering severely from the fire of the pursuers, the casualties in the Thirty-fifth numbering one killed and sixteen wounded, with a loss of two officers and thirty-seven men missing."†

On the 24th the regiment moved to the front of Atlanta, and there occupied a line of rifle-pits. On the 28th it sustained seven successive charges made by the Confederates on its position, repulsing them all with heavy loss to the enemy, who left his dead on the field. The loss to the Thirty-fifth was very light, though "the flag of the regiment was riddled with bullets and the State standard was twice shot down but as often replaced." This was the last action of any moment in which the regiment was engaged during the Atlanta campaign. On the 8th of September (the serious work of the campaign having ended by the capture of the city) it went into camp at East Point for a season of rest and recuperation. It was again in motion in October, however, and during that month marched two hundred and twenty-one miles

* The regimental officers of the Thirty-fifth when it moved to the front were: Colonel, John J. Cladek; lieutenant-colonel, William A. Henry; major, Austin H. Patterson; adjutant, J. Augustus Fay, Jr.; quartermaster, Lemuel R. Young; surgeon, George E. Summers; assistant surgeons, Richard G. Taylor, John T. Lanning; chaplain, Nathaniel L. Upham. The commissioned officers of Company A were: Captain, Charles A. Angel; first lieutenant, Andrew L. Day; second lieutenant, James McMillan.

† Foster's "New Jersey and the Rebellion."

in various directions through Northwestern Georgia, and was engaged with the enemy at Resaca on the 15th, losing twenty-five, killed and wounded.

The Thirty-fifth took part in the great "March to the Sea," leaving its camp on the 15th of November and moving with the army through the heart of Georgia, arriving within six miles of Savannah on the 10th of December without having been engaged beyond a little light skirmishing on the way. On the 21st the enemy evacuated the city, which was occupied by the Union troops on the following day, though the Thirty-fifth did not enter, but remained on picket duty. On the 3d of January, 1865, it moved through the city to the Savannah River, where it embarked on the steamer "S. R. Spaulding" and proceeded to Port Royal, S. C., whence, with other troops, it was forwarded to Pocotaligo. On the 1st of February, with the other forces, it moved northward through swamps and lagoons, often wading knee-deep in water for long distances. It reached and passed through Orangeburg on the 12th, and arrived at Columbia, the capital of the State, on the 16th. From there it marched through Winnsboro' to Cheraw, where it was on provost duty for several days. Still pressing on, it reached Fayetteville, N. C., on the 11th of March, and after a halt of two days took the road to Goldsboro', where, soon after its arrival, the men were furnished with new clothing and other necessaries. The regiment did not take part in the battles of Averysboro' and Bentonville, N. C., but its march from Pocotaligo had been one of great hardship, and the men suffered very severely; but they had endured all without complaint.

On the 10th of April, Gen. Sherman advanced with determination against the Confederate general Johnston at Smithfield, N. C. The town was entered on the following day, the enemy retreating to Raleigh, and thence to Greensboro'. The news of Lee's surrender at Appomattox having been received, Johnston at once asked a suspension of hostilities, which being granted, negotiations were entered upon, which, on the 26th, resulted in the surrender of Johnston's army. The campaigning of the regiment was now over, and on the 29th of April it broke camp for the march to Washington. It reached Petersburg, Va., on the 8th of May, and, passing thence to and through Richmond, arrived in the vicinity of the national capital on the 19th. Here it remained several weeks (much to the disappointment of the men, who greatly disliked this long halt on the homeward march), but the welcome order came at last, and on the 22d of July the regiment left for Trenton, where it was disbanded.

The following is a list of officers and enlisted men of Company A of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, raised in Lambertville, Hunterdon Co.:

Charles A. Angel, captain; com. Aug. 28, 1863; killed in action near Ruff's Mills, Ga., July 4, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga.

J. Augustus Fay, Jr., captain; com. July 31, 1864; adjutant July 21, 1863; pro. to captain, *vice* Angel, killed; pro. to major Fortieth Regiment Feb. 16, 1865.

Daniel K. Hinson, captain; com. March 28, 1865; private July 27, 1863; sergeant-major Oct. 14, 1863; first lieutenant March 9, 1864; captain, *vice* Fay, promoted.

Andrew L. Day, first lieutenant; com. Aug. 28, 1863; disch. Jan. 11, 1864, by S. O. War Department.

James McMillan, second lieutenant; com. Aug. 28, 1863; dismissed Feb. 8, 1864, by S. O. War Department.

James Crowell, second lieutenant; com. March 9, 1864; quartermaster-sergeant; second lieutenant, *vice* McMillan, dismissed; res. Feb. 1, 1865.

William H. Martin, second lieutenant; com. March 28, 1865; pro. from sergeant Co. D; must. out July 20, 1865

Edward Kennedy, first sergeant; enl. July 27, 1863; pro. to second lieutenant Co. F Nov. 7, 1864.

Charles H. Naylor, first sergeant; enl. July 27, 1863; sergeant Dec. 17, 1863; first sergeant Jan. 1, 1865.

Samuel L. Slack, sergeant; enl. July 27, 1863; pro. May 1, 1865; must. out July 20, 1865.

John C. Higgins, sergeant; enl. July 27, 1863; pro. from corporal July 10, 1865; must. out July 20, 1865.

John Coward, sergeant; enl. July 27, 1863; pro. from corporal July 1, 1865; must out July 20, 1865.

Patrick Riley, sergeant; enl. Aug. 19, 1863; pro. from private July 1, 1865; must. out July 20, 1865.

Samuel Boyd, sergeant; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; trans. to Co. E, Fourteenth Regiment, Oct. 31, 1863.

William Chidester, sergeant; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; missing on picket near Goldsboro', N. C., March 20, 1865; recorded at War Department as died that date.

John Hayes, sergeant; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; not must. out with company.

Andrew J. Roe, corporal; enl. Sept. 1, 1863; trans. from Co. K; must. out July 20, 1865.

Owen O'Neil, corporal; enl. Aug. 27, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.

Joseph Beckhardt, corporal; enl. Aug. 19, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.

Richard Callighan, corporal; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. at Washington by order of War Department May 18, 1865.

John King, corporal; enl. Aug. 13, 1863; died at military hospital, Chicago, Nov. 10, 1864; buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago, Ill.

Alfred Woolverton, corporal; enl. Aug. 24, 1863; died of diarrhœa at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 26, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks.

John W. Neal, Jr., corporal; enl. July 27, 1863; not must. out with company.

William C. Bryant, corporal; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; not must. out with company.

Charles Verthuren, corporal; enl. Feb. 2, 1865; not must. out with company.

Robert Snowden, musician; enl. Aug. 13, 1863; disch. by order of War Department May 4, 1865.

Charles Van Marter, musician; enl. July 27, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.

Isaac H. Miller, wagoner; enl. Aug. 4, 1863; disch. on account of wounds June 13, 1865.

Samuel Carr, wagoner; enl. Aug. 19, 1863; disch. on account of disability April 20, 1864.

Richard Garmo, wagoner; enl. Oct. 5, 1863; disch. on account of disability April 10, 1865.

John P. Nice, wagoner; enl. July 27, 1863; disch. on account of disability Jan. 13, 1864.

John Reed, wagoner; enl. Aug. 17, 1863; disch. on account of disability June 8, 1864.

Michael Roach, wagoner; disch. S. O. War Department Jan. 14, 1865.

Herman Stehr, wagoner; enl. Sept. 14, 1864; disch. at Trenton, N. J., Oct. 2, 1864.

Privates.

Joseph Anthony, enl. March 30, 1865; trans. from Co. G; must. out July 20, 1865.

John Allen, enl. Feb. 17, 1865; not must. out with company.

John Barnes, enl. Jan. 14, 1865; not must. out with company.

George Beck, enl. Feb. 17, 1865; not must. out with company.

Louis Becker, enl. April 10, 1865; not must. out with company.

Henry Blum, enl. Aug. 8, 1863; missing; not must. out with company.

Chas. Burns, enl. Aug. 4, 1863; missing; not must. out with company.

Thomas Burns, enl. Aug. 21, 1863; missing; not must. out with company.
Peter Bain, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; must. out July 20, 1865.
James Barrett, enl. Aug. 13, 1863; disch. at Phila., Pa., March 26, 1865.
Charles Bier, enl. March 14, 1865; must. out Nov. 29, 1865.
Chas. J. Bice, enl. Oct 14, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
James S. Blue, enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by order of War Department May 30, 1865.
Henry Bogert, enl. July 27, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
Alfred Booze, enl. Aug. 19, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
Henry Bradley, enl. Oct. 4, 1864; trans. from Co. K; must. out July 20, 1865.
Abraham M. Budd, enl. Sept. 13, 1864; disch. by order from War Department May 30, 1865.
Louis Buedel, enl. April 12, 1865; trans. from Co. F; must. out July 20, 1865.
Daniel Burget, enl. March 8, 1865; must. out July 6, 1865.
Henry Baker, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. K.
Owen Baker, enl. Sept. 12, 1864; trans. to Co. K.
George Barker, enl. Sept. 15, 1864; trans. to Co. G.
William Basto, enl. Sept. 12, 1864; trans. to Co. E.
Jerry J. Bertrand, enl. Feb. 18, 1865; trans. to Co. D.
Edwin Clark, enl. July 27, 1863; disch. by order from War Department July 7, 1865.
Joseph J. L. Clinton, enl. Aug. 11, 1863; pro. to commissary-sergeant Dec. 25, 1864.
Henry C. Cook, enl. Aug. 8, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
James Cox, enl. Aug. 27, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
John Corning, enl. Jan. 9, 1865; trans. to Co. G.
Michael Connor, enl. Aug. 24, 1863; not must. out with company.
Isaac Chambers, enl. Jan. 21, 1865; final record unknown.
James Doyle, enl. March 23, 1864; final record unknown.
John Darcy, enl. Feb. 25, 1865; must. out July 20, 1865.
Henry De Gram, enl. March 28, 1865; must. out July 20, 1865.
Edmund Disbrow, enl. Aug. 11, 1863; disch. at hospital at Newark, N. J., Aug. 17, 1865.
William J. Dunning, enl. Aug. 24, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
Joseph Durand, enl. Sept. 28, 1863; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps March 20, 1865; disch. Nov. 28, 1865.
John Daley, enl. Jan. 17, 1865; not must. out with company.
Anthony De Silva, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; not must. out with company.
Joseph Elk, enl. Feb. 4, 1865; disch. from hospital by order from War Department; must. out July 8, 1865.
Lewis Ensign, enl. July 27, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
William Everett, enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by order from War Department May 30, 1865.
Alexander Evans, enl. Sept. 12, 1864; trans. to Co. D.
John Fisher, enl. Sept. 15, 1864; disch. at hospital by order of War Department June 28, 1865.
Patrick Fanning, enl. Sept. 12, 1864; trans. to Co. K.
John L. Fuhrman, enl. March 16, 1865; trans. to Co. K.
Francis Flanley, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; not must. out with company.
John Gillen, enl. Sept. 16, 1864; trans. from Co. E; leg amputated; disch. May 30, 1865.
William F. Gordon, enl. Aug. 4, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
Andrew Green, enl. July 27, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
William Grant, enl. Sept. 29, 1863; not must. out with company.
John Green, enl. March 11, 1865; not must. out with company.
Richard Griffin, enl. Oct. 10, 1863; not must. out with company.
John Gill, enl. April 11, 1864; wounded at Savannah, Ga., and leg amputated.
Michael Goggins, enl. Jan. 26, 1865; final record unknown.
John Hammell, enl. July 27, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
Samuel B. Harold, enl. Aug. 22, 1863; disch. by order of War Department July 31, 1865.
Patrick Haynes, enl. March 13, 1865; must. out July 20, 1865.
Charles Herbst (or Halps), enl. Jan. 21, 1865; must. out July 20, 1865.
James Higgins, enl. July 27, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
Samuel C. Hill, enl. Aug. 19, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
James Howard, enl. Sept. 21, 1863; paroled prisoner; disch. at Trenton by order of War Department June 17, 1865.
Cornelius Hully, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; must. out July 20, 1865.
John Huss, enl. Sept. 21, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
George H. Hutchinson, enl. Aug. 11, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
Charles Hayes, enl. Jan. 9, 1865; trans. to Co. G.
James Haley, enl. Jan 17, 1865; not must. out with company.
Joseph Harrington, enl. Feb. 16, 1865; not must. out with company.
Joseph Headley, enl. Aug. 19, 1863; not must. out with company.
John C. P. Heaney, enl. Feb. 17, 1865; not must. out with company.
George Hillyer, enl. Jan 14, 1865; not must. out with company.
George M. Jones, enl. Sept. 11, 1863; trans. to Co. K; not must. out with company.
W. Y. Johnson, enl. Aug. 13, 1864; final record unknown.
Frederick Kaufman, enl. March 8, 1865; must. out July 20, 1865.
Robert M. Kerrison, enl. July 27, 1863; disch. by order of War Department July 23, 1865.
John G. Kimball, enl. Aug. 20, 1863; disch. by order of War Department June 6, 1865.
John Keim, enl. Sept. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. K.
David Kreiger, enl. Sept. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. K.
Thomas Kane, enl. Aug. 19, 1863; not must. out with company.
Patrick Keating, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; not must. out with company.
Gottleib F. Keherer, enl. March 9, 1865; not must. out with company.
James Kennedy, enl. Feb. 1, 1865; not must. out with company.
William W. Kendrick, enl. Aug. 13, 1863; not must. out with company.
Peter C. King, enl. Feb. 3, 1865; not must. out with company.
Henry E. Kohler, enl. March 6, 1865; not must. out with company.
Samuel Legasey, enl. March 14, 1865; must. out July 20, 1865.
Henry Lawler, enl. Aug. 19, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
Eugene Lepron, enl. Sept. 23, 1864; trans. from Co. E; disch. by order of War Department May 30, 1865.
George W. Lloyd, enl. Sept. 14, 1864; trans. from Co. K; disch. by order of War Department May 30, 1865.
W. Harrison Lum, enl. Aug. 4, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
John Lander, enl. Aug. 22, 1863; not must. out with company.
Patrick Mannan, enl. Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by order of War Department May 30, 1865.
Gotleib Mannerhan, enl. March 7, 1865; must. out July 20, 1865.
George McChesney, enl. Aug. 8, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
William McCue, enl. Aug. 7, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
Patrick McDermott, enl. Sept. 12, 1864; disch. by order of War Department May 30, 1865.
William McGowan, enl. July 27, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
William McGuire, enl. Aug. 8, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
Peter McLinden, enl. March 8, 1865; trans. from Co. F; must. out July 20, 1865.
Joseph M. Mitchell, enl. Jan. 5, 1865; trans. from Co. C; must. out July 20, 1865.
Francis Mulligan, enl. Feb. 27, 1865; disch. by order of War Department July 23, 1865.
Jesse R. Moore, enl. Sept. 12, 1864; trans. to Co. E.
Patrick Mahan, enl. Sept. 26, 1864; not must. out with company.
John Mann, enl. Aug. 22, 1863; not must. out with company.
Henry Maynard, enl. Sept. 29, 1863; not must. out with company.
Samuel Milroy, enl. Aug. 19, 1863; not must. out with company.
Joseph Murphy, enl. Aug. 19, 1863; not must. out with company.
Amos Myers, enl. July 27, 1863; not must. out with company.
John W. Neal, enl. Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by order of War Department May 4, 1865.
George O'Daniel, enl. July 27, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
William Osborne, enl. Aug. 8, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
Charles Owen, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; must. out July 20, 1865.
Joseph Y. Packer, enl. Aug. 26, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
John W. Pfeffer, enl. March 13, 1865; must. out July 20, 1865.
Charles Petit, enl. Sept. 15, 1864; trans. to Co. K.
John Pesco, enl. Oct. 10, 1863; not must. out with company.
Patrick Phelan, enl. Aug. 7, 1863; not must. out with company.
John R. Price, enl. Oct. 2, 1863; not must. out with company.
John Reppert, enl. March 5, 1865; must. out July 20, 1865.
George G. Rosendale, enl. March 15, 1865; trans. to Co. I.
Charles Rue, enl. Sept. 12, 1864; trans. to Co. K.
William B. Rapp, enl. Jan. 14, 1865; not must. out with company.
William S. Rolland, enl. Aug. 19, 1863; not must. out with company.
Harry Russell, enl. Aug. 13, 1863; not must. out with company.
George Salter, enl. Aug. 14, 1863; disch. by order of War Department July 11, 1865.
John Schaffer, enl. March 7, 1865; must. out July 20, 1865.
Peter Schuster, enl. Aug. 11, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
John Sides, enl. Aug. 4, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
John Skillman, enl. Sept. 24, 1863; trans. from Co. G; must. out July 20, 1865.
Bishop C. Smith, enl. Aug. 10, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
John Smith, enl. March 7, 1865; disch. by order of War Department July 11, 1865.
Mahlon Smith, enl. Aug. 11, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.

John W. States, enl. Sept. 12, 1864; disch. by order of War Department May 30, 1865.
William H. Stewart, enl. Sept. 13, 1864; disch. by order of War Department May 30, 1865.
Cornelius Q. Stull, enl. Sept. 3, 1863; trans. from Co. K; must. out July 20, 1865.
James Sandford, enl. Jan. 9, 1865; trans. to Co. I.
David Schoen, enl. Sept. 12, 1864; trans. to Co. G.
Theodore Swanaker, enl. Sept. 12, 1864; trans. to Co. B.
Patrick Sharkey, enl. Sept. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. E.
Garret Smith, enl. Jan. 9, 1865; trans. to Co. B.
James W. Smith, enl. Sept. 12, 1864; trans. to First Connecticut Cavalry Sept. 24, 1864.
Henry B. Stevenson, enl. Sept. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. K.
James Stewart, enl. Jan. 18, 1865; trans. to Co. E.
George Skinner, enl. April 11, 1865; final record unknown.
Daniel Sailor, enl. July 27, 1863; not must. out with company.
Joseph R. Sailor, enl. July 27, 1863; not must. out with company.
William Sinclair, enl. Aug. 27, 1863; not must. out with company.
David Spencer, enl. March 11, 1865; not must. out with company.
Sidney B. Stull, enl. Aug. 11, 1863; not must. out with company.
Christopher Thudeum, enl. Aug. 10, 1863; disch. from hospital by order of War Department June 7, 1865.
Charles Towee, enl. Sept. 14, 1864; trans. from Co. K; disch. by order of War Department May 30, 1865.
Miles Taylor, enl. Feb. 21, 1865; trans. to Co. E.
David Trauger, enl. July 27, 1863; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps; disch. for disability Sept. 24, 1864.
Dennis Tunny, enl. Sept. 13, 1864; trans. to Co. B.
Charles Taylor, enl. Oct. 10, 1863; not must. out with company.
John W. Thorp, enl. Aug. 19, 1863; not. must. out with company.
Martin Thravers, enl. March 14, 1865; not must. out with company.
Edward Vannaman, enl. July 27, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
Henry F. Vaughn, enl. July 27, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
John H. Vogeding, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; must. out July 20, 1865.
Samuel L. Wright, enl. Sept. 13, 1864; pro. to hosp. steward May 1, 1865.
Wilson D. Wright, enl. Aug. 4, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
George H. Westcott, enl. Sept. 13, 1864; trans. to Co. E.
Richard Westcott, enl. Sept. 12, 1864; trans. to Co. E.
Christopher Wilson, enl. Aug. 22, 1864; trans. to Co. D.
William Wilson, enl. Aug. 19, 1863; not must. out with company.

HUNTERDON AND SOMERSET COUNTY MEN IN OTHER REGIMENTS.

In the Ninth New Jersey Infantry Regiment there was one company (F), Captain William B. Curlies, which was partially filled by men of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties. This regiment (originally a rifle organization) was mustered at Camp Olden, Trenton, in October, 1861, and left the State on the 4th of December following. On the 4th of January, 1862, it was moved to Annapolis, where it was embarked as part of the famous "Burnside expedition" against Roanoke Island, N. C. Its first battle was in the assault on the rebel works at that place, where it lost thirty-four killed and wounded. It also fought bravely at Newbern, and at other points in North Carolina during the campaign of that year, in a manner which drew from the Legislature of New Jersey the following flattering recognition of its services,—viz.:

"*Resolved*, That the Ninth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, by their patient endurance under privation and fatigue, and by their courage at the ever-to-be-remembered battles of Roanoke and Newbern (a courage evinced by the havoc made in their own unwavering columns better than by the reports of partial journals), have sustained the high reputation which since the days of the Revolution has belonged to the soldiers of New Jersey; and as evidence of our appreciation of that acme of every manly virtue, 'patriotic devotion to country,' the Governor of the State is requested to have prepared and forwarded to said regiment a standard, on which shall be inscribed these words: 'Presented by New Jersey to her Ninth Regiment, in remembrance of Roanoke and Newbern.'"

The color so ordered were presented to the regiment at Newbern on the 24th of December, 1862.

Subsequently, until the close of the war, the Ninth fought with gallantry and distinction in a great number of battles and skirmishes, of which the entire list, as recorded in the office of the adjutant-general of the State, is as follows: Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 8, 1861; Newbern, N. C., March 14, 1862; Fort Macon, N. C., April 25, 1862; Young's Cross-Roads, N. C., July 27, 1862; Rowell's Mill, N. C., Nov. 2, 1862; Deep Creek, N. C., Dec. 12, 1862; Southwest Creek, N. C., Dec. 13, 1862; before Kinston, N. C., Dec. 13, 1862; Kinston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862; Whitehall, N. C., Dec. 16, 1862; Goldsboro', N. C., Dec. 17, 1862; Comfort, N. C., July 6, 1863; near Winston, N. C., July 26, 1863; Deep Creek, N. C., Feb. 7, 1864; Cherry Grove, N. C., April 14, 1864; Port Walthall, Va., May 6 and 7, 1864; Swift Creek, Va., May 9 and 10, 1864; Drury's Bluff, Va., May 12 to 16, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 3 to 12, 1864; Petersburg, Va., from June 20 to Aug. 24, 1864; Gardner's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 9, 1864; Foster's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 10, 1864; Butler's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 11, 1864; near Southwest Creek, N. C., March 7, 1865; Wise's Forks, N. C., March 8, 9, and 10, 1865; Goldsboro', N. C., March 21, 1865.

The Eleventh Infantry Regiment had one company (E) which was largely composed of men from Hunterdon County. This regiment was raised in the summer of 1862, and, under command of Col. Robert McAllister, left Trenton on the 25th of August in that year for Washington, from which city it crossed the Potomac into Virginia, and was there engaged in the ordinary duties assigned to regiments fresh from the camp of organization. At Fairfax Court-house, on the 16th of November following, it was incorporated with Carr's brigade of Sickles' division, and two days later set out on the march to Falmouth, on the Rappahannock, where it arrived on the 27th with other commands of the great army which Gen. Burnside was concentrating at that point in preparation for the great struggle at Fredericksburg. The terrible battle at that place, on the 13th of December, was the first general engagement in which the Eleventh took part, but (although its loss on that day was slight, being only six killed and wounded and six missing) the regiment performed all that was required of it, and behaved with steadiness and gallantry on this as on many a later field.

From this time the Eleventh took part in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. In the great battle of Chancellorsville it lost one hundred and thirty-three in killed and wounded, and assisted in repelling some of the heaviest assaults* made by the veterans of Stonewall

* A letter written from the field of Chancellorsville said that in that battle the Eleventh New Jersey, by holding its position and fighting desperately against overwhelming odds, saved the Second Brigade of New

Jackson. At Gettysburg, on the 2d of July, it sustained some of the heaviest attacks of the day, losing one hundred and fifty-four officers and men killed and wounded. It fought at Kelly's Ford of the Rappahannock on the 8th of November, taking a large number of prisoners. On the 26th it was engaged at Locust Grove, losing twenty-six killed and wounded. On the 3d of December it went into winter quarters near Brandy Station.

On the opening of the spring campaign of 1864 the Eleventh left its winter camp at one o'clock A.M. on the 4th of May, and moved into the "Wilderness." In the terrible advance through that dark and bloody ground, in the fire and carnage of Spottsylvania, at Cold Harbor, on the route from that ghastly field to the front of Petersburg, and in the tedious and destructive operations against that stronghold during the summer of 1864 and the spring of 1865, its members always showed conspicuous gallantry and strict attention to the requirements of soldierly duty. Upon the termination of hostilities its survivors were marched to Washington, and thence were transported to Trenton, where they arrived on the 15th of June, 1865, and were soon after discharged.

The Thirty-eighth Regiment of infantry, which was raised in the summer and autumn of 1864, under Col. William J. Sewell, contained one company (B, Capt. George W. Day) which was partially made up of men from Hunterdon County. Upon leaving the State this regiment proceeded to City Point, Va., thence to Bermuda Hundred, and from there to Fort Powhatan, on the James River, about fifteen miles below City Point. The troops at that place consisted of this regiment, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, and their duties were keeping the river open and protecting a line of telegraph for a distance of about forty miles. In the performance of this duty skirmishes with guerrilla bands frequently occurred, but no general engagement resulted. The Thirty-eighth remained at Fort Powhatan engaged in this duty until the close of the war, when it was ordered to City Point, and thence to Trenton, where it arrived on the 4th of July, 1865.

CHAPTER XVI.

EDUCATIONAL AND STATISTICAL.

The Early Dutch enjoin the Support of a Schoolmaster, in 1629—First Schoolmaster and School-house in New Jersey—The Scotch-Presbyterians bring Schoolmasters with them—The Quakers and Schools—Colonial Legislation—The Colleges—School-Fund created in 1817—Subsequent Legislation, etc.—Free Schools—Educational Statistics of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties—Statistics of Population, etc.

THE Dutch who first settled New York and the adjacent part of New Jersey held the Church and the school in the same high estimation with which they were regarded in their own Fatherland. The charter of the West India Company (1629) enjoined upon its patrons and the colonists "in the speediest manner to endeavor to find out ways and means whereby they might support a minister and a schoolmaster."

The first schoolmaster who taught in New Jersey was Englebert Steenhuysen, at Jersey City, in 1662,* where the first school-house was erected in 1664.

One hundred years prior to the Declaration of Independence (in 1676) the Scotch Presbyterians brought preachers and schoolmasters with them, and established schools in their settlements in East Jersey.† The Woodbridge charter (1669) also looked after the subject of educating the young; James Fullerton was the first schoolmaster there, in 1689. With the pioneer Quakers in West New Jersey, education being a part of their religion, schools were very early established. The first school fund established in the province (and, we think, in America) was by the settlement at Burlington, in 1683, in setting apart an island in the Delaware, opposite the town, for educational purposes, and the revenues derived from the rent or sale of lands were reserved for the support of schools.

Twice under the proprietary government were schools and schoolmasters made the subject of legislation. First, in 1693,—the first school law of the State,—the General Assembly of East New Jersey authorized the inhabitants of any town, by warrant from any justice of the peace, to meet and choose three men to make a rate and establish the salary of a schoolmaster for as long a time as they might think proper, a majority of the inhabitants to compel the payment of any rates levied and withheld, the act setting forth that "the cultivation of learning and good manners tends greatly to the good and benefit of mankind."‡ This act, being found inconvenient, "by reason of the distance of the neighborhood," in 1695 was amended: it provided that three men should be chosen annually in each town, to have power to select a teacher "and the most convenient place or places where the school shall be kept, that as near as may be the whole inhabitants may have the benefit thereof." This was a complete recognition of the principle of taxing property for the support of public schools, which at that time was up to the most advanced legislation on this subject in America.§ Under this law schools were established in all parts of the province.

The College of New Jersey was incorporated in 1746, and ten years later was permanently located at Princeton. The Presbyterian Church founded a the-

Jersey from being flanked, and enabled the Fifth Regiment of that brigade to take the colors whose capture gave them so much distinction.

* Bergen had a school about the same time,—1661–63,—which possibly may have antedated the one at Jersey City.—*Pratt's Annals of Education in New York*, pp. 36, 37.

† *Vide* records of Newark, etc.

‡ Leaming and Spicer's Laws, p. 328.

§ Ellis A. Apgar, School Reports, 1879, p. 37.

ological school at the same place in 1811. Rutgers College was chartered by King George III. in 1770, under the name of Queen's College, at New Brunswick. In 1825 the State Legislature changed its name in honor of Henry Rutgers, one of its benefactors. The Reformed Church control this institution.

"The first definite step taken by the Legislature of the State to provide the means of education by creating a fund for the support of free schools was in 1817. The act that was passed made certain appropriations for the establishment of a permanent school fund." The following year a board of trustees was established for the management of the school fund. In 1820 the townships of the State were first authorized to raise money for school purposes,—for the education of "such poor children as are paupers." It was in consequence of this legislation that the New Jersey public schools were for so many years regarded as *pauper* schools.* In 1824 it was enacted that one-tenth of all the State taxes should every year be added to the school fund. In 1828 townships were first empowered to vote moneys at town-meeting for the building and repairing of school-houses. During the next few years there was a general agitation of the subject of public education throughout the State. A "central committee," appointed by a convention held at Trenton in 1828, canvassed the State; the Rev. Dr. Maclean, of the College of New Jersey, the same year delivered at Princeton an address, in which he urged nearly all the features that characterize the present system of public instruction; the New Jersey Missionary Society appointed a committee to inquire into the condition of education in the State, etc.†

To the many memorials and petitions the Legislature nobly responded in the law of 1829, which appropriated twenty thousand dollars annually from the school fund, and which was the first comprehensive school law in the State. In 1831 these funds were bestowed upon all schools, public, private, or parochial. The enactment of 1838, while repealing all former acts, restored many of the desirable features of the act of 1829. Township school committees were again to be elected, who were to proceed to divide the township into school districts; they were required to visit schools and make reports as before. By it, also, the annual appropriation was increased by an addition of ten thousand dollars. Teachers were obliged to pass examination and obtain license from boards of county examiners elected by the chosen freeholders, or from the township school committees.

The constitution of 1844 required the school fund to be securely invested, and to remain a perpetual fund. In 1845 a State superintendent was first provided.

By the law of 1846, while the annual school fund appropriation remained the same and the limitations of school age—five and sixteen—were continued, many other features were changed. The licensing of teachers, before optional, now became obligatory, as also the requirement that townships *shall* (not *may*) raise a sum "at least equal to that received from the State, and not greater than twice such amount." In 1848 authority was first given townships to use the interest of the surplus revenue for the support of public schools. In 1851 an amendment to the act of 1846 increased the annual appropriation to forty thousand dollars, changed the basis of apportionment, and made the school-age limitation five and eighteen years, which latter still obtains. In 1854 teachers' institutes were first established. In 1855 the Legislature provided for the purchase of a copy of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary" for each school in the State, and the next year added a copy of "Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World." The State Normal School was instituted in 1855. The State board of education was established in 1866. The act of 1867 authorized the board to appoint county superintendents. The county superintendent, with two teachers selected by him, became the county examiner; examinations were held quarterly, and certificates issued of three grades.

The Legislature of 1871 passed the liberal act which made all the public schools of the State entirely free. A fixed State school tax of two mills on the dollar was substituted for the uncertain township school tax, and trustees were prohibited from charging tuition fees. In 1876 certain amendments to the State constitution were ratified which make it impossible for the State or municipalities to make any appropriations to sectarian schools, obligatory upon the State to maintain an efficient system of free schools, and prohibited all special school legislation. At present (1879) the school fund amounts to $1,660,502.

For much of the above history we are indebted to Ellis A. Apgar, the present efficient State superintendent of public instruction, and to which we append some special mention of the schools of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1879.

At the present time Hunterdon County has 10,585 children between five and eighteen years of age, of whom 8721 were enrolled in the school registers, with an average attendance of 4185;‡ 70 male and 72 female teachers have been employed, of whom 18 are of the first grade, 32 second grade, and 91 third grade. Of the 108 school-houses, 79 are constructed of wood, 7 of brick, and 22 of stone, which are valued at over

* The opprobrious term "paupers" remained in all subsequent enactments relating to public schools until the year 1838.

† From the report of a committee of the Legislature of 1829 we make the following extract: "The lamentable truth appears that nearly fifteen thousand persons over the age of fifteen years remain in total ignorance, unable either to read or write; . . . nearly twelve thousand children under the age of fifteen years are deprived of the means of obtaining even the first rudiments of an education."

‡ Estimated number of children attending private schools, 405; estimated number who have attended no school during 1879, 1325.—*School Report.*

$145,000. The schools of the county are graded as follows: Of the first grade, 15; second grade, 17; third grade, 58; fourth grade, 12; fifth grade, 6; total, 108.* The number of school districts is 104; of school departments, 137; number of unsectarian private schools, 8; sectarian private schools, 3. The percentage of average attendance upon the public schools in 1879 was .48; percentage of the census in the public schools, .83; percentage attending private schools, .04; percentage attending no schools, .13. Eighteen of the schools have libraries, embracing several hundred volumes. The present county superintendent is R. S. Swackhamer, of White House, from whose recent report† we learn that school-houses were completed during the year in Districts Nos. 5, 52, and 108 (Mount Airy, Lebanon township; New Stone, Union township; and Lambertville), the latter being "a model in regard to size, arrangement, and construction." Hunterdon County's apportionment from the State appropriation for 1879 was $38,508.72.

Somerset County has, according to the statistical tables, 5477 children between the ages of five and eighteen enrolled in the school registers,‡ of which the average number who attended school in 1879 was 2631; these were taught by 32 male and 56 female teachers, occupying 72 school-houses, valued at about $90,000. The school-houses of the county will comfortably seat nearly 4000 children. The grade of the schools of the county is as follows: 8 first grade, 27 second, 31 third, and 6 fourth. The nine townships are divided into 71 school districts, containing 72 schools§ and 88 school departments. There are also sixteen private schools in the county. Sixteen of the public schools have libraries, aggregating 1182 volumes. J. S. Haynes is the county superintendent.

The following is the apportionment of the appropriations for public schools in the several townships of Somerset County for the school-year commencing Sept. 1, 1880, according to the report of J. S. Haynes, the county superintendent:

Townships.	Number of Children.	Surplus Revenue.	State Appropriation.	Two-Mill Tax.	Total.
Bedminster	729	$225.79	$222.38	$2544.95	$2993.12
Bernards	701	217.12	213.83	2263.08	2694.03
Branchburg	458	141.86	139.71	1266.56	1548.13
Bridgewater	2290	709.27	698.56	6172.73	7580.56
Warren	431	133.49	131.48	1382.71	1647.68
North Plainfield	1010	312.83	308.09	2660.30	3281.22
Hillsborough	941	291.46	287.05	3674.65	4253.16
Montgomery	519	160.75	158.33	1625.42	1944.50
Franklin	1090	337.60	332.50	3772.10	4442.20
Total	8169	$2530.17	$2491.93	$25,362.50	$30,384.60

* In 1840 there were 84 schools and 2522 pupils.

† 1879.

‡ The whole number of children in the county, of school age, is 8169.

§ Somerset County had, in 1840, 47 common schools, with 1305 scholars. *Vide* census.

Further details of the schools of both Hunterdon and Somerset Counties will be found in the several township histories in this work.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION, Etc.

CENSUS OF 1737.

Counties.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Total Whites.	Slaves and Negroes.	Aggregate.
Hunterdon	1618	1230	1270	1170	5288	219	5507‖
Somerset	967	940	999	867	3773	732	4505

CENSUS OF 1745.

Counties.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Total Whites.	Slaves and Negroes.	Aggregate.
Hunterdon	2302	2182	2117	2090	8691	460	9151
Somerset	740	765	672	719	2896	343	3239

In the census for 1745 there was an enumeration made of *Quakers*, showing 240 in Hunterdon and 91 in Somerset of that faith.

CENSUS OF 1790.

Counties.	Free White Males of 16 Years and upwards.	Free White Males under 16 Years.	Free White Females, including Heads of Families.	All other Free Persons.	Slaves.	Aggregate.
Hunterdon	4966	4379	9316	191	1301	20,153
Somerset	2819	2390	5130	147	1810	12,296

CENSUS OF 1800.

Counties.	Free White Males.	Free White Females.	All other Free Persons, except Indians, not Taxed.	Slaves.	Total.
Hunterdon	9857	9664	520	1220	21,261
Somerset	5345	5432	175	1863	12,815

CENSUS OF 1810.

Counties.	Free White Males.	Free White Females.	All other Free Persons, except Indians, not Taxed.	Slaves.	Total.
Hunterdon	11,448	11,302	687	1119	24,556
Somerset	6,330	6,111	316	1968	14,725

‖ By a transposition of figures, Gordon's "History of New Jersey," 1834, erroneously gives the total as 5570.

CENSUS OF 1820.

Counties.	Free White Males.	Free White Females.	Slaves.	Free Colored Persons.	All Others, Free, except Indians, not Taxed.	Total.
Hunterdon	13,741	13,299	616	1443	91	29,190
Somerset	7,296	6,910	1122	1487	...	16,815

CENSUS OF 1830.

Counties.	Free White Males.	Free White Females.	Slaves.	Free Colored Persons.	All Others, Free, except Indians, not Taxed.	Total.
Hunterdon	14,465	14,653	172	1770	...	31,060
Somerset	7,665	7,717	448	1859	...	17,689

The census of 1830 gives the following items of interest:

Deaf and dumb in Hunterdon County	34
" " Somerset "	14
Blind in Hunterdon County	19
" Somerset "	17
Aliens in Hunterdon County	210
" Somerset "	118

Of the 4249 slaves and free colored persons in both counties, none were deaf or dumb, and only five reported as blind.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS, 1830.

	Hunterdon County.	Somerset County.
Total number of acres	324,572	189,800
Lots of and under ten acres	1,167	.....
Neat cattle over three years	12,492	8,634
Horses and mules over three years	7,538	4,621
Stud-horses	50	25
Grist-mills, run of stones	80	64
Saw-mills	71	44
Fulling-mills	10	8
Cotton-factories	1	...
Carding-machines	17	11
Cider-distilleries	58	27
Tan-vats	524	211
Number of householders	.....	668
" single men	673	391
" taxables	6,000	3,500
" merchants and traders	86	68
" ferries and toll-bridges	9	...
" sulkies and dearborns	894	218
" coaches and chaises	4	32
" fisheries	17	...
" two- and four-horse stages	10	15

The taxes for 1830, according to the census, were as follows:

Township Tax.	Hunterdon County.	Somerset County.
Poor tax	$6,850	$4,476
Road "	8,300	5,837
Total	$15,150	$10,313
County tax	10,000	6,000
State "	4,535.84	2,642.86
Aggregate	$29,685.84	$18,955.86

The status of the militia in 1830 was as follows: Hunterdon County had 327 cavalrymen and 2584 infantrymen,—total in service 2911,—and was brigaded with Warren and Sussex Counties.

Somerset County had 158 cavalrymen, 107 artillerymen, 93 riflemen, and 1304 infantrymen; total, 1662. Somerset was brigaded with Middlesex and Monmouth Counties.

CENSUS OF 1870.

Hunterdon County.

Townships.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Alexandria	3,318	23	3,341
Bethlehem	2,183	28	2,211
Clinton	3,097	34	3,131
Delaware	2,932	31	2,963
East Amwell	1,707	96	1,803
Franklin	1,318	7	1,325
Frenchtown	912	8	920
High Bridge (formerly part of Lebanon)	.....	...	.....
Kingwood	1,944	2	1,946
Lambertville	3,819	26	3,845
Lebanon	3,533	23	3,556
Raritan	3,515	140	3,655
Readington	3,005	64	3,069
Tewksbury	2,243	85	2,328
Town of Clinton	755	30	785
Union	1,040	11	1,051
West Amwell	992	40	1,032
Total	36,313	648	36,961

Somerset County.

Townships.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Bedminster	1,790	91	1,881
Bernards	2,324	45	2,369
Branchburg	1,196	57	1,253
Bridgewater	5,505	379	5,884
Franklin	3,539	373	3,912
Hillsborough	3,175	269	3,444
Montgomery	1,816	249	2,065
Warren	2,649	57	2,706
Total	21,994	1520	23,514

POPULATION OF SOMERSET COUNTY, 1880.*

Bedminster township	1,812
Bernards township	2,622
Branchburg township	1,316
Bridgewater township	7,995
Franklin township	3,819
Hillsborough township	3,249
Montgomery township	1,928
North Plainfield township	3,268
Warren township	1,203
Total	27,212

The population (1880) for the several villages and hamlets is given as follows: Bedminster, 140; Peapack, 235; Pluckamin, 135; Basking Ridge, 366; Bernardsville, 147; Liberty Corner, 97; Madisonville, 49; North Branch, 120; Somerville, 3108; Raritan, 2040; Bound Brook, 936; Bloomington, 611; East Millstone, 431; Middlebush, 84; Neshanic, 117; South Branch, 117; Millstone, 262.

POPULATION OF HUNTERDON COUNTY, 1880.*

Alexandria township		1,324
Bethlehem township		2,830
Clinton township		2,133
Delaware township		3,092
East Amwell township		1,646
Franklin township		1,338
High Bridge township		2,210
Holland township		1,887
Kingwood township		1,694
Lebanon township		2,701
Raritan township		4,190
Readington township		3,104
Tewksbury township		2,108
Union township		1,167
West Amwell township		1,039
Lambertville:		
First Ward	1,354	
Second Ward	1,281	
Third Ward	1,548	
		4,183
Town of Clinton		842
Borough of Frenchtown		1,039
Total		38,527

* From report of the supervisor of the census, in advance of the printing and issue of the census returns by the United States government.

The population of the several villages of the county for 1880 is: Bloomsbury, 587; Annandale, 379; Lebanon, 314; Locktown, 29; Raven Rock, 56; Sergeantville, 139; Stockton, 577; Ringos, 298; Wertsville, 41; Pittstown, 100; Cherryville, 50; High Bridge, 1034; Milford, 554; Baptisttown, 112; Glen Gardner, 1427; Flemington, 1754; Califon, 130; Mountainville, 113; New Germantown, 249; Stanton, 109; Three Bridges, 166; Mechanicsville, 200; Pleasant Run, 185; White House Station, 350; Centreville, 54; Readington, 59.

The number of farms in each township of both counties at the present time (1880) may be seen at a glance by the following table:

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Alexandria	196
Bethlehem	123
Clinton	170
Delaware	366
East Amwell	146
Franklin	180
High Bridge	98
Holland	170
Kingwood	281
Lebanon	168
Raritan	376
Readington	369
Tewksbury	189
Union	146
West Amwell	160
Clinton (town)	8
Frenchtown, borough	18
	3166

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Bedminster	176
Bernards	218
Branchburg	154
Bridgewater	256
Franklin	322
Hillsborough	389
Montgomery	228
North Plainfield	63
Warren	232
	2048

In order that the reader may draw true conclusions from the above tables, the following, showing the area both in square miles and in acres, is given:

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Townships.	Square Miles.	Acres.
Alexandria (including Holland)	52.08	33,331
Bethlehem	25.30	16,191
Clinton	33.82	21,645
Delaware	45.48	29,107
East Amwell	26.95	17,248
Franklin	23.04	14,746
Kingwood	38.00	24,320
Lebanon	33.48	21,427
Raritan	36.78	23,539
Readington	44.69	28,602
Tewksbury	35.82	22,925
Union	21.82	13,965
West Amwell	19.04	12,185
Lambertville City	1.21	774
	437.51	280,000

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Townships.	Square Miles.	Acres.
Bedminster	32.95	21,088
Bernards	41.47	26,541
Branchburg	19.74	12,634
Bridgewater	40.08	25,651
Franklin	49.38	31,610
Hillsborough	59.21	37,894
Montgomery	30.61	19,590
North Plainfield and Warren	32.26	20,646
	305.71	195,654

VITAL STATISTICS OF HUNTERDON AND SOMERSET COUNTIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1879:

	Hunterdon County.	Somerset County.
Births	800	507
Marriages	285	159
Deaths	527	429
Deaths, under 5 years	123	97
" from 5 to 20 years	47	42
" from 20 to 60 years	124	104
" over 60 years	204	154
" undefined	29	9

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Hunterdon County.	Somerset County.
Remittent fever	1	3
Typhoid fever	9	5
Scarlet fever	9	3
Measles	2	1
Croup and diphtheria	16	42
Diarrhœal diseases	29	31
Consumption	59	55
Acute lung diseases	55	46
Brain diseases (children)	32	20
Diseases heart and circulation	32	23
Diseases urinary organs	18	18
Brain and spinal diseases (adults)	63	52
Digestive and intestinal diseases	37	30
Cancer	19	10
Puerperal	2	3
Erysipelas	4	...
Acute rheumatism	1	1

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY FROM 1665 TO 1884.

GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

1665–81, Philip Carteret; 1682–83, Robert Barclay; 1683, Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Governor; 1683, Gawen Lawrie; 1685, Lord Neill Campbell; 1692–97, Andrew Hamilton; 1698–99, Jeremiah Basse.

GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

1681, Samuel Jennings, deputy; 1684–85, Thomas Oliver; 1685–87, John Skein, deputy; 1686, William Welsh, deputy; 1687, Daniel Coxe; 1692–97, Andrew Hamilton; 1697–99, Jeremiah Basse, deputy; 1699–1702, Andrew Hamilton.

In 1702 the government was surrendered to the crown, and thenceforth the Governors were for

EAST AND WEST JERSEY UNITED.*

1703–8, John, Lord Cornbury: 1708, John Lovelace (died in office); 1709–10, Richard Ingoldsby, Lieutenant-Governor; 1710–20, Gen. Andrew Hunter; 1720–27, William Burnett; 1728–31, John Montgomerie; 1731–32, Lewis Morris; 1732–36, William Crosby; 1736–38, John Hamilton.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS, SEPARATE FROM NEW YORK.

1738–46, Lewis Morris; 1746–47, John Hamilton; 1747–57, Jonathan Belcher; 1757–58, John Reading; 1758–60, Francis Barnard; 1760–61, Thomas Boon; 1761–63, Thomas Hardie; 1763–76, William Franklin.

FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

1776–90, William Livingston (Fed.); 1790–92, William Paterson (Fed.); 1792–1801, Richard Howell (Fed.); 1802–3, John Lambert, Vice-President of Council (Dem.); 1803–12, Joseph Bloomfield (Dem.); 1812–13, Aaron Ogden (Fed.); 1813–15, William S. Pennington (Dem.); 1815–17, Mahlon Dickerson (Dem.); 1817–29, Isaac H. Williamson (Fed.); 1829, Garret D. Wall (Dem.), declined; 1829–32, Peter D. Vroom (Dem.); 1832–33, Samuel L. Southard (Whig); 1833–34, Elias P. Seeley (Whig); 1834–36, Peter D. Vroom, Jr. (Dem.): 1836–37, Philemon Dickerson (Dem.); 1837–43, William Pennington (Whig); 1843–44, Daniel Haines (Dem.).

GOVERNORS UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.†

1845–48, Charles C. Stratton (Whig); 1848–51. Daniel Haines (Dem.); 1851–54, George F. Fort (Dem.); 1854–57, Rodman M. Price (Dem.); 1857–60, William A. Newell (Rep.); 1860–63, Charles S. Olden (Rep.); 1863–66, Joel Parker (Dem.); 1866–69, Marcus L. Ward (Rep.);

* Also Governor, at same time, of New York.

† Assume their official duties in January following their election.

1869–72, Theodore F. Randolph (Dem.); 1872–75, Joel Parker (Dem.); 1875–78, Joseph D. Bedle (Dem.); 1878–81, George B. McClellan (Dem.); 1881–84, Richard G. Ludlow (Dem.).

POST-OFFICES HUNTERDON AND SOMERSET COUNTIES (OFFICIAL), 1879.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Annandale, Anthony, Baptisttown, Bethlehem, Bloomsbury, Califon, Centreville, Cherryville, Clinton, Clover Hill, Copper Hill, Croton, Everittstown, Fairmount, Flemington, Frenchtown, Glen Gardner, Hamden, High Bridge, Holland, Junction, Kingwood, Lambertville, Lebanon, Little York, Locktown, Milford, Mountainville, Mount Pleasant, New Germantown, New Hampton, Norton, Oak Dale, Oak Grove, Pattenburg, Perryville, Pittstown, Pleasant Run, Pottersville, Quakertown, Raven Rock, Readington, Reaville, Ringoes, Rowland Mills, Sand Brook, Sergeantsville, Sidney, Stanton, Stockton, Sunny Side, Three Bridges, Tumble, Wertsville, White House, White House Station.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Basking Ridge, Bedminster, Bernardsville, Blackwell's Mills, Blawenburg, Bound Brook, East Millstone, Finderne, Frankfort, Griggstown, Harlingen, Hillsborough, Kingston, Lamington, Liberty Corner, Lyons, Martinsville, Middlebush, Millstone, Montgomery, Neshanic, North Branch, North Branch Depot, Peapack, Plainville, Pluckamin, Raritan, Rocky Hill, Roysfield, Somerville, South Branch, Stoutsburg, Warrenville, Weston.

POPULATION.

The population of the State in 1865 was 773,700, being 102 persons for every square mile. The following tabular statement shows the population by counties at various periods during the last one hundred and thirty years. The counties are grouped so that those which have been formed last may be near those from which they were taken.

POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Counties.	1737.	1745.	1785.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1865.
Bergen	4,095	3,006	.....	12,601	15,956	16,603	18,178	22,412	13,223	14,725	21,618	24,636
Passaic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,734	22,569	29,013	34,856
Hudson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,483	21,822	62,717	87,819
Essex	7,019	6,988	.....	17,785	22,269	25,984	30,793	41,911	44,621	73,950	98,877	124,441
Union	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,780	35,410
Morris	.....	4,436	.....	16,216	17,750	21,828	21,368	23,665	25,844	30,158	34,677	36,513
Sussex	.....	.....	.....	19,500	22,534	25,549	32,752	20,346	21,770	22,989	23,846	23,929
Warren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,627	20,366	22,358	28,433	31,523
Hunterdon	5,570	9,151	.....	20,153	21,261	24,556	28,604	31,060	24,787	28,990	33,654	40.758
Mercer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,502	27,992	37,419	41,478
Somerset	4,505	3,239	.....	12,296	12,815	14,725	16,506	17,689	17,455	19,692	22,057	21,610
Middlesex	4,764	7,612	.....	15,956	17,890	20,381	21,470	23,157	21,893	28,635	34,812	35,916
Monmouth	6,086	8,627	.....	16,918	19,872	22,150	25,038	29,233	32,909	30,313	39,346	42,868
Ocean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,032	11,176	14,262
Burlington	5,238	6,803	.....	18,095	21,524	24,972	28,882	31,107	32,831	43,203	49,730	50,719
Camden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,422	34,457	38,464
Gloucester	3,267	3,506	.....	13,363	16,115	19,744	23,089	28,431	25,438	14,655	18,444	20,134
Atlantic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,726	8,961	11,786	11,344
Salem	5,888	6,847	.....	10,437	11,371	12,761	14,022	14,155	16,024	19,467	22,458	23,162
Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	8,248	9,529	12,670	12,668	14,093	14,374	17,189	22,605	26,233
Cape May	1,004	1,188	.....	2,571	3,066	3,632	4,265	4,936	5,324	6,433	7,130	7,625
Total	47,369	61,403	140,435	184,193	211,949	245,555	277,426	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035	773,700

New Jersey was first settled by an agricultural population, and the way in which they distributed themselves over the State is well shown in this table. The following statement of areas, total population, and population per square mile in the several geological districts of the State shows this in a strong light. It is made for 1865, but a like comparison may be made for any other of the years given in the table of population.

TABLE.

Geological Formation.	Areas in Sq. Miles.	Population in Cities.	Rural Population.	Rural Pop. per. Sq. Mile.
Azoic	772	.....	40,000	52
Palæozoic	692	.....	50,000	75
Triassic	1543	200,000	210,000	130
Cretaceous	1491	40,006	150,000	100
Tertiary	3078	10,000	73,000	24
Totals	7576	250,000	523,000	69

HISTORY OF HUNTERDON COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF HUNTERDON COUNTY.*

Mountains, Streams, and other Physical Features of the County—Geological Formations, etc.

HUNTERDON COUNTY lies upon the western border of the north-central portion of the State of New Jersey, with the Delaware River, upon the west, separating it from the State of Pennsylvania, while its neighboring sister-counties are Warren and Morris, bounding it upon the north; Somerset, adjoining it on the east; and Mercer, inclosing it upon the south.

Its civil divisions—embracing fifteen townships, one city, and two borough corporations—cover an area of 280,000 acres, or 438 square miles.

The physical character of Hunterdon County is a feature of which but little has been written, yet it is one of great interest. It will here be treated under classified heads; and, so far as possible, technical terms will be avoided in the descriptions, in order that they may be the more clearly understood by the unscientific reader.

RELIEFS.

The reliefs of Hunterdon County are prominent, yet not bold. They consist of approximately parallel ridges extending, with some interruptions, from the Delaware River northeastward beyond the line which divides Somerset from Hunterdon. In altitude, in width, and in quality of surface they vary.

SOURLAND RIDGE.

The most southerly of these ridges is that one known as the Sourland. It extends from the Delaware River near Well's Falls northeastward until it is lost in the plain in Somerset County. In length it is about seventeen miles.

In outline it is remarkably even; and yet it is not entirely in want of eminences, curves, or depressions. At the top it is table-like,—nearly level. In width it varies. Near the Delaware it is about two and a half miles wide; about three miles east of the Delaware, and from this point northeastward for about ten miles, its width is scarcely more than two miles. Nearer the eastern extremity, beyond the limits of Hunterdon County, it spreads out into a broad, level, marshy plain from three to four miles wide.

Rising up from its flat surface here and there are slight eminences. Of these, excepting one, the loftiest in our county is near the Delaware, on the southern side of the ridge. It is known by the name Goat Hill. It is a rocky eminence that rises to the height of four hundred and ninety-one feet above the level of the sea. Its soil is gritty, and mainly covered with low cedars, scattered forest-trees, brambles, and the like. However, here and there are patches cleared and tilled. These produce abundantly.

Opposite to Goat Hill, towards the northwest, near the northern border of the ridge, rises up another eminence. This is called North Goat Hill. This too is a rocky prominence, covered with cedars, hard-wood trees, brambles, etc. Its soil is similar to that of Goat Hill. Its altitude is three hundred and seventy feet.

Towards the opposite hill the slope of this knob is gentle; towards the northeast it is very steep, but covered with soil; towards the west it is precipitous and rocky. This eminence is much visited to gain a view of the surrounding country. Here, too, in early spring the lover of flowers comes.

About four miles northeast of Goat Hill extends up to the height of three hundred and thirty-five feet another prominence. This is called Fisher's Peak. It is a projection of trap-rock sparsely covered with soil and small stones. It sustains, however, a tolerably good growth of hard-wood trees. From this point the observer gains a very extensive view of the Red Shale Valley and of the southern slope of the swamp table-land. Although not so high as Goat Hill, this prominence forms the most conspicuous object upon this whole ridge. This happens more from its site than from its altitude. While the other eminences of this ridge, with a single exception, are situated near the centre of the ridge or else are near to other prominences nearly as high, this elevation stands alone upon the crest of the ridge, which at this place is along the very border of the table-land.

Two miles farther towards the northeast is Basaltic Cliff. It consists of a projection of basaltic trap that at the culmen is bare of earth. However, with the exception of a small area, the rock is covered with a gritty soil, and upon it grow stalwart hard-wood trees and a great variety of plants requiring a loose but rich soil. In altitude it is three hundred and thirty feet. Like Fisher's Peak, this prominence is situated upon the northern border of the table-land, and, as it stands alone, it seems more elevated than it really is.

* By Prof. Cornelius W. Larison.

Near the northern base of this eminence is a pool of water that is very slightly affected by the severest droughts. Around this pool is an area of flat ground well suited to the wild-flowers of early spring. This peak, with its contiguous woodland, is the favorite haunt of the botanist.

The lowest place in the Sourland Ridge is that site over which the road extends from Ringos to Woodsville. Its elevation is three hundred and eighteen feet. From this place northeastward to Cedar Summit, near the Somerset county line, the rise is very gradual. This part of the ridge is locally known as the Sourland Mountain. That part of the Sourland Ridge which extends between the Rocktown road and Goat Hill is known as "The Rocks." For the most part, the surface is rough, rocky, badly suited to tillage, and much neglected.

From the table-land of the Sourland Mountain rise up several slight eminences that have local names. Of these is Lake's Knob, which has an altitude of three hundred and ninety feet. Farther east is Pero Hill, rising to an altitude of four hundred and forty feet. Still farther east, near the county line, is Cedar Summit, which has an altitude of five hundred and five feet.

Pero Hill is famous for bowlders of enormous size and fantastic shapes. Here is that group of rocks known as the Three Brothers.

Cedar Summit is a ridge that rises about fifty feet above the table-land. It is the highest summit of ourland that has yet been measured.

From end to end through the centre of the Sourland Ridge extends a belt of gritty soil known locally as mountain grit. This soil is well adapted to the culture of peaches, apples, and pears. In fact, for the culture of these fruits it has long been famed. However, in many places it is so extensively bestrewed with basaltic bowlders that the horticulturist is almost prevented from practicing his art.

Flanking this belt of gritty soil on either side is a border of clayey loam, oftentimes stony, mostly wet, cold, and sour. It is difficult of tillage, but under proper cultivation it produces heavy crops of timothy and herd's-grass.

ANASTOMOSING RIDGE.

South of the confluence of the Alexsocken rivulet with the Delaware, in the city of Lambertville, is an eminence that consists mainly of altered shale. Towards the north the slope is steep, but, for the most part, the surface consists of a soil that sustains a vigorous growth of timber, etc. But towards the south for several hundred yards the escarpment is mural, and the beds of shale are well disclosed. Indeed, this site is favorable to the study of the bedding of the red shale.

From this eminence extends northeast a narrow ridge that in elevation is much less than that of the Sourland. Excepting the peaks that rise from its anastomosing part, its greatest altitude is near Mount Airy. At Fisher's Peak it anastomoses with the Sourland Ridge, and then blends with this ridge as far as the Basaltic Cliff. From this site it trends on towards the northeast into Somerset County.

The eastern part of this ridge is divided by ravines into three sections.

As we go northeastward from the Basaltic Cliff the first part is separated from the main ridge by a ravine formed by Mountain Rivulet. This section is known as Bleak Ridge.

The second section extends between the ravine of Mountain Rivulet and the ravine of Wert's Rivulet. This is known as Rattlesnake Ridge.

The third extends from the ravine caused by Wert's Rivulet eastward till it is lost in the plain of Somerset. This is known as the Rainbow Ridge.

There are several geological facts connected with this ridge that will compel every geologist that pretends to minuteness to speak of it as a whole, and also to speak of its several parts. Hence, in order to facilitate the geological description, I propose the term Anastomosing Ridge as the name by which the entire ridge shall be known.

GILBO.

Along the Delaware, south of Vandolah's Rivulet, is an eminence that rises up abruptly to the height of two hundred and fifty feet. This eminence is known as Gilbo. Towards the west the surface is very steep and rocky. In many places it is soilless, and at any place it is but sparsely covered with brambles, bushes, and trees. However, out of the crevices of the rocks grow in great luxuriance the moss-pink (*Phlox subulata*) and a few other flowers peculiar to rocky hillsides that render this escarpment very beautiful and very attractive to the botanist during the vernal months.

Upon the top the hill is flat and bestrewed with huge bowlders. The soil is gritty and fertile, and sustains a luxuriant growth of hard-wood trees, shrubs, and the grasses. From the culmen the hill slopes very gently towards the northeast for about two miles and a half. The surface of this area is bestrewed with large basaltic bowlders. From the terminus of these bowlders a low ridge extends northeastward across the county to a point upon the South Branch of the Raritan, in Somerset. Although not much elevated, this ridge is important. It is the axial ridge of the Red Shale Valley from the Delaware River as far northeastward as the valley extends. All along, the elevation consists of a core of indurated or *altered* shale covered with a good but a not very deep soil. The slopes are gentle, and consist of ordinary shale covered by a deep loamy soil that is not excelled in fertility.

That part of this elevation that extends from the railroad cut, north of Ringos, to the Neshanic Rivulet is known as Pleasant Ridge. That part which extends between the Neshanic and the South Branch is known as Clover Hill. Upon the crest of this last-

named ridge, near the county line, is the village of Clover Hill.

At some places along this ridge the rock is quarried for building-stone. Such is the case at Ringos and near the bridge that spans Neshanic Rivulet on the Old York Road. Many other sites are favorable to quarrying, and in time, no doubt, will yield an abundance of good stone.

The greatest altitude of this elevation is at the site at which it is crossed by the dike that extends from the brow of the table-land to Bleak Ridge. This site is in the Old York Road about one and a half miles northeast of Ringos. At this site it is three hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea.

SANDY RIDGE.

Extending from the Delaware near Stockton northeastward for the distance of about five miles is a bold ridge that varies very much in elevation, in outline, and in quality of surface. From the Delaware River northeastward to a site a few hundred feet to the east of the parsonage of the Sandy Ridge Baptist church the acclivity is gradual. From this point eastward for about one and a half miles its crest is nearly level. But at the site at which the road from Dilts' Corner to Headquarters crosses it, it slopes off very steeply, so that in the course of half a mile the altitude is but two hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea. Beyond this point it is lost in the plane. This elevation is known *locally* as the Sandy Ridge. Its culmen is near the parsonage of the Sandy Ridge Baptist church. As one might infer from its name, its surface is sandy. Its *slope* is towards the northwest. This is regular and unbroken, and its soil everywhere is suited to tillage and is very fertile. The *counterslope* of this ridge is towards the southeast. It is gentle, well suited to tillage, and very productive.

In this ridge are many sand-pits. From them are taken large quantities of sand used by the neighboring people for building purposes. In the terminus of this ridge, along the Delaware River, are extensive quarries of freestone.

THE TABLE-LAND OF HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Over against the Sandy Ridge, towards the northwest, at the distance of some two miles, the surface, from the Delaware River northeastward for about eleven miles, rises up somewhat abruptly to a prominent ridge. This ridge is the southern brow of the table-land in Hunterdon County. A continuation of this same ridge, extending around towards the north, forms the eastern brow of the above-named table-land to the Cakepoulin rivulet. This ridge, in most places, presents this peculiarity,—namely, over against it towards the northwest or towards the west is another ridge, which in the main is a few feet the more elevated. These ridges are not exactly parallel. At some places they are less than five hundred feet, at others more than five hundred yards, apart.

To facilitate in this description we will call the most southerly of the ridges the brow of the table-land of Hunterdon, and the one over against it the counter-brow. The space between these ridges we will call the trough.

In many places the brow consists of a protruding ridge of very hard reddish or bluish rock. In others it consists of a ridge of the same kind of rock, sparsely covered with soil and fragments of the underlying rock.

The counter-brow, for the most part, is a bolder ridge than the brow. In many places it consists of a ridge of very hard reddish or bluish strata of rock that breaks with a conchoidal fracture. Here the southern border is often an escarpment of nude strata that rise up like a wall to the height of from four to six feet. At other places the wall-like escarpment is more bold. Such is the case in that part that extends from the Pittstown road eastward for a mile or two. Such, also, is the case in that part that extends northward from the road that leads from Flemington to Croton. A similar condition may be seen not far from Locktown. At other places it is covered with a sparse deposit of soil and fragments of rocks. At others still it is deeply covered with soil, and is difficult to trace.

The trough formed by these two ridges for the most part is narrow, and consists of fragments of rock,—broken mainly from the counter-brow,—in some places deeply, in some places sparsely, covered with a clayey soil. In many places the drainage is bad. This circumstance, in connection with the flat condition of the surface of the soil to the north of the counter-brow, gave to this belt of country the name *swamp*. In fact, both the surface of this trough and that of the land skirting the counter-brow towards the northwest has until recently been in that condition that it well merited the name. Especially is this the case about Locktown, about Croton, and elsewhere.

Northwest of Flemington the elevation of the counter-brow above the level of the sea is five hundred and fifty feet; at the Hen's Foot it is seven hundred and thirty feet; at the culmen, north of Cherryville, it is seven hundred and seventy-five feet.

At Amos Barder's, on the road that extends from Ringos to Croton, the brow attains an altitude of four hundred and seventy feet; at David Morgan's, north of Rosemont, the summit is about three hundred and seventy-five feet.

QUAKER RIDGE.

From the brow of this table-land of the northwest part of Hunterdon the surface gradually descends for a little way, and then as gradually ascends to the crest of the Quaker Ridge. This ridge extends across the table-land from the Delaware, south of Frenchtown, to the South Branch of the Raritan, near the confluence of that stream with the Cakepoulin rivulet. This ridge is not sharp; its outline is graceful, and

its surface well suited to agriculture. It culminates in an eminence north of Cherryville.

That part of the table-land included between the brow on the southeast and the northeast, the Quaker Ridge on the north, and the valley of the Delaware River on the west, is known as the swamp. Its greatest elevation is in the culmen of the counter-brow, a few rods north of the Baptist church at Cherryville. The general slope of this area is towards the southwest. Without exception, the streams draining this section have a very sluggish flow and discharge their waters into the Delaware. In general, it is not easy of drainage, and requires much skill on the part of the husbandman to raise a moderate crop of any of the cereals. The forest is largely composed of pin-oak, white-oak, hickory, and maple.

North of the Quaker Ridge, extending entirely across the table-land, is a deep, narrow trough known as Spring Valley. This valley divides the table-land into two nearly equal parts. Its sides everywhere are very steep. From these sides flow numerous never-failing springs. To this circumstance the valley owes its name.

This valley, by a water-shed of considerable elevation, situated a little to the west of Pittstown, is divided into two nearly equal parts. To the east of this water-shed is the Cakepoulin basin; to the west is the basin of the Nishisakawick.

FLINT RIDGE.

Towards the northwest from Spring Valley the surface of the country gradually rises up to the crest of a slight ridge, which extends across the table-land in a northeast and southwest direction. This is Flint Ridge. The crest of this ridge, near the road that leads from Pittstown to Bloomsbury, attains an altitude of eight hundred and fifty-nine feet. East of this point the elevation of the ridge is higher; west of it, it is lower.

In some places the surface is bestrewed with bowlders of whitish, grayish, or reddish quartzite that very much interfere with agricultural processes. The central part of this area is the region known as the barrens. Upon the soil of this section, almost to the exclusion of every other kind of forest-tree, grows the chestnut. Indeed, for a long time the barrens has been famed for the excellency of its chestnut timber.

To the northwest of Flint Ridge is a slight trough. From this trough the surface rises up to the crest of the Musconetcong Mountain, which is an elevation that extends from the Delaware, just south of the confluence of the Musconetcong River, northeast as far as Spruce Run. This mountain attains an elevation of eight hundred and seventy-four feet above the sea-level near the Bloomsbury and Pittstown road.

Towards the southeast the slope of the Musconetcong is gentle and graceful, but towards the northwest it is very steep,—in many places precipitous.

From Spruce Run northeast to the South Branch of the Raritan extends a ridge that is a part of Schooley's Mountain. It is very steep, and for the most part not adapted to agriculture.

FOX HILLS.

Extending northwest from the South Branch into Somerset County are the Fox Hills. The surface of these hills is rugged and stony, and not well suited to agriculture.

LONG RIDGE, ROUND MOUNTAIN, CUSHETONG AND PICKLE'S MOUNTAIN, Etc.

To the east of the table-land, and separated from it by the South Branch of the Raritan River, is an elevation, almost crescentic in form, that rises up abruptly from the contiguous plain to the height, in one place, of seven hundred and sixty-seven feet. This is known as Long Ridge. This ridge, although continuous, is usually described as consisting of three parts. The most westerly of these parts is known as Round Mountain. This is an eminence that swells up from the main ridge in a form much resembling a sugar-loaf. Its altitude above the sea-level is five hundred and seventy-five feet. Its slopes are gentle, but the top and sides of it are bestrewed with bowlders to such an extent that it is not tillable. Hence, the most elevated part of it is covered with a forest of hard-wood, and is not much frequented. Valueless as it is in point of agriculture, in the landscape of the northeastern part of Hunterdon it forms a spot of beauty. Its graceful slopes and symmetrical curves, as viewed from the Sourland Ridge and the contiguous plain, have delighted the eyes of many a lover of the beautiful. Its robe of snowy white in winter, of verdant hue in summer, and its various colors in autumn, lit up by the gleam of morning, present to the eyes of the lover of nature a spectacle always attractive and much admired.

The northeastern part of the crescentic ridge is somewhat complicated. It consists of three parts. The southwestern part is broad and bold. It has an altitude of six hundred and seventy-five feet. Towards the west its surface slopes off gently, and the soil is tillable. Towards the east the slope is very steep and rocky. It is forest-clad. This part is locally known as the Cushetong Mountain.

The northeastern part consists of a sharp ridge with steep slopes that are bestrewed with rocks and covered, for the most part, with a forest of hard-wood. Upon this ridge are several peaks or eminences which give it the appearance of a sierra. This part of the ridge is known as Pickle's Mountain.

Between the northeastern and the southwestern parts—that is, between the Cushetong and Pickle's Mountain—is a third part, that bears a relation to the other two portions somewhat similar to the relation that the toe of a horseshoe bears to the parts it serves to connect. This is the most southeasterly part of this mountain. It is also the least elevated and the

most accessible. Much of it is arable and under good tillage.

Northeast of Pickle's Mountain, at the distance of five miles, is another group of eminences. The loftiest of these eminences is known as Silver Hill. Upon its top and north slope it is quite rugged and stony. Upon its southern slope the surface is more uniform and freer from stone. Towards the southeast, at a little distance away, Silver Hill is environed by a semicircular ridge of some prominence.

VALLEYS.

In many places between the several ridges that extend across the county are valleys of more or less local importance. But those demanding a place in a general description of the county are the Red Shale, South Branch, Round, German, Bunn, Musconetcong, and the Delaware valleys.

RED SHALE VALLEY.

Between the Sourland Ridge on the southeast, the Hunterdon table-land, the crescentic ridge, the Fox Hills, and the semicircular ridge on the northwest, from the Delaware River to the elevations known as First and Second Mountain, extends a plain that varies in width from six to ten miles. Across this plain, from Fisher's Peak northwest to the Hunterdon table-land, extends a water-shed that divides it into two sections.

That part west of this water-shed is known as the Red Shale Valley. The term red shale is applied to this region because almost everywhere the soil thereof is formed from the disintegration of the subjacent red shale rock. This valley is a part of the basin of the Raritan River.

The Red Shale Valley is gently rolling, is everywhere well drained, and is very well adapted to agriculture. The fertility of the soil, the ease of tillage, and its capabilities to withstand the vicissitudes of rainfall make it a most desirable section for the agriculturist. Nor has it been neglected. Perhaps in the Atlantic States there is not another area so well suited to the culture of maize, wheat, and grass, and perhaps there is not another area of equal size that is so well tilled and so productive.

SOUTH BRANCH VALLEY.

This valley embraces the lowlands that lie along the South Branch of the Raritan from the narrows between Round Mountain and the Hunterdon table-land northward to the narrows between the Musconetcong Mountain and the Fox Hills. In outline it is very irregular. Its surface is gently rolling and well drained, its soil is well suited to agriculture, and it is well tilled.

ROUND VALLEY.

This is a small area of land partly encompassed by Cushetong and Pickle's Mountain. Its situation is singular, and, as viewed from the crest of Pickle's Mountain, it is a beautiful factor in a delightful landscape. Towards the northwest it communicates with the South Branch Valley; towards the north with the Red Shale Valley.

GERMAN VALLEY.

That area of lowland extending along the South Branch northwestward between the Fox Hills and Schooley's Mountain is known as the German Valley. At the lower extremity it is narrow. Indeed, at this end it terminates in a deep ravine. Towards the northwest it widens out, until at the distance of some six miles above the ravine it is about two miles wide.

That part of this valley that lies within the limits of Hunterdon County is well drained and well suited to agriculture. In it is an abundance of limestone, which is extensively used as a dressing to the farmlands. The fertility of German Valley is far famed.

MUSCONETCONG VALLEY.

This valley consists of the lowlands extending along the Musconetcong River between the Musconetcong Mountain on the southeast and the Pohatcong Mountain on the northwest. This valley is narrow, rolling, well drained, abounding in limestone, well suited to agriculture, and is well tilled. This valley is celebrated for the excellency of its crops of wheat and grass.

DELAWARE VALLEY.

Along each side of the Delaware River from the Falls of Trenton to the north limit of the Allegheny Mountain is a narrow border of land but a few feet above the surface of the river. These strips, a little way from the river, are skirted by hills or mountains that rise up more or less abruptly to the height, in some places, of a hundred feet, in some places a thousand feet, in some places still higher. In many places the escarpments are mural, cliff-like, or craggy. In a few places the strip of lowland extends back from the river to the distance of a mile or more, gradually rising as it extends away.

The narrow and deep trough forming the bed of the Delaware, its contiguous lowland borders, and the slope of the hills and mountains that skirt these borders constitute the Delaware Valley.

That part of the Delaware Valley that lies within the limits of Hunterdon County consists of a low, narrow, irregular strip of land that extends along the east side of the river between Goat Hill on the south and the mouth of the Musconetcong River on the north. As a rule, the soil is sandy, loose, easy of tillage, and very fertile.

BUNN VALLEY.

At the mouth of the Hakihokake Rivulet the Delaware Valley widens out and extends back from the river to the distance of about six miles. This extension of the lowlands of the Delaware is known as Bunn Valley.

DRAINAGE.

The main streams that serve as the drainage of the surface of Hunterdon County are the Delaware,

which flows along its western border, and the branches of the Raritan, that ramify like a network all the central and eastern part of the county.

RIVERS AND RIVULETS.

THE DELAWARE RIVER.

That part of the Delaware which flows along the western border of our county abounds in rifts, is swift, shallow, rocky, subject to great extremes of depth, and in every way ill suited to navigation. In it are numerous small islands, some of which are tillable. In it, also, are numerous shoals.

Near the southern limit of our county is Wells' Falls. This consists of a rapid and dangerous current swiftly flowing over ledges of indurated shale that, with interruptions, extend quite across the stream. From the earliest times this site has been a terror to the raft-men, and to such others as have at times subsisted by managing crafts upon this stream. However, at last art has lent some aid, and now these falls are much less to be dreaded than they were a few years ago.

Some six miles above Wells' Falls is another shoal, known as the Sow and Pigs. When the stream is low this site is said to be dangerous, but during high water this shoal can hardly be seen.

At Point Pleasant another ledge of indurated shale extends across the river, rendering navigation dangerous, excepting during a freshet.

Near Ridge's Island is another ledge extending across the stream, which from the earliest times has been considered a place of danger. This is known as Tumbling Dam.

Tributaries of the Delaware.—The Alexsocken is a small rivulet draining a small basin by the same name in the southwestern part of the county. It flows into the Delaware near Lambertville. In the upper part of its course it is a very rapid stream. It is famous for that species of fish known as sucker.

Vandolah's Rill is a rapid and important little stream that flows into the canal a little north of the rocky knob called Gilbo. It affords excellent mill-seats.

Wickecheoche is a strong, rapidly-flowing rivulet that rises along the counter-brow of the eastern part of the table-land and the southern slope of Quaker Ridge and flows southwestward into the Delaware and Raritan Canal, just south of the southern terminus of the table-land. In the upper part of its course it flows very sluggishly. Through the brow of the table-land it has eroded a very deep ravine. From this ravine to its terminus it is very strong and flows very rapidly,

Lockatong is a rivulet that rises near the central part of that district known as the swamp. It flows almost south into the Delaware River, a little north of Huffnagle's Island. It drains the western part of the swamp. It has eroded a deep and dark ravine, possessing many features of interest, through the brow of the table-land.

Warford's Rill is a small stream that flows into the Delaware opposite Ridge Island.

Copper Rill flows from the western part of the table-land into the Delaware.

Little Nishisakawick and the *Greater Nishisakawick* are rills that flow into the Delaware at Frenchtown.

Harihohake is a rivulet that flows from the central part of the barrens southwestward into the Delaware.

Hakihokake is a rivulet that flows from the southern slope of the Musconetcong Mountain into the Delaware at Milford.

Musconetcong is a small river that flows from Lake Hopatcong southwestward into the Delaware. The water of this stream is noted for clearness. It is the home of the trout. In flow the Musconetcong is rapid. Propelled by it are numerous mills, factories, etc. This stream is the northern boundary of Hunterdon County.

BRANCHES OF THE RARITAN RIVER.

The *Lamington* is a small river that flows along the eastern border of our county. *Gold Brook* is a rill that is tributary to the Lamington.

North Rockaway rises in the highlands in Tewksbury township, and flows southward into the Lamington.

South Rockaway rises on the southern slope of the Fox Hills, and flows eastward into the North Rockaway.

Chambers' Brook flows from the eastern slope of Pickle's Mountain into the North Branch of the Raritan.

Hollands' Brook flows from the southeast slope of Pickle's Mountain into the South Branch.

Campbell's Brook flows from the southern slope of Pickle's Mountain southeastward into the South Branch.

The *South Branch* flows from Budd's Lake, in Schooley's Mountain, southwestward, then southeastward, then northeastward, till it joins the North Branch to form the Raritan. It is a river of great importance. Along it, and propelled by its waters, are numerous flouring-mills, saw-mills, factories, and the like. The flow of this stream is so gentle that it is controlled with the greatest ease.

Spruce Rivulet flows from the southwestern slope of Schooley's Mountain southward into the South Branch.

Mulhockaway is a rivulet that rises upon Jug Mountain and flows westward into Spruce Run.

Cakepoulin flows from the barrens eastward into the South Branch.

Bush Kill is a rill that is tributary to the South Branch.

Neshanic is a rivulet that rises upon the water-shed that divides the Red Shale Valley from the Delaware Valley, and flows eastward into the South Branch. Its flow is gentle. Its waters propel numerous mills, etc. It has several important tributaries.

Mine Brook flows from the eastern slope of the table-land southward into the Neshanic, which also receives the waters of Walnut and Sand brooks and Malard rivulet.

As a rule, the rivulets that discharge into the Raritan flow gently. Those that discharge into the Delaware flow slowly in the upper and longer part, but very rapidly through the last part of the course. For a bed each has excavated a ravine, which in some cases is very deep. This happens from the circumstance that the table-lands drained by the rivulets flowing into the Delaware are skirted by slopes that are very steep. The Alexsocken in its course descends about four hundred feet, although the length of the stream is only about nine miles. The Neshanic descends only about one hundred and fifty feet, although its course is over twenty miles long.

SPRINGS.

The permanent springs of Hunterdon County are numerous and excellent. The most famous, so far as known, are:

Martindale's Spring, near Basaltic Cliff, is not affected by the severest drought. The temperature of the water is very little influenced by the heat of summer: in August a thermometer plunged into it stood at 54° Fahr.

Spring on Basaltic Cliff farm is not affected perceptibly by the severest drought; temperature in August, 56° Fahr.

Spring near Fisher's Peak is not affected by drought; temperature in August, 60° Fahr.

The water of these springs is famous. In quality there is very little difference.

Spring from which Vandolah's Rill flows is not affected by drought; temperature in August, 57° Fahr.

Spring in the woods on B. Larison's farm is permanent; temperature in August, 56° Fahr.

Spring in J. S. Wilson's milk-house, above Headquarters, is permanent; temperature in August, 53½° Fahr.

Spring in the woods below Headquarters, near the roadside, is permanent; temperature in August, 54° Fahr.

Cold Spring, at the still-house near Sand Brook, is permanent; temperature in August, 52½° Fahr.

The above springs all flow from sandy soils. In every case the water is soft and free from ferruginous properties. The springs found in the loamy soils of the Red Shale Valley are generally much affected by drought. Their water is generally hard, and during the summer it becomes quite warm. I know of no spring surrounded by loamy or clayey soil in the Red Shale Valley that in August has a temperature as low as 64° Fahr.

In the swamp permanent springs are numerous. The water of them is generally soft and somewhat colored, and very much affected by the heat of summer.

Upon the table-land north of the Quaker Ridge the water of the springs is generally soft, cool, and clear. Indeed, this region is famed for the excellency of its springs and wells.

CLIMATE.

Although subject to great extremes in temperature and humidity, the climate of Hunterdon County is salubrious. The prevailing wind blows from a point a little south of west. At the beginning of a storm the wind usually blows from the southeast. Although this is the rule, to it there are many exceptions. Sometimes during the whole time of a storm the wind blows from the south. Indeed, our heaviest rainfalls often occur when the wind is blowing from this quarter. An east wind without variation as to direction frequently attends a storm. A northeast wind is not common, but when it occurs it is usually very severe. The winds most dreaded in Hunterdon are those blowing from the south and those blowing from the northeast.

In the main, the winds pass over the surface of Hunterdon County in such a way as to keep the atmosphere of each valley in proper commotion. To this rule, however, there is one marked exception: this is the valley of the Delaware. From the mouth of the Harihohake Creek to Point Pleasant the river flows almost directly south; from Point Pleasant to Brookville it flows east-southeast; from Brookville to Well's Falls it flows south-southeast. Of this valley, then, there are two sections which are so situated that our most salubrious winds (the westerly) meet them at almost right angles. It happens, too, that throughout these sections the valley is deep. On both sides the surface rises up abruptly into hills ranging in height from one hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty feet. Hence, in its course the westerly wind, passing from hilltop to hilltop, sweeps over this narrow deep valley in such a way as to leave that volume of air beneath the level of the hilltops undisturbed. In this quiet air of these sections of this valley accumulate the effluvia of the animals, both living and dead, and the malaria incident to growing plants, as well as to such as are undergoing decomposition. Here then are fit habitats for bacteria and spores, the germs of disease.

Hence, in these valleys prevail epidemics,—malarial fever, scarlatina, diphtheria, and the like.

The atmosphere of these sections of this valley is subject to great extremes. During severely cold weather the thermometers at Lambertville and Frenchtown show a temperature several degrees lower than that upon the neighboring hills. During extremely hot weather this is reversed, and the temperature at these two places is notably higher than it is on the uplands adjacent. This may be learned by examining the following figures, which show the temperature at Lambertville, at Ringos, and at Cherryville during the cold morning of Jan. 29, 1873. At Lambertville

the mercury stood at sixteen degrees below zero; at Ringos it was ten degrees below; while at Cherryville it was only two degrees below.

RAINFALL.

The amount of pluvial water is not constant in Hunterdon. From year to year it varies within narrow limits. To exhibit the status of rainfall as accurately as possible, I will subjoin a table compiled from the records kept at the Academy of Science and Art at Ringos since the 1st of January, 1876:

PLUVIAL WATER.

Depth in Inches.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
January	1.16	3.09	4.34	1.65	2.37
February	4.57	1.79	2.48	1.79	3.60
March	8.19	5.73	2.61	3.87	6.29
April	2.19	2.90	1.52	4.92	2.00
May	2.75	.95	3.98	2.12	.69
June	1.77	4.85	3 89	6.42	2.42
July	4.99	6.03	3.94	5.11	8.93
August	1.36	6.37	4.54	10.43	3.49
September	6.22	2.99	6.52	2.53	2.31
October	.94	8.46	4.50	.24	2.45
November	5.44	6.61	3.46	1.89	2.45
December	2.53	1.04	6.00	6.68	3.43
	42.11	50.81	47.78	47.65	40.43

GEOLOGY OF HUNTERDON COUNTY.

The rocks of Hunterdon County belong either to the Archæan Age, to the Potsdam Epoch of the primordial period of the Silurian Age, to the calciferous epoch of the Canadian period of the Silurian Age, to the triassic period of the Reptilian Age, to the glacial period of the Quaternary Age, or to the modern era of the recent period of the Quaternary Age.

ARCHÆAN AGE.

In Hunterdon County the area occupied by rocks of the Archæan Age extends from the Delaware River, a little south of the confluence of the Musconetcong River with the Delaware, northeastward to the county line. The northern border of this area is in the Musconetcong Valley. At the Delaware the area is not more than two miles wide; at Spruce Run it is about four miles wide; east of this stream the southern boundary extends southeast to Round Valley, making the area between this valley on the south and the Musconetcong on the north not less than eight miles wide. From this point eastward to the county line it gradually widens.

Within the limits above cited there is an area of limestone, a part of the German Valley limestone formation. Along the northwestern border, excepting a short span, is the limestone of the Musconetcong Valley. Upon the southern side is the Triassic area, the Little York area of limestone, and the Clinton area of limestone.

To this formation belong the Musconetcong Mountain, Schooley's Mountain, and the Fox Hills. These elevations form a part of that group of hills and mountains that is usually called the Highlands. The term Archæan, signifying "the beginning," as relates to the time when the mountains were made, is more expressive, and is the appellation by which we shall call the group or system.

The rocks existing in this area are all stratified. They are nowhere horizontal; on the contrary, they are very much inclined. Nor is the inclination regular. At some places they are almost horizontal; at others they are almost vertical. In short, we may say that the dip ranges from 0° to 90°. Of the Archæan rocks, the strike in general is northeast and southwest; the dip, southeast.

Composition of the rocks.—The strata of the Archæan area in Hunterdon County consist of gneiss and magnetic iron ore. A very lucid description of these rocks is given by Prof. Cook, in the "Geology of New Jersey, 1868," from which the following extracts are taken:

"The term gneiss, in accordance with the usage of the country, is applied to any crystalline and stratified rock which is composed of feldspar and quartz, with small quantities of mica, hornblende, magnetite, or other simple mineral. Syenite and syenitic gneiss are the names frequently and properly applied to this kind of rock. The gneiss of the Highlands (Archæan mountains) is characterized by the almost entire absence of mica. Feldspar makes up from two-thirds to three-fourths of the rock, and the rest is mainly quartz. Hornblende is usually found in it in sufficient quantity to affect the color, and sometimes it makes up the largest portion of the rocky mass; this, however, is not common. The quartz is generally in grains, which are flattened in the direction of the stratification, and which in size range from an eighth to a half inch in the plane of the stratum, and from one-sixteenth to an eighth of an inch in thickness. In some coarse-grained specimens the grains of quartz are larger, and not so much flattened. The feldspar varies in color and ease of decomposition, and these peculiarities give the prominent characters of the rocks throughout the whole region. In some specimens the feldspar is so hard and unchangeable that it can easily be mistaken for quartz; in others it is opaque, harsh to the touch, and crumbling; and in others still it is entirely decomposed, and only a mass of soft earth, with the quartz grains and the stratification, remains. The color of the feldspar varies from the bluish and translucent to flesh-colored, white, and opaque, and specimens of a greenish tinge are sometimes seen.

"No better idea of the varieties to be found in this rock can be given than by a description of the species met with in passing across the formation from one side to the other. The following specimens collected on these sections will illustrate the point mentioned:

"*Delaware River Section.*—In the ledges exposed in the southwest end of the Musconetcong Mountain the rock is generally a light-colored mixture of feldspar and quartz, with a little hornblende. A few beds of coarsely crystalline gneiss or gneissoid granite occur in the series. Of ten specimens selected as representatives of the mountain, five are very fine-grained, compact, grayish in color, and consist of feldspar, quartz, and hornblende. Three specimens have the same mineral composition and shade of color as the preceding, but are more coarsely granular. The remaining two specimens are made up of quartz and flesh-colored feldspar in quite large masses. These, like the first-described rocks, are compact and hard. Nearer Riegelsville a low cut along the railroad exposes a greenish-gray gneiss, consisting of feldspar and quartz intimately mixed.

"*Section along the Central and Warren Railroads.*—Three specimens from railroad cut west of Lebanon: (1) One feldspar and hornblende in equal proportions, with scarcely any quartz; (2) One (prevailing type) feldspar, with small percentage of quartz and very little hornblende; (3) One hornblendic, fine-grained, with considerable plumbago. These are all friable, and known commonly as 'rotten rock.'

"*Central Railroad Cut east of High Bridge: four specimens.*—One a granitoid mass of coarsely crystalline feldspar and quartz, with scales of graphite: this is firm and solid; one hornblende and feldspar in small grains, crumbling; one (type specimen) feldspar and quartz, hard and tough; one feldspar, quartz, and hornblende, coarsely crystalline, and compact, with scales of graphite through it.

"In railroad cut next west of High Bridge the common variety of rock is a mixture of quartz, feldspar, and hornblende in small grains, disintegrated. From the cut about one mile northwest of High Bridge

two specimens: one light colored and fine-grained, feldspar and hornblende, the former in excess; one dark-colored and fine-grained feldspar and hornblende, but with the latter in excess. Both specimens in seams, firm and solid. Another specimen contained magnetite. In the cut near Clarksville one specimen, consisting of a greenish feldspar, with quartz in very small grains, almost amorphous; rock tough and of the common variety.

"North of the railroad, at Banghart's Copper Mine, the rock is dark-colored and very fine-grained, and contains copper pyrites scattered in small strings through it. At the cut east of Hampton Junction two varieties were obtained,—one a coarsely crystalline mass of feldspar and hornblende, light-colored and slightly decayed; the feldspar is chalky; one feldspar, hornblende, and a little quartz, also coarse-grained; in this the feldspar is flesh-colored. From the Warren Railroad cut west of the Junction one specimen (common variety), feldspar and quartz, the former chalky in appearance, fine-grained, and crumbling. In the cut near Changewater one specimen, a greenish, tough rock, consisting of feldspar and quartz. Cut east of Washington shows a rotten gneiss composed of feldspar and quartz,—coarse.

"*Van Nest Gap Tunnel.*—Greenish-gray, hard rock, feldspar, quartz, and hornblende. Some of the rock pinkish tinge.

"The chemical composition of the rocks of this formation is a subject of much interest. Hitherto the country in which they are found has been considered poor and little capable of improvement. But gradually the farmer has been encroaching upon them, and turning these unpromising hills into fruitful fields. It is observed that the rocks are in many places subject to rapid decay, and that in such localities the soil is susceptible of high cultivation. It becomes, then, a matter of inquiry as to the cause of this decay, and also whether it can be controlled or hastened by art. It is much too long an inquiry for a survey of this kind, and the remark is thrown out in the way of suggestion, hoping that it may find response in the minds of those who are in circumstances to carry out the investigation.

"In the gneiss-rock the chief mineral constituents are quartz, feldspar, and hornblende. Of these, feldspar and hornblende are the only ones capable of decomposition, and the former is by far the most abundant of the two. Feldspar is of several varieties, of which three may be noticed here,—those containing potash, those containing soda, and those containing soda and lime.

"It has been long known that the soda and the soda-and-lime feldspars were much more easily decomposed than the potash feldspars, that the action of carbonic acid, and perhaps other atmospheric agencies, would cause the feldspars containing soda and lime to decay and fall to pieces, while they would exert but a very slight influence on that containing potash. Some trials have been made to verify these observations.

"A soft and crumbling feldspar from a cut in the Central Railroad above High Bridge was found to have the following composition:

Silica	57.4
Alumina and a little oxide of iron	26.4
Lime	10.3
Soda	1.8
Potash	.7
Water	3.6
	100.2

"*Magnetite, or Magnetic Iron Ore.*—This occurs sometimes in beds, forming parts of a stratum, sometimes in masses or of limited extent, sometimes in grains disseminated through the layers of gneiss rock. Prof. Cook says the ore is known to mineralogists under the name of magnetite and magnetic iron ore, and to chemists as magnetic, or black oxide of iron. It consists of 72.4 per cent. of iron, 27.6 per cent. of oxygen, when pure. It is black in mass, and also in powder, and it gives a black streak when scratched; it has a metallic lustre, and is attracted by the magnet, though not always itself magnetic. Its specific gravity varies from 4.98 to 5.20. Its crystalline form is a regular octohedron, but as usually found it is in irregular grains or in compact masses. It is about as hard as feldspar, ranging in the mineralogist's scale from 5.5 to 6.5. It most resembles hornblende, but can at once be distinguished by being attracted by the magnet.

"As an ore it is always found mixed with more or less rock, the rock being sometimes in grains and at other times in large masses or in stratified streaks. The rock is the usual one of the Azoic region; gneiss, syenite, hornblende, feldspar, limestone, etc., and grains of phosphate of lime are common in some of the ores. Iron pyrites are found in minute quantity in many of the ores, and in some places so much is found as to render the ore unfit for the present modes of working. In some of the ores in limestone graphite is found.

"The ore is found in beds or layers which are conformable to the gneiss in which they lie. They are also found mixed in with the rock in all proportions, from 1 to 100 per cent.; and where it is found pure it is not uncommon to find it gradually becoming impure by the mixture of more and more rock until the ore is all gone. It is not separated from the rock by well-defined marks of division, as is the case with the metallic ores is in true veins, neither is there a peculiar gangue-rock, such as in true veins; but the rock is the common one of the formation."

The magnetite of the Archæan formation is mined at several sites. The following locations are given by Prof. Cook:

"*Bethlehem Mine*, in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon Co., three-quarters of a mile southeast of Valley Station, on the Central Railroad. This mine was not in operation when visited, and there is no information as to its extent.

"*Van Sickle's Mine*, in Union township, Hunterdon Co., just back of Bethlehem Methodist church. It is an old mine, abandoned for nearly a hundred years, and reopened in 1864. When visited, the old mine, forty feet deep, had been cleared out and sunk twenty feet deeper. The ore was ten or eleven feet thick, and had been worked along northeast and southwest fifteen or twenty feet. No smooth walls had then been found. The ore contains some rock, which resembles chlorite and is rather lean. The ore is black, with a bright and reddish lustre. Another vein northwest of the first had been opened, and some ore in a breadth of seven feet had been taken out, but it was very lean. There was a good deal of attraction in the fields northeast of the mine, and ore can probably be found in some other places than those now opened.

"*Asbury Mine*, in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon Co., one and a half miles southeast of Asbury, and on the side of Musconetcong Mountain. It was not in operation when visited. The compass showed attraction at the mine; it did not indicate any extension of the vein either northeast or southwest.

"*Banghart's Mine*, in Lebanon township, Hunterdon Co., one mile northeast of Gardnersville, on Abraham Banghart's land. There are three openings where the rock is found to contain a considerable amount of iron pyrites and some copper pyrites. The explorations have been made hoping to find ore in quantity, but so far without success. There is no regular or continuous attraction about the openings.

"*High Bridge Mines*, in Clinton and Lebanon townships, Hunterdon Co., on the northwest side of the North Branch of the Raritan, and a quarter of a mile north of the Central Railroad at High Bridge. This mine is said to have been opened one hundred and fifty years ago, and during almost the whole of that period it supplied ore for the use of the Solitude forge, and, before the Revolution, for Union furnace. It has yielded a large quantity of excellent ore. The only difficulty experienced in getting out any amount of the ore has been that there was on the hanging-wall a thick layer of pyritous ore which was not thought fit to work in a forge, and yet it had to be taken out, thus increasing the cost of extracting the pure ore which was on the foot-wall. A few years since there was a pile of many hundred tons of this pyritous ore which had been lying for years. It had become very red and rusty, and so much of the pyrites had decomposed and formed copperas and been dissolved out by the rain that the ore was found to be of excellent quality for the forge. The modern processes of working ores allow the whole of these to be used now, and the mine is being actively worked by the Thomas Iron Company. The workings, altogether, extend along on the vein for near three-quarters of a mile, and in some places has been sunk on to a depth of two hundred feet. The vein is irregular in thickness, widening out to eighteen feet in breadth, and then pinching in to two and a half feet. The dip of the vein is towards the southeast sixty-five degrees. There is fault of twenty feet in the vein towards its northeast end. An adit was driven in from the side hill upon the strike of this vein, which has done much to relieve it of water. The openings recently made towards the southwest end of the vein are on the property of Mr. Creger.

"*Analysis of Ores from High Bridge Mines.*

	1.	2.
Magnetic iron ore	75.1	91.9
Silica and insoluble matter	15.4	5.4
Sulphur	0.0	0.0
Phosphoric acid	trace	0.3
Metallic iron, per cent	54.4	66.6

"1 is from the old mine, now owned by the Thomas Iron Company; 2 is the best ore from the Lehigh Valley Iron Company's mine."

In the railroad cut at Glen Gardner is disclosed a dike of trap in the gneiss-rock.

Age.—Relatively, it is not difficult to determine the age of the Archæan rocks. They are the oldest, the primal, rocks. These were the rocks first formed when the exterior of the earth began to be solid: hence the name. That they are older than those contiguous thereto is proven by the circumstance that at Amsterdam, in this county, the limestone is known to overlie it, while at the same place, but a few feet away, the limestone is overlaid by the Red Sandstone. At Franklin furnace the gneiss-rock is superimposed with strata of Potsdam Sandstone. Upon these layers of sandstone rest trata of magnesian limestone.

SILURIAN AGE.

The Potsdam Epoch.—The rocks formed during this epoch, as found in Hunterdon County, are in small areas contiguous to those of the Archæan Age. They are stratified, but usually they are so covered with soil or drift material that they cannot be very extensively examined. They are quartzose, very hard, and in color light gray. "The Geology of New Jersey, 1868," contains the following:

"South of Lebanon, and west of Round Valley, or Pickle's Mountain, is a small area occupied by sandstone. Its southern limit is at Leigh's limestone-quarry. On this side, as also on the west, limestone adjoins it. A ravine separates it from the gneiss on the north. The road to Lebanon forms the eastern limit. The outcrop is of a triangular form, the southern angle being at the limestone-quarry. No rock was seen in place except at this quarry, where its strata are in a vertical position. Elsewhere this area is covered with a great deal of quartz-rock in sharp, angular fragments. About two miles northwest of this point, and about one mile northeast of Clinton, near N. S. Race's and W. H. Yawger's, are two separate outcrops of grayish-white quartzites. One is east of the road and northeast of Race's, forming a low ridge bordering the gneiss-rock. The rock is in place. Northwest of Yawger's, and close to the road, is another ledge of the same rock. Higher up the hill is the gneiss, while to the west and south is the Clinton limestone-tract. These are both narrow bands between the gneiss and magnesian limestone, and hence of this geological age.

"East of Amsterdam, and between that place and Spring Mills, is the high hill known as Gravel Hill. This is supposed to belong to the Potsdam Sandstone. It is a broad hill or ridge, rising quite gently to a peaked summit, whose altitude is nearly equal to that of the Musconetcong Mountain, north of it. Southward it slopes away to the Delaware. On the north it is partially connected with the mountain by an elevated neck, which is the water-shed between Spring Mills and Amsterdam Valleys. The surface of the hill consists almost wholly of sharp, angular masses of red and white quartz. Along the road north of the hill the surface is very white, and mostly of quartzose materials. Only one ledge was found, and that on the southeast slope. The hill, being covered by forest, presents few opportunities for examining the rock in place. It is properly a quartzite conglomerate, very hard and of a mottled aspect, due to a mixture of white and reddish quartz.

"About one mile from Gravel Hill, and south of the road to Johnson's Ferry, is a ridge very similarly situated to Gravel Hill. Most of it is red shale, but some beds on the north resemble the Potsdam rocks. The above-described localities are all that are at present known of this rock or formation on the southeast of the Highlands. The formation is so thin and the drift covering so thick that we could not expect to find it at many points, even if it were an unbroken band along this border of the Azoic (Archæan) rocks."

The age of this sandstone is proved by its position. At Franklin furnace it can be seen lying unconformably upon the gneiss (Archæan rock), with the magnesian limestone (of the Calciferous Epoch) directly over it.

Calciferous Epoch.—The rocks belonging to this epoch are magnesian limestones. They are stratified and much folded. The beds range in thickness from two inches to two feet. Some layers are tolerably pure dolomite; others contain so much earthy substance that the stones quarried from them will not slack when burned. When free from impurities the rock is fine-grained and even, having a lustre somewhat vitreous. In color it varies "from a drab through a pale to a deep blue and almost black. It is so soft that it can be easily scratched with a knife, and effervesces when sulphuric or other strong acid is dropped on it."

Upon analysis, a pure specimen yields 54 per cent. of calcic carbonate and 46 per cent. of magnesic carbonate.

Between the Musconetcong River and the gneiss of the Musconetcong Mountain, from the Delaware to Hughsville, the Musconetcong Valley is composed of this kind of limestone. South of the Musconetcong, about two hundred feet from the gneiss, the rock crops out. At this place the dip is 60° S. 20° E.

Again, between the Musconetcong River and the gneiss of the Musconetcong and Schooley's Mountains, from a mile below Bloomsbury northeastward to the county line, the valley is underlaid with this grade of limestone. Its relation to the gneiss of Musconetcong Mountain can be in a cut made by the Central Railroad about half a mile northeast of Asbury Station. At this place the limestone dips from 30° to 50° towards the southeast. This is upon the north side of the track. Upon the south side the gneiss may be seen dipping in the same direction.

That part of German Valley that is included in the limits of Hunterdon County is also underlaid with magnesian limestone. This rock is extensively quarried and burned into lime, chiefly for agricultural purposes.

"*Clinton.*—The limestone outcrop under this designation extends from Dawes' Mill, on Prescott Brook, northeasterly, by Allerville and Clinton Station, to Clinton and the Spruce Run, and then westward between the Musconetcong Mountain and the Mouselaughaway Creek to Patenburg. Its length, as thus traced out, is about eleven miles. It varies greatly in breadth, being over two miles across from Clinton to its northern border, while east of Clinton it is scarcely a half mile in breadth. Towards each extremity the outcrop becomes very much contracted. On the north and northeast it joins gneiss-slopes, and is bounded by that rock, excepting at two points where the Potsdam Sandstone, already described, comes between it and the gneiss. The red shale of the Triassic formation bounds it on the south throughout its whole length.

"North of Clinton, along Willoughby Run and nearly a mile north of the Central Run, limestone has been found in sufficient quantity to yield five kilns of lime.

"The rock of this tract generally dips towards the west or southwest. At a few of the places observed the dip was towards the east or southeast. The only inference to be drawn from these observations on the position of the beds is that they incline away from the gneiss towards the red shale that laps over their southern border.

"The Clinton limestone is generally of a light drab-color, very hard, crypto-crystalline or massive, and breaking with a smooth fracture. Some specimens found at Mulligan's quarry are buff and reddish shades, in irregular masses, due to an oxidation of the iron. A variety used for building-stone is bluish-black, very hard and compact, and subconchoidal fracture. The great mass of the stone of this tract is characterized by its light drab-color and its compact texture. Several analyses showed

it to be a magnesian limestone. It is essentially a dolomite, modified by more or less foreign matter. An immense amount is quarried in the vicinity of Clinton for the making of lime.

"Southwest of the main body of the Clinton limestone there are three isolated outcrops of the same formation, due, apparently, to the denudation of the overlying shale. The most southerly of these is about half a mile southwest of the Sidney church, on lands of H. Hoffman, who has quarried it for lime. It is a very limited area, and about forty rods west of the Clinton and Pittstown road. It dips 30° N. 50° W. It is almost black, very compact, and traversed by seams of calcite and quartz.

"About one mile north of this locality is another exposure of a very similar rock, on the farm of Aaron Dunham. Its area is very small.

"Nearly on a line connecting these localities, and prolonged northward, there is a third outcrop of limestone. It is on lands of William Bonnell, and lies north of the Clinton and Perryville road and not far from a school-house. It has a dip of 15° N. 50° W. The rock is in very thin beds (averaging two inches thick) and dark-colored. It resembles that at Hoffman's and Dunham's. This latter outcrop is not over half a mile south of the Mouselaughaway Creek, or southern border of the Clinton tract.

"*Little York and Spring Mills.*—This is a narrow belt of limestone at the foot of the Musconetcong Mountain, extending from Spring Mills northeastward to Little York. Its greatest dimensions are four miles long by half a mile in breadth. At Little York it is seen north of the village as far as B. W. Alpaugh's residence. It runs thence west by W. J. Duckworth's and W. Vanderbilt's north of a small brook, by Van Syckle's and Bunn's quarries south of Henry Cole's, and a little north of Spring Mills to its terminus in that direction. It appears in the road north of Spring Mills, and a short distance west of this road.

"*Amsterdam and Johnson's Ferry.*—The magnesian limestone appears along the base of the mountain at several intermediate points between Amsterdam and the Delaware River. It occupies the northern side of the little valley near the Presbyterian church east of Johnson's Ferry, and crops out at three or four places near Amsterdam. Whether the e separate exposures are parts of one continuous belt of rock is not known. If they are, the hill south of the valley road belongs to the Triassic formation, instead of the Potsdam Sandstone. The breadth of the outcrop does not exceed two hundred yards. The farthest extent easterly is near the old store at the corner of the road, in Amsterdam. Here a slaty limestone or a calcareous slate is found in the roadside, east of the bridge. South of west from this corner, the dark-blue, sub-crystalline limestone appears in the bed of the brook, south of Elias M. Rapp's, showing itself several rods along in the stream. It is here in a horizontal position. Forty feet south of the stream the red shale forms the side hill next the meadows.

"About one hundred and fifty yards west of this and north of the brook is a small quarry. Limestone of very fine grain and light-colored was formerly quarried on lands owned by Willis Vanderbilt, formerly the farm of William Snyder. A large amount of stone has been taken from this locality for lime.

REPTILIAN AGE.

Triassic Period.—The rocks belonging to this period are shales, sandstones, conglomerates, and traps. They extend from the Delaware River northeastward entirely across the county. As a rule, they are all stratified, and all slope towards the northwest. To afford a complete definition of what is meant by the terms shale, sandstone, conglomerate, trap, etc., the following, from the "Geology of New Jersey, 1868," is introduced:

"*Sandstone.*—A rock composed of grains of quartzose sand cemented together by oxide of iron, carbonate of lime, silica, or other agent, the sand constituting the largest part; and it may be of any degree of fineness, from one-eighth of an inch in diameter downwards. It may contain fragments of mica, feldspar, or other rock, and may be of any color,—white, drab, yellow, red, purple, blue, green, or gray.

"*Conglomerate.*—A rock composed of pebbles or fragments of other rocks is a conglomerate. The pebbles may be of quartz, limestone, slate, or other rock, and they may vary in size from a buckshot to the bowlder of a foot or more in diameter. The cementing material may be oxide of iron, carbonate of lime, or other fine substances, and the color may depend either upon the paste or on the pebbles.

"*Shale.*—Rocks which are nearly destitute of sandy particles, and contain a great deal of clay, which are tender and split or break with an uneven fracture, are called shales. They are frequently but little harder than dried clayey mud, and when exposed to the weather soon crumble down into earth. In this formation they are, in their natural state, of a red color, and these are by far most abundant. But in the vicinity of trap-rocks they are much changed, the color passing from a red to purple, dark-blue, and black. The hardness in such cases has also increased with the change of color, till the black is almost as hard as flint, and breaks with a smooth conchoidal fracture like that of a mineral. Shales are also seen about New Brunswick, and other places where a little copper is disseminated through the rock, which are entirely changed in color without any increase in hardness. The change follows the joints of the rock, or, in some cases, the seams in the line of stratification, and the color passes from the red to a blue or bluish-drab. Dark-colored and black shales are also found in some places, which owe their color to the presence of bituminous matter. They are not changed in hardness; frequently considerable vegetable remains; fossil fish are found in such; and when they are heated they give off a gas which burns with a bright blaze.

"Limestone or calcareous shale has been found to a limited extent in this formation.

"*Basalt.*—Under this name are included the trap-rocks, which are dark-colored, have a specific gravity greater than 2.9, and on their weathered surfaces are brown or dark gray, and if they have been covered by soil are of a dull, earthy, yellowish-brown color. In their fresh fractures they may be either coarse or fine-grained, crystalline or massive, and, though usually dark-colored, may vary much in shade. When powdered and tried with a magnet, they are found to contain particles of magnetic iron ore.

"*Trachyte; White or Trachytic Trap.*—This variety is not near so common as the basaltic. Its chief localities are about Round Valley Mountain and the northern part of Hunterdon County. Rocks of this kind are light-colored by the weather to a dull, chalky white, and in or under the soil are, on their surface, of a yellow-white color. They have a specific gravity of 2.8 or less. They are of various degrees of coarseness, and are rougher to the touch than the basaltic varieties."

The rocks of this period are remarkably uniform in dip. Having their outcrops extending in lines northeast and southwest, they verge towards the northwest at an angle of about ten degrees. To this rule, however, there are some exceptions.

By far the greatest part of the rocks of this formation are shale and sandstone. Everywhere they constitute the rocks of the valleys and of the sides of the ridges. Exposures of them are seen almost everywhere along the roadsides, the banks of the rivulets, the railroad cuts, the escarpments of the hills, and in the beds of streams, in quarries, etc. For opportunities to observe and study no Hunterdonian can go amiss, nor need he go far from his own dwelling. In color they vary, but some shade of red is quite common, hence the name, *red shale* and *red sandstone*. They exist in layers that vary in quality and in thickness. It is not uncommon to find a layer that is at one place a perfect shale, while farther on it is a perfect sandstone. And between these sites is seen a shading of the shale towards the sandstone so uniform that no eye can determine at what point the line of demarcation between the shale and sandstone occurs. At one place the layer may be thin-bedded, at another thick-bedded, and farther on thin-bedded again. As a rule, that portion of a bed that is shaly is thinner in bed than that part which is sandy. But to this rule are many exceptions.

During the process of weathering, the shale first splits up into thin laminæ; these laminæ are often-

times as thin as the leaves in a book. In this condition the rock is of short duration. It soon moulders into a soil that, as is found in roads in dry weather, may be worked up into an impalpable powder. Indeed, when exposed to the weather the red-shale rock is very rapid in the process of disintegration and crumbling to soil. While fresh the blocks look as if they would form a beautiful and durable wall; and so they do when immediately laid up in mortar. But, exposed to the action of the climate during the fall, winter, and spring, the exterior of each block crumbles, the interspaces become filled with the mouldering fragments, and during the following summer from the surface of the mouldering heap red and white clover grows most luxuriantly.

Where better material is regarded as too expensive, the most indurated layers of the red-shale rock are sometimes quarried for building purposes. For cellar-walls the stones from these layers do very well, provided that they are laid up immediately with a free use of rich mortar. But this provision is essential. Nor is the use of the red-shale stones in architecture confined to the building of cellar-walls. Within the county there are several houses the walls of which are built entirely of this material. In the village of Ringos stands an old hip-roofed house that was built out of red-shale stones which were quarried out of the layers along the south side of the road about two hundred yards above where the building stands by one Landis in the year 1837. The walls in this edifice are in excellent condition, and will not need rebuilding in five hundred years. Indeed, walls made of red-shale stones, with plenty of mortar rich in freshly-slacked lime, seem to grow firmer with age. However, as a building material, red shale is not in good repute.

Prall's Quarry.—On a farm owned by A. J. Prall, in the township of East Amwell, is a quarry from which have been taken a great many perches of stones, mainly for building bridges. The quarry is in the side of Bleak Ridge, along the west bank of Mountain Brook; it is well drained and easy to work. In it the layers range in thickness from eight to twenty inches. They are divided by two systems of joints that meet very nearly at right angles. They dip towards the northwest at an angle of twelve degrees. The stones from this quarry dress well, "take mortar" quickly, are very sightly, make a strong wall, and resist the disintegrating effects of the climate extraordinarily. From this quarry may be taken stones that are three feet wide, a foot or more thick, and from six to twelve feet long.

Wyckoff's Quarry.—About a mile southwest of Reaville, in the bank on the west side of the Neshanic, is a quarry which has been occasionally worked for stones to build bridges. The abutments of the bridge over the Neshanic near this site were here obtained.

Nevius' Quarry.—Along the east bank of the Neshanic, near Nevius' mill, is an outcrop of indurated shale that has at some time been worked for building-stones.

An analysis of the red shale shows it to contain all of the ingredients to form a productive soil:

Silicic acid and quartz	73.00
Peroxide of iron	10.00
Alumina	3.20
Lime	4.93
Magnesia	0.90
Potash	0.73
Soda	0.97
Sulphuric acid	trace
Carbonic acid	.....
Water	1.00

Altered Shale.—In some places the shale presents an appearance that leads the geologist to believe that it has been exposed to intense heat, and to a very great degree by this agency altered in its appearance, in its physical qualities, and in its chemical composition. Such is the case with those layers found adjacent to the trap-rocks hereafter to be described. For instance, as we ascend the Sourland Ridge from Van Lieu's Corner, all along the roadsides, at and near the base of the hill, the rock exhibits the appearance of ordinary shale; but as we ascend, the appearance of the rock becomes such that one believes it to have been altered by igneous agencies. Near the base it is easily broken, easily impressed with the hammer; on its exposed outcrop it exhibits its laminated structure, and is covered with a deep soil, made from its disintegrated laminæ. About midway up the ascent we notice that the layers of rock are harder, broken with more difficulty, show less of the laminar structure along the outcrop, and are covered with a less depth of soil. Farther up the layers are still harder, and the weathered surfaces present less of the lamination; the soil over the layers is also less deep. Near to and at the brow of the ridge the layers are well defined, are of almost flinty hardness, break with difficulty, and to the blow of the hammer yield a conchoidal fracture. Many of the specimens found along the brow, if suspended when struck with the hammer, ring like pot-metal or like the blacksmith's anvil. Here and there specimens may be found that present an appearance that leads one to believe that, at some distant time, they have been in a state of fusion, their seams being obliterated by that coalescence of the sides of continuous layers that much resembles the union of contiguous bricks and stones that have been heated up to the melting-point. "This feature is well exhibited in the altered shale north of Pero Hill. Here, in place, is seen a great succession of strata completely fused together; so that, if quarried, the beds would divide up into blocks from one foot to five feet thick, and, in proportion, as long and as wide. Indeed, upon the surface and imbedded into the soil are fragments of indurated shale, three feet thick, four feet wide, and six feet long, that are almost as hard as flint.

The shale north of Cedar Summit exhibits the same phenomena very boldly. Upon the surface here are huge blocks of altered shale of flinty hardness. Upon

the bank that skirts the eastern side of the road that extends from Wertsville to Cedar Summit rests a block of this material that is four and a half feet wide, four and a half feet deep, and eight feet long. The layers of this stone seem to be completely and very firmly joined by fusion.

At many other places similar appearances are present to one ascending the northern slope of the Sourland Ridge,—for instance, along the road from Ringos to Rocktown, from Wertsville to Cedar Summit, from Unionville to Bihl's Corner, and from Wyckoff's Corner to Cedar Summit.

The indurated rock above described doubtless is but ordinary shale altered by the agency of heat communicated to it from the basaltic trap over which it lies. There can be but little doubt that the trap that underlies this indurated rock was injected, in a molten condition, into the bed in which it now exists. In the process of cooling it must have imparted to the contiguous shale an enormous amount of heat,—enough to fuse the layers contiguous to it,—while those farther distant must have suffered a less elevation of temperature. Hence the gradation in the amount of alteration that we find in the successive layers of the shale which is found along the northern slope of this ridge.

Another evidence that the rock here described has been subjected to a high degree of heat is the occurrence in it of mineral in a crystalline form. At many places along the slope of the ridge are found, in the indurated rocks, crystals of quartz, tourmaline, epidote, and those of kindred minerals. In many places, too, the rock is shivered or broken up into very small, regular or irregular, fragments, which are sometimes cuboidal, more frequently lozenge-shaped,—a fracturing that is easily explainable on the hypothesis that the layers now formed out of these pieces were once layers of ordinary shale that have been subjected to intense heat and very great lateral pressure.

To the rock modified or altered by the influence of heat is given the term "altered shale." To show that in chemical composition, as well as in physical appearance, it differs from ordinary shale, the following table is given, being the results of the analysis of three specimens of altered shale,—one from Hunterdon County, the others from Mercer County. No. 1 is a specimen from along the Lockatong Creek; No. 2, from the farm of Spencer S. Wearts; No. 3, from Moore's mills, upon Stony brook:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Silica	51.02	51.2	58.60
Alumina	22.45	20.2	20.66
Protoxide of iron	9.42	8.1	5.80
Manganese	.93	.1	.....
Lime	2.63	3.8	4.76
Magnesia	3.37	5.4	.65
Potash	1.38	.....	1.44
Soda	2.18	.....	6.48
Sulphuric acid	2.81	.....	.....
Carbonic acid	1.30	5.6	.80
Water	2.54	1.7	.65
	99.93	.....	99.93

The above table shows that the altered shales contain in considerable quantities the elements for making a valuable soil.

At many places altered shale is used for architectural purposes. Upon the Sourland Ridge and along the brow of the table-land are many houses built of the surface-stones which are but the fragments of altered shale. In color these stones are generally purple or dark blue. They are very hard, and very durable: a wall made of them is very beautiful. But since, under the hammer, the fracture is conchoidal, they are difficult to shape and are much hated by masons. They do not "take mortar" well, and, as a consequence, they make a wall that is less strong than one made of common shale-stones.

From strata farther away from the trap-rock, where the layers have been less altered by heat, stones may be quarried that work well under the hammer, "take mortar" middling well, and are comparatively durable. Of this character are the stones obtained from the quarry on the farm owned by Joseph G. Quick, also from the one on the farm owned by Ashur Higgins, and from the quarry at the factory near Ringos, from Dr. G. H. Larison's quarry, at the western terminus of Anastomosing Ridge in Lambertville, and at Patrick Hunt's quarry, on the northern slope of the Sourland, in the same city.

The altered shale along the northern slope of the Sourland Ridge and along Bleak Ridge abounds in the minerals epidote, tourmaline, steatite, pyrites, and mica.

Epidote is found in abundance in the altered shale along Swan Rill, in the city of Lambertville. More sparingly, it is found in the shale of the quarries within the city limits. Near Basaltic Cliff is another site at which are found in considerable numbers nodules of epidote. From this locality there is at the Academy of Science and Art a block of altered shale containing nodules of this mineral from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter.

Tourmaline occurs in the "sandy shale" on the "high grounds" southeast of Lambertville. Generally, the crystals are small. In color they are dark brown or black.

Steatite occurs in the joints of the quarry worked by Patrick Hunt at Lambertville. Its color is light red or reddish-gray.

Cavities lined with quartz crystals often occur in the strata of altered shale. In these, sometimes, the crystals are almost acicular and long; in others, columnar and short.

Crystals of iron pyrites occur in the sandy layers of altered shale.

Flakes of mica occur in the arenaceous strata of shale. At some places pieces of shaly sandstone are picked up that, from the presence of the mineral, glitter as if set with scales of burnished silver.

All along the brow of the table-land, from the Delaware River to the Cakepoulin Rivulet, occur

outcrops of altered shale. Indeed, from river to rivulet there are two lines of outcrops that are approximately parallel.

The altered shale along these lines is very similar to that found upon the northern slope of the Sourland Ridge. At some places it is flinty, rings when struck with the hammer, and breaks with a conchoidal fracture; at others it is less indurated and breaks with more regularity. In it exist the same kind of minerals found in the altered shale of the Sourland.

The shale forming Raven Rock is a part of the most southerly of these lines.

Sandstone.—That part of a layer of a sedimentary Triassic rock that consists largely of grains of quartzose sand is known as sandstone,—sometimes called "freestone." As above intimated, sandstones do not constitute entire layers, but the same layer is called a shale in that part which is largely made up of clay and is nearly destitute of sandy particles; while that part of it that is made up chiefly of sand-grains, with an absence of clay, is called a sandstone.

As above stated, as a rule that part of a layer which is sandy is thicker than that part which is shaly. This condition of the layer gives a clue to the solution of the problem concerning the origin of the strata composing the Triassic Period, as found in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

As to the origin of the Triassic rock, the most plausible theory is that at the close of the Carboniferous Age there existed a lagoon that extended from the Hudson River southwestward through Pennsylvania and Maryland into Virginia. This lagoon was flanked upon the northwest and upon the southeast by rock belonging to the Archæan Age. Along the northwest the land rose up abruptly into the Archæan highlands, as at present. Here was a short slope to contribute of its detritus to the filling up of this ancient lagoon. But towards the southeast rose up a plain of Archæan rocks that extended away from the shore of the lagoon far back into a region which is now covered by the waters of the Atlantic. From this extended slope the streams transported the detritus and deposited, as silt, the clayey elements of their freight to form the red-shale rock, and the coarse and sandy elements to form the sandstones and conglomerates.

As the streams were transporting to this lagoon their freight of detritus, to be spread out to form the layers of trias, those particles which were coarser and heavier—such as sand-grains and the like—would be first deposited, while the finer-grained—and consequently the more easily transportable—would be carried farther on and spread more extensively over the bottom of the lagoon. Hence, we infer that those portions of a layer, or of a succession of layers, that are sandy are at the bottom of what once was an estuary of an ancient stream, and in consequence was the recipient of the heavier particles of the freight brought down by each successive freshet of the stream; while the lighter particles of the same freight were carried beyond these gritty beds, to be spread out to form laminæ of shale.

Every observer must have noticed that the shale-rock consists of laminæ; that the sandstones are destitute of laminæ. At some places it is possible to trace a thin layer of sandstone as it thins out into a lamina of shale. Perhaps every layer of sandstone, no matter how thick, is but a swell of gritty material in a lamina of a Triassic layer that at the time of its deposition extended over the bottom of the whole lagoon. If this be so, we see that the estuaries of streams must have filled up more rapidly than those parts of the lagoon that were farther away. This must have caused frequent changes in the course of the streams as they flowed through those estuaries.

Of this we have abundant evidence in any quarry that we may visit. However, in some it is more noticeable than in others. At Stockton we see a succession of layers of sandstone superimposed by a succession of laminæ of shale. These laminæ in turn are superimposed by a succession of layers of sandstone. These sandstone are again superimposed by layers of shale; and so on to the end of the layers that constitute the quarry. This happened, no doubt, by the filling in of the bed of the stream with sand, while the elements to form shale were carried farther away. Nor is it difficult to determine in what direction the current of the estuary moved. Upon the surface of freshly-exposed layers in the quarries at Stockton is seen the arrangement of the particles of sand forming the stones. This arrangement is marvelously similar to that of the grains in a bar of sand deposited in any of our mill-ponds at the time of a freshest from a heavy shower. Further, the largest stones of this justly-famous quarry may be broken to pieces, and every piece reveals the same structure. Nor is this quarry the only site that offers testimony to this hypothesis. The whole bed of sand forming Sandy Ridge everywhere exhibits the same structure. Indeed, so boldly is this fact exhibited in the structure of this ridge that, when a boy, I used to hear the men working in the sand-pits of this deposit remark, "This sand looks as if it had been washed here by some great freshet of an enormous river."

The arrangement of the particles of sand forming the stones of the quarry at Stockton and the huge deposit of sand known as Sandy Ridge are such as to show that the current, at the time these beds were formed, moved from southwest to northeast, or, in other words, moved from the site at which these quarries appear in the direction of the line of Sandy Ridge. Hence, we may infer that the stones of the quarry at Stockton, Brookville, and Prallsville are composed of the sand-grains and pebbles first deposited in the bed of the stream in the ancient estuary, that the sands of Sandy Ridge and those of the deposit at Sand Brook were the sediments of the current under less rapid movement, and that the fine-grained

sands at the eastern terminus of these ridges are the small particles that were carried along by a current that had lost much of its rapidity of movement; while the laminæ of shale beyond these ridges, forming the layers of the Red Shale Valley, consist of the clayey elements that were easy of transportation, and floated on to be deposited in waters more quiet,—perhaps almost tranquil. In support of this hypothesis are the conglomerate, of coarse but well-worn fragments, forming the top of the hill below Stockton; the bed of finer pebbles beyond; the pits of building-sand in the same ridge, farther to the east; the fine sand, graduating into a sandy shale and then into a red shale, at the eastern terminus of Sandy Ridge.

Quarries at Stockton and in its vicinity.—Sandstones outcrop at various sites in the Triassic parts of our county, but there are only a few places at which they are in layers thick enough to work well for building purposes. At Stockton and in its vicinity are numerous quarries. Here the layers of sandstone are sometimes six or seven feet in thickness. Especially is this the case in Hoppock's quarry, at Prallsville, from which have been taken the stones for the construction of some of the strongest pieces of masonry within the Central States.

The stones in this quarry are beautiful. In respect to grain, they are fine; in color they are light gray; in composition they are mainly quartz and feldspar. In this quarry the layers are divided into regular, smooth-faced blocks of large size. From it have been taken cuboidal blocks the sides of which were six feet across. With the "wedge and feather" these blocks spilt easily. With the chisel they are readily worked into handsome cornices, sills, stepstones, and the like.

As at present worked, the face of the quarry is about thirty-three feet. The dip of the strata here is gently towards the northwest.

This quarry was opened about 1813. In 1832–33 it was worked by the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company. Some years ago it was worked by one Kessler. It is now in the care of the heirs of William Hoppock, deceased.

Several of the largest railroad-bridges in the Lehigh Valley, and many other of the most important stone structures built within the present decade, are constructed of material from the quarries at Stockton and vicinity.

The quarries in the vicinity of Stockton have each its peculiarity of bedding. The one at Brookville is thin-bedded. In this the layers range from eight to fifteen inches in thickness. In color the stone is a buffish gray.

The quarry at Stockton exhibits layers ranging in thickness from six to twenty-four inches. In this are a few intercalations of shale. The color of the stones here is light gray. Out of the stones of this quarry many a beautiful building has been constructed.

In the canal company's quarry, north of the Wickecheoche Rivulet, the layers range in thickness from four to eight feet. The rock is composed almost exclusively of quartz-grains. In some places it is conglomerate. It contains very little cementing material. In color it is almost white.

The layers all dip towards the northwest. They are divided by two systems of joints which are nearly at right angles. These extend almost vertical. Upon this, to a great extent, depends the ease with which this quarry is worked. A blast here sometimes forces a block that would weigh twenty-five tons.

Raven Rock.—At this place is a deposit of coarse quartz-grains that have solidified into a very hard sandstone. These are quarried and used for building purposes. The layers are not very thick. In color they are light gray. Near by is another formation of sandstone, also quarried for building purposes. In this the stone is fine-grained and in thin layers. In color it is pale red. Some layers are rather shaly.

Sergeant's Quarry.—About a mile southwest of Flemington, on a farm owned by John Sergeant, is an outcrop of sandstone that has occasionally been worked for building-stone. The layers are thin and the grain of the rock very fine. In color it is buff, inclining to gray.

About a mile south of Flemington, on a farm owned by Gershom C. Sergeant, is an outcrop of sandstone strata. These have never been worked for building-stone. The strata are but few, and are quite thin. In color the stone is buff, with shining specks of mica. It consists mainly of fine grains of quartz, feldspar, and small flakes of mica, cemented by means of the oxide of iron. The dip of these strata is very steep.

Flagstone Quarries at Milford.—Along the Hakihokake Creek, about a mile from Milford, is an extensive quarry of excellent flagstone, owned by Mr. Clark. In this quarry the layers range in thickness from one to twelve inches. They are divided by a system of joints extending N. 75° E. Another system extends N. 15° W. They split evenly, yielding slabs with even surfaces that are highly prized for flooring or sidewalks. The dip of the layers is 20° N. 40° W. In color the stone is bluish; in grain it is fine. From this quarry have been taken stones that measure twenty-two feet in length by seventeen in breadth. This quarry was opened in 1860. In it have been found thin seams of coal and impressions of stems of plants. Here, too, have been found some indistinct footprints.

On a branch of the Hakihokake is Rowland's quarry. In this the layers are thickest at the top, and range from one to twenty-four inches. The rock is composed almost entirely of quartz. In grain it is rather coarse; in color, a dark gray. Here, too, have been found thin seams of coal. From this quarry have been taken stones that were twenty by twenty feet.

These quarries are located upon a high hill near the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, and are easy to

work. From them are shipped large quantities of very superior flagging.

Conglomerate.—The following description of the conglomerate of Hunterdon County, found in the "Geology of New Jersey for 1868," is so lucid and so complete that it is quoted nearly entire:

"Along the Delaware River, above Milford, there is a remarkably coarse conglomerate exposed in the high bluff on the roadside. A red shaly rock alternates with this conglomerate. The latter is generally in beds from one to ten feet thick, and with less shale between them towards the northwest. The dip is 15°-20° N. 60° W. The conglomerate thins out in certain strata, and shale takes its place. Nearly all of the material in it is silicious. Some of the rounded quartzites in it are a foot in diameter. There are a few red-shale pebbles, and very rarely one of limestone is seen among them. The matrix is red and similar to the material of the alternating layers of shale. The general aspect of the rock is dull red, in places grayish. This conglomerate is seen along the river for nearly two miles. It may also be seen in the Nockamixon Cliffs, on the opposite side of the river.

"West of this and along the river road, south of the Presbyterian church, at Johnson's Ferry, a conglomerate crops out, dipping 40° N. 60° W. It consists of a red siliceo-argillaceous paste, cementing together angular and partially-rounded pebbles and masses of quartz, gneiss, and grayish limestone. Some of these imbedded fragments are a foot in diameter. The rock appears back of the church, dipping steeply to the southeast, while close to it on the north is the magnesian limestone, which also dips towards the southeast. The two rocks are here seen only a few rods apart.

"Near Amsterdam a calcareous conglomerate occurs, near the residence of Jacob Robbins, on the east of the road to Holland Station. It has been used for lime, but only to a small extent. Its dip appears to be towards the southeast.

"At Little York some ragged rocks of calcareous conglomerate are seen projecting above the surface. Their dip is almost vertical.

"A calcareous conglomerate occurs near New Germantown and Lebanon, occupying a narrow strip of country between the gneiss and the red shale and sandstone. That near New Germantown lies west of Cold Brook, and extends, between that stream and a part of the Fox Hill range, from the village northerly about one and a half miles to the residence of H. C. Hoffman, at the road-corners. Northward the drift prevents the farther tracing of this rock. East of Cold Brook the rock is a hard, flinty, red quartzite. The conglomerate is made up of blue-limestone pebbles, and slightly-rounded masses cemented together by a red shaly paste. It is quarried on several farms as a source of lime.

"Northwest of New Germantown, and west of the conglomerate just described, a calcareous rock is quarried, near the North Rockaway Creek, on the lands of Peter W. Melick.

"West-southwest of these outcrops is the conglomerate north and northeast of Lebanon. Whether it is connected with that at New Germantown is uncertain. It is seen on several farms east of the Lebanon and Cokesburg road, occupying a belt of country about half a mile wide, bordering the gneiss on the north and the red shale on the south. The rock dips to the north and northwest, except at Hoffman's quarry, where it dips gently towards the south. At Van Sickle's and at Ramsey's quarries the dip is about ten degrees towards the northwest. Near George E. Apgar's the rock dips also to the northwest.

"Northeast of Pottersville, near the border of the gneiss, there is a hill containing a calcareo-silicious conglomerate. The hill is about half a mile long, and perhaps one hundred feet high. On the surface the rock is cellular or amygdaloidal, owing to the calcareous matter dissolving out and leaving the cavities in it. On the west-northwest is a limestone that has been quarried. It is probably this conglomerate."

TRAP-ROCKS.

Of trap-rocks in Hunterdon County there are two kinds, basaltic and trachitic, the former being much the more abundant.

Trap-rock of the Sourland Ridge.—From the Delaware northeastward to the terminus of the Sourland Ridge, as a core through its centre, extends a layer of basaltic trap. It outcrops at but few places, but it may be traced all along by the overlying belt of gritty soil bestrewed with basaltic bowlders that has resulted from its decay.

It may be seen in places along the western escarpment of Goat Hill, on the top of Goat Hill, south of Mount Airy, at Fisher's Peak, along the sides of the road that extends from Ringos to Rocktown, at Basaltic Cliff, along the side of the road south of Basaltic Cliff, and west of the Rock Mills. It is in the form of a dike between layers of altered shale. With the strata of shale it seems, in all particulars, entirely conformable. Its thickness cannot be accurately determined, yet we may approximately measure it. Upon its surface the soil that has resulted from its decomposition is about half a mile wide; perhaps the underlying trap-rock is about the same width. The outcrop south of Ringos affords a favorable opportunity to determine the dip of this stratum of trap. At this site the dip is N. 20° W. The altered shale that outcrops along its southern border, and consequently extends beneath it, and that which outcrops along its northern border, and as a consequence overlies it, has a dip, upon an average, of twenty degrees towards the northwest. If, then, the dip of this trappean layer is twenty degrees, and its horizontal surface is half a mile wide, its thickness must be not far from nine hundred and sixty-four feet—a dike of no mean proportions.

The trend of this trappean dike is not straight or direct; at one place it exhibits a remarkable curve. Starting from the Delaware at Goat Hill, it extends northeast for about five miles; it then curves northward to Fisher's Peak; thence it extends northeast to Basaltic Cliff; thence southeast to Snydertown, where it resumes its northeastern course, and continues it to the terminus of the ridge.

Trap of Gilbo.—The main bulk of this hill consists of basaltic trap. Its outcrop seems to be ellipsoidal, the greater diameter, which is about a mile and a half in length, extending nearly north and south. Towards the west, quite to the river, the trap is bare; upon the other side it is covered with strata of altered shale. These strata seem to dip uniformly towards the northwest, and are conformable to those of the shale between which it is injected.

Trap near Point Pleasant.—Near Point Pleasant is an outcrop of trap that is very fine-grained. As measured across it along the road it is about two hundred yards wide. From the river eastward it can be traced about a mile. It forms the core of a hill that rises to the height of about two hundred and fifty-five feet above mean tide-level.

Upon the southeast side this trap is flanked by very hard strata of altered shale that form the western terminus of that long line of outcrops that extends, with interruptions, from this site, in a curve, along the southern and eastern brow of the table-land to the Cakepoulin Creek,—a distance of about eighteen miles. Upon the northwest a deep ravine in part sep-

arates it from the altered shale. However, a little way back from the river it is covered by strata of altered shale that form the western terminus of that chain of outcrops that extends, in a curve almost parallel with the line of outcrops just described, from this site to the bank of the Cakepoulin Creek.

Trap near Sidney.—In a cut through the hill near Sidney, made by the construction of the Easton and Amboy Railroad, trap is disclosed. In color and in texture it very much resembles the trap at Point Pleasant. It seems to be in a stratum that stands vertical. On the east side it is flanked by the altered shale that forms the northern terminus of that chain of outcrops that gives prominence to the brow of the table-land.

There are many considerations that lead to the belief that the trap near Sidney and that near Point Pleasant are connected,—that both are but the outcrops of a great dike of trap that extends between the layers of altered shale whose outcrops form the brow and the counter-brow of the table-land. Although within these two lines of outcrops of altered shale there are neither outcrops of trap between these points, nor even fragments of trap in the soil, nor yet that ochre-color of the surface peculiar to a soil that results from the decay of the trap, yet it may be that but a few feet beneath the surface of a soil made from the disintegration of the altered shale a stratum of trap extends from the Point Pleasant outcrop to the outcrop in the cut made by the Easton and Amboy Railroad. In support of this hypothesis is the fact that from two sites in the chain of outcrops forming the brow of the table-land may be traced the trap-dike of Dike Hill. One of these sites is almost north of Sand Brook; the other is northwest of the same village.

Again, from a site in the brow of the table-land just south of the point at which the road extending from Flemington to Croton crosses the brow may be traced the dike of basaltic trap that extends from the above-named place across the Red Shale Valley to its terminus in Basaltic Cliff. Also, from a site in the same line of outcrops about three miles farther north may be traced, in the direction of Round Mountain, a dike some two miles in length.

It seems that at the time of injection there was thrown in between the layers of altered shale a quantity of molten liquid not large enough to fill the space to the surface, and yet seemingly large enough to separate the layers several feet, and, as it cooled, to hold them apart. Consequently, subsequent to the injection, all along from Point Pleasant to the railroad cut there must have been a yawning abyss. This chasm must have been peculiar.

The northern side, formed of the layers of shale baked hard by the heat escaping from the injected molten fluid, must have so projected southeastward as to effect a partial covering—a long deep trench partly covered with a shaly roof that projected forward and upward. The rear portion of the floor must have been level and formed a trappean rock; the front part must have been composed of altered shale that sloped upward to the opening. Hence, it must have appeared like an immense corridor extending from end to end along the brow of the table-land.

In the course of time this chasm began to be filled with débris and detritus from the contiguous sides. As the roof wall had no columns to support it, and as upon its under side as well as upon its upper side it was subjected to the disintegrating influences of the atmosphere, it soon began to moulder and fall to pieces, and to fill the chasm with the ruins of its decay. As along its free margin fragments were detached and fell, a mural-like escarpment resulted; hence those outcrops of altered shale that form in many places the wall-like line of elevation that we call the counter-brow.

As the detritus and débris of the contiguous lands have not, in many places, entirely filled the space between, a long narrow hollow or valley is left, the trough formed of the brow and the counter-brow of the table-land.

Trap of Round Mountain.—An ellipsoidal area covered with trap forms the central and the most elevated parts of Round Mountain. The greater diameter of this area extends east and west; it is about one mile and a half long. The other diameter is less than a mile. Perhaps the core of this hill consists of trap.

Trap of Cushatong Mountain and Pickle's Mountain.—On the north, the east, and the south sides, Round Valley is environed with a narrow area of trap that in shape somewhat resembles a horseshoe. This trappean area forms the core and the most elevated parts of Cushatong and Pickle's Mountain. Indeed, in many places the sharp back of the projecting dike constitutes the crest of the mountain; in others the core of trap is covered by a soil that has resulted from its decay. Everywhere the sides of the ridge are bestrewed with fragments of the decaying trap. In fact, the entire ridge that forms the elevations known as Cushatong and Pickle's Mountain seems to be composed of trap.

The trap of this semicircular belt is of that variety known as trachyte. It seems to be in the form of a dike that stands vertical,—which has broken vertically through both the underlying Archæan rocks and the successive layers of shale. In these respects, in chemical composition, and in position it differs very greatly from the dikes in the southeast part of the county.

In appearance this trachytic trap differs very much from the basaltic. The crystals of which it is composed are coarse; when exposed to the weather it becomes white, and its surface is rough; it fractures with a heavy blow, yielding a rough surface; its specific gravity is 2.74; in composition feldspar predominates; "in its fracture and general appearance it resembles syenitic granite."

For architectural purposes this rock has very little value, but the soil that results from its decay is very fertile and well adapted to the cultivation of the cereals as well as to that of pears, apples, plums, cherries, and especially of peaches. On this soil the peach-tree grows to extraordinary proportions and lives to an extraordinary age. In quality the fruits that grow upon this soil are superior.

Trap of New Germantown and Silver Hill.—"Near the gneiss of the Highlands and west of New Germantown is another semicircular trap-range, and facing the open semicircle is a round hill of the same rock, known as Silver Hill. Both of these outcrops are bordered on the north and east by the calcareous conglomerate of the Triassic age. Silver Hill is quite elevated, and very stony on its top and north side. Its southern slope is shaly. The main ridge, west of the village of New Germantown, has the conglomerate on the east along Cold Brook and near the village. This ridge bends west and crosses the Rockaway at Trimmer's mills, where its breadth is only one hundred yards. Its northwest termination is just beyond the Potterstown road and the Tewksbury township line. South of this is red shale. In the valley between this and Silver Hill the surface is also shaly, but no shale is seen in place. North and west of these trap-outcrops is the gneiss, separated from it by blue limestone at one point, and probably by the conglomerate also, which, as has already been mentioned, occurs east of these hills."*

Anastomosing and Insulated Trap-Dikes.—The trap above described seems to exist, for the most part, in the form of dikes, which have been made by injecting, at an early time, molten liquid through long lines of fissures in the basement or Archæan rocks into the spaces between layers of shale. With the exception of the trap which forms the ridge known as Cushatong and Pickle's Mountain, it is all in layers or beds entirely or nearly conformable to the strata of the shale between which it lies. Indeed, in every case the trap seems not only to exist in a layer with regular outline, but the layer itself is stratified, in most places, with the greatest regularity.

But another system of dikes exists that presents other peculiarities. Notable among these peculiarities are the following: They do not exist in layers conformable to the strata of shale; on the contrary, they stand vertical, and for the most part seem to be in dikes that extend *across* the strata of shale. In each case the bed of trap is narrow, and in some notable cases a dike extends between two larger masses of trap in the form of dikes, forming a kind of anastomosis. In some cases the dike is short and narrow and entirely separated from any of the less or larger dikes, forming a kind of trappean island in an area of shale.

Of the anastomosing dikes, the most notable is that one which extends between the hill west of Flemington, near the brow of the table-land, and Basaltic Cliff, upon the Sourland Ridge. This line of trap is not direct. Commencing at the cemetery, we can trace it a little north of east across the road that extends from Flemington to Klinesville. A few yards beyond it curves around towards the south, then towards the west until it recrosses this road. From this site it trends a little east of south to the crest of Bleak Ridge; from thence southwest to Basaltic Cliff. All the way across the Red Shale Valley it may be easily traced by the ochreous soil that has resulted from its decay, as well as by the train of small—in some places large—pieces of trap with which the ochreous soil is bestrewn. It may be seen in place at both sites where it extends across the Flemington and Klinesville road, on the hill not far from the cemetery west of Flemington, in the side of the road that extends from Flemington to Stockton, near the mines, and in the railroad cut north of Copper Hill.

The northern part of this dike is the narrowest. In the side of the road north of Flemington it stands vertical and is well exposed; here it has a thickness or width of about three feet. Near the old mines it seems to be about ten feet thick. Where cut through by the railroad, north of Copper Hill, it is about eighty feet wide. At the summit between Copper Hill and Pleasant Corner, also at A. T. Williamson's gate, in the Old York Road, it is about thirty feet wide.

The trap of this dike is basaltic; it is fine-grained and very dark. Upon the surface, at some places, the fragments are very small and very few; at others they are very large and very abundant. From Copper Hill southward they are abundant.

There is a peculiarity as respects the position of the surface-fragments of trap of this dike. Whether large or small, all of them lie upon the ochreous soil covering the subjacent trap, or else are upon the shaly soil to the eastward of it. It may be that within the last few years, in a few cases, by agricultural processes, more or less of the small fragments have been transported westward of this dike. My attention was called to this peculiarity in the spring of 1858. At that time, from Copper Hill southward, the dike extended through forests. Consequently, we may assume that the surface-trap had not been moved by art. At this time it was quite impossible to find even small specimens upon the shaly soil that skirted the dike along its western border. But upon the shaly soil towards the east from the dyke are found, in many places, thousands of tons of trap, and, what is somewhat remarkable, the largest fragments are farthest eastward.

This singularity leads to the belief that at the time of, and perhaps for a short period after, its injection this dike acted as a volcano, throwing up into the air from its boiling surface of molten fluid quantities of lava that solidified more or less while in the

* Geology of New Jersey, 1868, p. 194.

region between the earth and the sky. While high up in the air, acted upon by the west winds, the cooling masses were carried so far towards the east that they fell upon sites sometimes two hundred yards eastward of the line of the dike. And we may somewhat estimate the activity of the projectile force by the amount and the kind of work it did. Upon A. T. Williamson's farm are several large pieces of trap that lie some one hundred yards east of the dike. The largest of these is fifteen feet in length, eleven feet in width, and five feet in thickness, and the piece would weigh at least sixty tons. To have thrown this so high into the air that the wind could carry it this distance eastward before it returned to the surface must have taken a great deal of force.

Trap of Dike Ridge.—The core of Dike Ridge is a narrow dike of fine-grained basaltic trap. The dike seems to stand vertical, and in many places to constitute the entire upper portion of the ridge. In the process of disintegration it breaks up into lozenge-shaped masses, the largest of which have a diameter of not more than three inches. In color the fresh fractures are very dark; the weathered surfaces, ochreous. It may be seen in place at the southeastern extremity of the ridge, at the site at which the Sand Brook makes its way out to the Red Shale Valley. Here, on the southwest side of the rivulet, the outcrop is a craggy cliff rising to the height of seventy-five feet above the surface of the stream. It may also be seen in place near the crest of the ridge along the side of the road that extends from Higgins' still-house to the Dunkard church; also near the top of the hill on the north side of Sand Brook; and near the south side of the road which extends from Copper Hill across the ridge to the Sand Brook Valley.

Klinesville Dike.—A little north of Klinesville a narrow dike extends, apparently from the Sudo-dike in the brow of the table-land, northeast across the road. Upon the surface we picked up a number of lozenge-shaped pieces of trap, and the soil is very ochreous. In color the freshly-fractured surfaces are very dark, the weathered surfaces are ochreous. The grain of the stone is very fine. It is not only possible, but highly probable, that this dike forms an anastomosis between the trap of the Sudo-dike and the dike that constitutes the core of Round Mountain.

Trap-Dike near Three Bridges.—Less than a mile northeast of the village, across the road that leads from the Three Bridges to Centreville, extends a narnow dike of basaltic trap. The surface-pieces that we picked up are cuboidal, very dark upon the surface, of a fresh fracture, deeply ochreous upon the weathered surface.

Trap of the Alexsocken Dike.—From Fisher's Peak, a little south of west, extends a narrow dike of basaltic trap that can be traced almost to the Delaware. It extends across the road near the summit less than a mile southwest of Mount Airy. Here, and west of this site for a mile or more, it forms the core of Anastomosing Ridge; about a mile east of the Delaware it ceases to form the core of this ridge. From this point it is traced along the northern slope of the ridge to the bank of and across the Alexsocken Creek. Where crossed by the Alexsocken the walls of the dike are well exposed, but between them no trap is seen. For the distance of a hundred feet the stream, in low water, flows between these walls. They are apart about three feet in the narrowest place. They consist of altered shales that exhibit evidences that at some time they have been heated almost to a molten condition. So much is this the case that the chasm presents the appearance of a miniature extinct volcano, and no doubt such it is.

The shale here, in the process of disintegration, breaks up into small lozenge-shaped masses, the edges of some of which are almost as sharp as a knife. In color it is very dark,—almost glossy black in some places. No fragments of trap have been found here, but it is reasonable to suppose that the floor of this chasm—or, at the least, the space but a few feet below the floor—is filled with this substance.

At the Alexsocken Creek the altered shale that forms the walls of this pseudo-dike are very well exposed for about a hundred and fifty feet. They trend S. 84° W. The chasm is not exactly vertical; as it extends downward it inclines a little towards the south.

I have reasons to believe that this dike extends from the Alexsocken to the trap that forms the core of Gilbo. If so, this too is an anastomosing dike.

Trap near Van Lieu's Corner.—About a quarter of a mile south of Van Lieu's Corner, across the road to Hopewell, extends a dike that trends almost east and west, and may be traced from the road eastward for a mile or more. It seems insular. It is narrow, but it has been very prolific in surface-fragments.

This dike is, no doubt, but an injection of basalt into a rent into the strata of shale that overlies the trap of the Sourland.

I doubt not that several other anastomosing and insular dikes exist in the Triassic portion of Hunterdon County. Indeed, it seems to me that, directly subsequent to the deposition of the material out of which the strata of shale were formed, some profound commotion occurred in the fluid that then existed beneath the Archæan rocks which established a great wave, or a line of waves, along the northwestern border of the trias. The wave or waves, moving southeastward beneath the Archæan rocks upon which the shale rests, fractured these old basement-strata in long lines at right angles to the direction of its motion, as a wave that passes beneath a sheet of ice breaks it up into great slabs which have their longer diameter at right angles to the course of the wave. The space made by these long lines of fracture at once became filled with the molten material. Thus originated the

great dikes that are conformable to the strata of the shale. And, as the inequality of the surface of a wave in a pond is such as to fracture the lifted slab of ice into smaller pieces, so the wave in the molten basaltic fluid fractured the floating fragments of Archæan rock and its superimposed freight of shale into pieces of various length and of various shape. The spaces affected by these transverse or secondary fractures were at once injected with molten trappean material. Thus originated the anastomosing or insular dikes, which are secondary both in size and in time of origin.

When this molten trappean material was injected, the contiguous shale must have been so heated that in many places it assumed the liquid form, and the water it contained must have been quickly converted into steam. And of this there is abundant evidence. All along the dike in the Dike Ridge are beds of amygdaloid or scoriaceous rock that have resulted from reducing the shale to a molten condition and then rendering the molten mass cellular by the expansion of the pent-up steam. Other sites there are that abound in scoriaceous shale.

In chemical composition as well as in physical qualities there is considerable difference in the trap that exists in separate dikes, and even in different parts of the same dike. The difference in chemical composition may be learned by inspecting the following analyses, published in the "Geology of New Jersey, 1868":

	Specimens from					
	Gilbo.	Point Pleasant.	Cemetery Hill.	Anastomosing Dike.	Goat Hill.	Pickle's Mountain.
Silica	50.4	50.6	53.4	50.6	51.4	63.1
Protoxide of iron	15.4	13.0	13.0	12 2	12.2	7.3
Alumina	15.6	12.5	11.2	14.9	18.3	16.7
Magnesia	4.9	7.2	6.9	6.0	5.3	1.2
Lime	7.1	11.1	6.6	11.1	8.0	5.2
Soda	1.4	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.1	3.1
Potassa	2.0	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.4
Water	1.8	1.6	4.8	2.9	1.9	2.1
	98.6	98.2	99.5	100.2	99.1	99.1

These analyses show that the trappean rock, wherever found, consists of elements that make good soils. Nor is it possible, in Hunterdon County, to find a belt of soil that is the result of the decay of trap-rock that is not susceptible of the highest culture.

For architectural or sculptural purposes the trap-rocks of Hunterdon County were formerly regarded as almost worthless. But, in the year 1868, Mr. James Murphy, a sculptor of Flemington, began a series of experiments which have shown that the bowlders of trap upon the Sourland Ridge are very valuable for sculptural purposes. At first it was extremely difficult to find a customer who would take a grave-monument worked from basalt, but Mr. Murphy informs me that at present about four-fifths of the orders that come to his establishment call for monuments of basaltic granite.

With the "wedge and feather" the coarser-grained basaltic rock is readily worked. Sills, cornice, step-stones, and building-stone of any size or shape can easily be worked out of this rock. The time will come, no doubt, when this will be the material in greatest request for fine edifices. At present, owing to the cost, it is not attracting much attention for this purpose. The only structure in Hunterdon that is built of this material is the one in which the author of this chapter now sits writing this article. It was erected by the writer in the fall and winter of 1875.

From Goat Hill much valuable basaltic granite has been shipped to Philadelphia and elsewhere. Upon this site the rock works well, and, the canal being near by, it is easy of transportation. At this place have been split out slabs twenty feet long that were not more than two and a half feet wide and two feet thick. From this site, also, thousands of tons have been shipped for paving material.

The other sites upon the Sourland at which the surface-trap has been successfully worked are Shepherd's Hill, Rocktown, Basaltic Cliff, and Pero Hill.

As they exist in the larger dikes, the trap-rocks are stratified. This may be seen in the exposure near Rocktown, in that upon the west side of Goat Hill, and elsewhere. In the main, the layers are thick. In some places are beds that are twenty feet deep; at others not more than one or two feet; while upon the top of Goat Hill, on lands owned by W. F. Bainbridge, is a quarry or working of basaltic trap in which the layers are in many cases less than half an inch in thickness. Slabs of basalt four feet long, two and a half feet wide, whose average thickness was less than an inch, are here obtained. This quarry is worked for flagstones and for bridge-covering; and from it, for these purposes, is taken some of the most handsome and substantial material.

In the main, the strata of trap are traversed by two systems of joints that cross each other at such angles as to divide the beds into blocks somewhat lozenge-shaped. Occasionally the blocks are rather cuboidal, sometimes rhombohedral. Be the blocks whatever shape they may, when exposed to the atmosphere they yield to climatic influences, and in the process of disintegration the course is always the same. The block exposed first loses its corners. Upon examination of the pieces that have fallen we learn that the surface by which it adhered to the parent block is concave; upon examining the surface of that part of the block from which a corner fell, we learn that it is convex. In the process of time, from each of the projecting parts of the remaining portion of the parent block a somewhat meniscus-shaped piece becomes disjointed and falls. In time, from each of the protuberances another meniscus-shaped piece separates, and so the process is repeated, until the residue of the block becomes almost a perfect sphere. Nor does this process of concentric exfoliation cease at this juncture, for meniscus-shaped pieces still separate from the spheroid until the core is in size, in many cases, less than a walnut. The core, however, disintegrates in another way. At first it divides; then it subdivides; and

finally its crystals disjoin and crumble into very small particles.

In many cases, when the process of concentric exfoliation has progressed only so far as to round off the corners a little, the parent block separates through the middle. Thus are produced two fragments, each of which has four sharp, well-defined corners and four convex protuberances. But angularity is not allowable by the law that regulates the disintegration of detached basaltic blocks. Ere long the corners of the newly-formed fragments fall, meniscus-shaped pieces follow, and in a short time the disintegrating block becomes at first irregularly plano-convex, then irregularly ovoid, and finally irregularly spheroid. In many cases where the parent block is very large the meniscus-shaped fragments are correspondingly large, and ofttimes, especially when separated from inferior parts of the parent stone, remain standing, sometimes in a vertical position, but more frequently they are inclined. Occasionally the separation is such that the parent block, while exfoliating, divides into four, eight, or sixteen pieces, or any other number that may result from a fission in which the joints are horizontal and vertical. Hence arise so many of those fantastic forms seen in the shapes of the trappean bowlders along the Sourland Ridge. Some of these are worthy of mention.

A little north of Pero Hill, on the west side of the road, is a large bowlder projecting its upper surface some three feet above the soil. This table-rock is about twenty-seven feet long and about twenty-six feet wide. Upon it are three irregularly oblong rocks, each of which is about fifteen feet long, five feet high, and seven feet wide. These superimposed rocks are known as the "Three Brothers."

Along the east side of the base-rock lies a bowlder about one-half the size of one of the Brothers, which within a few years has dropped from one of these superimposing fragments, and within a few years more another segmentation will take place with another of the Brothers: in fact it began long since, and is rapidly completing its work. Now, these five rocks, the table, the Three Brothers, and the fragment which has fallen off, have in an earlier day been but one rock, an immense bowlder almost cubical in shape. At first the segmentation took place horizontally. When the two parts had grown entirely distinct, and their adjacent edges, by the exfoliating process, had become somewhat rounded, the upper rock fractured vertically, with joints that extend from east to west. But these several vertical fractures were not all made at the same time. At first was separated the south Brother; after this the northern piece divided in two; and finally, the segment that now lies upon the ground fell from the south Brother.

On the east side of the road, a little way north of the Three Brothers, may be seen specimens of this kind of work on a scale far more grand. But, as they are farther removed from public view, their fantastic forms have not so much attracted the attention of lovers of the marvelous.

A favorable example of the process of concentric exfoliation may be seen in the bank along the road extending from Ringos to Rocktown; a more favorable one still may be found in a sand-pit upon the northern slope of Goat Hill.

The disjointed corners and the meniscus-shaped spalls, *as a rule*, are very ephemeral. They soon crumble and moulder to soil. Each is but the result of a step in the process of disintegration. This will be learned upon a careful inspection of any basaltic bowlder that is rapidly disintegrating. Even those masses that are decaying beneath the surface of the soil exhibit this fact in a striking manner. In sand-pits along the Sourland we often see a vertical wall that seems to consist of solid blocks, each of which is formed of a core around which are concentric layers capped with corners. But when this fantastic wall is struck with the pick it yields, crumbles, and, excepting the cores of the apparent blocks, moulders to sand.

COPPER ORE.

In the altered shale along the northern part of the Anastomosing Dike exists that variety of copper ore known as gray cupric sulphide. This ore occurs massive and is sectile. In color it is a dark lead-gray. Specimens are sometimes found that polish readily by rubbing them with a woolen cloth. This is the kind of ore found in the mine at Flemington; also in those on Gershom C. Sergeant's farm and at Copper Hill.

Copper ore of the same grade has been found in a digging on the southeast side of Dike Ridge. Indeed, it may be looked for along any of the anastomosing or insular dikes.

Cupro-ferric sulphide, or copper pyrites, is occasionally found associated with cupric sulphide.

OXIDE OF MANGANESE.

A vein of this ore was found on a hill about equidistant between Clinton and Lebanon, and somewhat south of the line between them. It is on lands of John T. Leigh and the estate of Gen. George Taylor. The hill is of red sandstone and conglomerate, and the openings in it are in a northwest and southeast line at intervals for about one hundred and fifty feet. They indicate a vein about ten feet wide, and the openings have been made four or five feet deep. The ore is quite distinct from the rock, and not at all intermixed. The ore contains between seventy and eighty per cent. of oxide, but a portion of it is sesquioxide.

It has not been applied to any use, and the openings were made on the supposition that it was iron ore.

FOSSILS.

Fossil wood is found in small fragments at almost every point where the shale is quarried. In some places may be found the fruit of the Triassic forest.

Such is the case in the shale in the bank of the Locatong Rivulet, where it cuts through the brow of the table-land. At this site are some layers of shale that seem to have been formed of sticks, twigs, leaves, and fruit, cemented together by mud. Indeed, the shale of these layers, when pulverized and heated in a retort, gives off abundantly an inflammable gas. In most places the shale is too soft, if exposed, to retain in a legible condition the fossils it contains, but where indurated it retains its fossiliferous treasures for a greater length of time.

The only well-defined fossils indicative of animal life are those found by Prof. Smock in the indurated shale along a rill near Tumble's Station, not far from the Delaware. These are the tracks of a reptile whose stride was thirteen inches, and the length of whose central toe was three and a half inches. Doubtless the animal that made these tracks belonged to the Dinosaurs, and at the time of making them was erect, walking upon its feet, with its hands pendent. The slabs upon which are the tracks are in the museum of Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, N. J.

In the quarries of Milford tracks are said to have been found, although quite indistinct. The writer has searched all the accessible exposures of shale for the past twenty years, and, with the exception of those upon the slabs in Rutgers College, has seen no tracks.

QUATERNARY AGE.

The rocks of this age belong either to the Glacial Period, or else to the modern era of the Recent Period.

Glacial Period.—The rocks belonging to this period are unstratified drift. They do not occur in all parts of the county, nor are they *very* abundant or of great depth at any place. A part of the surface of Lebanon, Tewksbury, Clinton, and Readington is bestrewn with small bowlders, gravel, and sand of this period. The most southern limit of the drift is in the southern part of Clinton township, between the South Branch and Prescott Brook. Here is a deposit of small bowlders, gravel, and sand that overlies the red shale. From this deposit we have picked up bowlders of Medina sandstone, Oneida conglomerate, Potsdam sandstone, magnesian limestone, fossiliferous limestone, Hudson River slate, Lower Helderberg limestone, Oriskany sandstone, gneiss and cauda-galli grit. Hence, we see that this mass of drift, small as it is, consists of fragments from nearly all the older rocks that lie to the north of it. And perhaps one would express a truth should he affirm that this little tongue of drift contains fragments of every formation that lies within a hundred miles north of it.

Modern Era of the Recent Period.—In this county, during this era, no extensive beds of rock either have formed or are now forming. Since within the county there are no estuaries, bays, or lakes into which streams flow, we seem almost barren of opportunity for the deposition of rock of this era. However, deposits have taken place upon a small scale, and are still taking place. These deposits are confined almost exclusively to ponds of water the result of art,—mill-ponds and the like. Of these there are none so large or so important as to deserve a special description.

But, while there are but few areas over which rocks are now forming, excepting these small areas, the entire soil of our county is suffering change—disintegration and transposition—to effect the formation of deposits upon the bottoms of the bays or estuaries into which, beyond the limits of our county, our streams flow. This change is immense, and the amount of material annually transported from the surface of our county to the Delaware Bay and to Raritan Bay is enormous. But so silently is this change effected, and so commonplace are the agents employed in effecting it, that the commonalty of people scarcely notice it.

At each rainfall the rills, rivulets, and rivers are swollen. The pluvial waters saturate the surface of the ground, flood the soil, and flow off to the sea. At each rainfall some substances are dissolved from the soil, others are held in suspension, others are pushed along at the bottom of the flow; *all* are transported seaward. In this way, during every considerable rain, tons of the soil are carried from our fields and deposited upon the bottoms of the estuaries of the streams that drain our land.

About twenty-five years ago the writer began to make systematic observations upon the Wickecheocke Rivulet and its basin. As this stream has a rapid flow,—about eighty feet in a mile,—it is favorable to this kind of study. The observations that have been made show the following: Since the observations began, between Sergeant's saw-mill and the bridge that spans the stream some quarter of a mile above, the rivulet has eroded the solid rock to a depth of two and a half feet; between the bridge and Pine Hill Pond it has excavated a channel about five feet deep. Twenty-five years ago a little way below the saw-mill was a pond, about four and a half feet deep, with solid, smooth rock floor; at present there is a riffle about where the middle and the deepest part of the pond formerly were. By eroding the bed of the channel below the pond the stream has drained the pool, and now the area of rock previously covered with water is as dry, and exhibits its joints as plainly, as the rock in any well-worked quarry. Nor is the change respecting the altitude and condition of the stream here greater than at any other place for a full mile down the stream.

At the point where the stream from Sergeantsville flows into the Wickecheoche was some time ago a pond. It was about fifty yards long, about twenty-five yards wide, and about four and a half feet deep,—a favorite resort for the young who were learning to swim. Upon the south side the bank was steep, formed of rocks that well preserved the mark made by a chisel. Upon these rocks the writer used to keep his mark-

ings. But now the pond is gone, and the rocks have been eroded and removed. Here now is a riffle which is at least ten feet below the altitude that marked our old swimming place. Farther down, where the stream flows through what was formerly B. Larison's farm, the surface of the water, upon an average, is fully five feet lower than it was twenty-five years ago.

In this way we might take up section after section and show that from Pine Hill to the canal at Prallsville the Wickecheoche is rapidly deepening the bed of its basin and transporting seaward the material of its banks.

While this rivulet is excavating its bed, the pluvial waters are washing from the slopes that form its basin silt, detritus, and débris to lower the level of their surfaces. To be sure, this lowering of the altitude of these slopes is less than the lowering of the altitude of the bed and banks of the stream. Yet, from markings upon pillars and the like, it is evident that from the face of the farm on which the writer was raised so much detritus has been transported that the surface, upon an average, is fully twelve inches below the surface of the sod which he used to plow. Indeed, he who farms the old homestead now plows not the soil which the writer used to turn twenty-five years ago. That which he now tills was the subsoil then, beneath the reach of the plowshare. Similar changes are, and have been, effected everywhere. The surface of our fields is removed, our hills are lowered, our valleys deepened, the estuaries of our streams filled.

The removal of the finer particles of the surface of the land—the loam, clay, sand, and gravel—by climatic influences effects many phenomena that are not easily explained by the tyro. Of these phenomena, we will discuss but one,—the bowlders and surface-stones existing in our county that are not a part of the drift material.

We have already stated that the strata belonging to the Triassic Period vary in chemical and physical composition and in degree of hardness or durability. Some of the strata yield readily to climatic influences, easily moulder into soil, and are quickly transported to expose the subsoil. Other strata are more durable and for a greater length of time resist decay. Again, in the same stratum there are sections which, in chemical and physical composition, are quite unlike the main portion of the bed. These sections are sometimes harder, sometimes softer, than the main part of the layer. Hence it is that a durable layer, or a durable portion of an average layer, may be both underlaid and overlaid by softer and more yielding rock. And, as the softer and more yielding rock is the soonest removed, the layer underlying as well as the layer overlying a given hard stratum may be disintegrated and transported, while the hard strata, or the hard section of a softer one, are only exposed along the line of their strike, or so disintegrated that they are separated into bowlders, spalls, sand, and the like. Hence results, in long ridges, the projecting outcrop of the more silicious layers, everywhere seen over the face of the red shale. So, too, has resulted the bowlders that seem to be collected upon isolated patches or are scattered over the surface, as seen in the Sandy Ridge district and elsewhere. Likewise has resulted the cobble-stone, or scattered surface-stone, more or less numerous everywhere.

At some places these bowlders and surface-stones are far removed from the strata from which they have been detached. Such is the case with the basaltic bowlders south of Rocktown. Here we find large bowlders of basalt lying upon the surface of altered shale, two, three, four, and five hundred yards from any stratum or bed of rock of the same kind. Indeed, the nearest bed of this kind of rock is that forming the dike that extends along to the north of the village, and from this layer, doubtless, they have been detached. At an early time the Sourland Ridge, at this place, and indeed at every other place, was very much higher than it now is. At that time the elevation, as now, was effected by the continuity and thickness of its strata. Then the strata of altered shale that flank the dike on the south were longer than now, and, with the same dip that they now have, extended upward and reached farther towards the south. Upon these strata of altered shale the trap-dike rested. At the same time, the dike itself was covered with indurated shale. But, the shale being the most easily disintegrated and transported, the layer above has been first removed, exposing the outcropping basalt; the outcropping basalt has then been separated at its joints into large blocks, which, by exfoliating, have effected large interspaces, so as to expose more or less the underlying altered shale; the underlying altered shale, then subjected to climatic influences, has been disintegrated and transported more rapidly than the fragments of basalt that rested upon it. As the transporting process reduced the elevation of the surface, the detached portions of the basalt remain to show how far towards the southeast the dike extended in earlier times.

There is a phenomenon relating to surface-bowlders, and to surface-stone in general, that demands explanation. Everywhere the cobble-stones and bowlders are seen, not resting upon the surface of the ground, but partly sunken into it, as it were. How happens this? In the spring, at the time that the frost disappears from the soil, the earthy substance is surcharged with water,—so much so that the entire soil becomes an imperfect liquid. Then the bowlders and surface-stone sink into the ground until they reach that point at which their weight is poised by the specific gravity of the liquid soil. Trees maintain their relation to the soil in the same way. But for this process the transporting of the soil by climatic influences would in a short time not only leave bowlders upon the surface of the ground, but would lay bare the roots of every tree and every perennial plant.

CHAPTER II.

LAND TITLES AND SETTLEMENT.

Title derived from the Crown—Deeds from Indians—Head-lands—Irregularity in Surveys—Treaty with Indians, 1703—Dividends of Land—Proprietary Tracts—Early Settlement—The Quakers make first Settlement, in 1676—First Church—First Accurate Survey in Hunterdon, 1707—Tax-roll of 1722—Early Settlers in Various Portions of the County—Early Bridges—First Road—Early Mills—During the Revolution—Growth, etc.

THE title to the lands of West as well as East Jersey was derived from the Crown. Although deeds from Indian claimants are held by some of the present owners, unless patents or surveys were also obtained, the legal title must rest upon possession and not upon deeds. After the division of the province, in 1663, West Jersey was sold in hundredths. Fenwick, to whom a conveyance had been made in trust for Byllinge, and who himself executed a long lease to Eldridge and Warner, was recognized as entitled to ten hundredths, and other parties became proprietors of ninety hundredths, so that a full proprietary right in West Jersey was a hundredth part. These were subdivided into lots of one hundred parts each. No patents were issued in West Jersey. In 1676 the proprietors, freeholders, and inhabitants established and signed certain concessions and agreements regulating the government and the mode of acquiring title to land. "Head-lands" were granted to settlers, and commissioners appointed to regulate the setting forth and dividing them. The amount of land thus appropriated was not large. After the right to head-lands ceased title was derived from the original proprietors of the hundredths. Regular deeds of conveyance—formerly by lease and release, in modern times by deeds of bargain and sale, either of a fractional part or of a specified number of acres—transferred the title.

During the early years of the settlement there was much irregularity in the mode of making surveys. For many years the surveys called for fixed monuments, and, the measurement of the lines being returned much shorter than they really were, great frauds were perpetrated by making the survey to include more land than the acres specified.* This led, about 1786, to the order to surveyors to establish a "beginning" corner, and then to confine themselves to strict course and distance. This remedied the abuse in part, but it was found in some cases that, though no fixed corners were specified in the return, they were marked on the ground, and, being respected by other surveyors, they were, after a lapse of time, necessarily recognized by the council and courts as established monuments, although a large overplus of land became thus included in the survey.†

Commissioners were elected who were empowered "to set forth and divide all the lands of the Province as were taken up, or by themselves shall be taken up and contracted for with the natives, and the said lands to divide into one hundred parts, as occasion shall require."‡ The first and second divisions extended as far as the Assanpink (Trenton).

At the beginning of the eighteenth century the people of West Jersey, some eight thousand strong,§ began to look with longing eyes upon the territory to the north, which was yet held by the Indians, so the proprietors urged the council to grant them a third dividend or taking up of land. In compliance with this request, John Wills, William Biddle, Jr., and John Reading were appointed a committee to treat with the natives. The committee reported at a meeting of the council June 27, 1703, "that they had made a full agreement with Himhammoe for one tract of land adjoining to the division-line" (*i.e.*, the line between East and West New Jersey) "and lying on both sides of the Raritan River. . . . And also with Coponnockous for another tract of land, lying between the purchase made by Adlord Boude‖ and the boundaries of the land belonging to Himhammoe fronting on the Delaware."¶ This purchase was computed to contain one hundred and fifty thousand acres, and the cost was estimated at seven hundred pounds. It was proposed to allow five thousand acres for each dividend to a proprietary.

At another meeting of the council, Nov. 2, 1703, the same committee was sent to those Indians, particularly to Coponnockous, to have the tract of land lately purchased "marked forth, and get them to sign a deed for the same, . . . and that they go to Himhammoe's wigwam in order to treat with them, and to see the bounds of the land lately purchased of him." This purchase covered the greater part of the present county of Hunterdon.

The one hundred and fifty thousand acres above mentioned were divided among the proprietors, but the tract extending northward from Trenton, and embracing the original township of Hopewell, belonged to the West Jersey Society, a company of English proprietors. Daniel Coxe, who owned twenty-two proprietary shares and obtained his title in 1685, conveyed this tract to them in 1691. One of the first to take up land out of this tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres was Benjamin Field. His estate had two tracts,—one of three thousand, on the Delaware, and another of two thousand, near Ringos.

Joseph Helmsley and Thomas Hutchinson, both of Pennsylvania, bought ten proprietaries of land in this county of the trustees of Byllinge. In 1676, William Biddle, "of Burlington County," bought the

* An allowance of five acres to the hundred was made in West Jersey for highways.

† Appendix to "Constitution and Government of the Province and State of New Jersey," by L. Q. C. Elmer, 1872, pp. 481, *et seq.*

‡ Chap. i. of Concessions of "The Trustees." Quoted in Gordon's Hist. N. J., p. 68.

§ Gordon's History, p. 57.

‖ The Boude tract extended south from Lambertville.

¶ Smith's History of New Jersey, pp. 95–97.

third division of one-fourth of a proprietary of land of Helmsley, and in 1686 the same amount of Hutchinson. Biddle dying, it descended to his son, William, who subsequently sold a portion (1705) to John Holcombe, of Abington, Pa., and in 1714 a part, lying west of Rosemont, to Charles Wolverton. Mr. Holcombe is the ancestor of the Holcombe families in this county. Eleven hundred and fifty acres of the Biddle tract was sold in 1732 to Peter Emley, of Mansfield (now Washington), Warren Co.; this passed to Christopher Cornelius in 1750, and four hundred acres of it to Daniel Howell the same year, near the north boundary of Delaware township. This was the Howell from whom the ferry took its name. His land joined John Reading's at the Delaware River.

In the surveyor-general's office, at Burlington, is recorded, in Liber M, folio 10, the ninety-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five acre tract called the Morris purchase. In 1701 was surveyed to Governor A. Hamilton and Benjamin Fields, for the West Jersey Society, two thousand acres (Liber A, folio 43, Hunterdon County). This was a part of the purchase from the Indians made by Adlord Boude. In 1702, also, a tract of three thousand acres was surveyed to Benjamin Field (recorded Liber A, folio 43, Hunterdon County), being near an Indian town called "Nishalemensey,"* at "Allexhocken brook." The ten thousand acre tract of the West Jersey Society is recorded in the Secretary of State's office, Trenton, in Revel's book, folio 142. This was on the Delaware, adjoining the thirty thousand acre tract, while in the same book (folio 143) is recorded a twenty thousand acre tract, which adjoined the Coxe purchase. The West Jersey Society had an aggregate of four hundred and seventy-four thousand one hundred and sixty-eight acres of land in this section of the State.

The three thousand acre tract, before referred to as surveyed in 1702 to Benjamin Field of Burlington, was not fully conveyed to him on account of his sudden death, leaving a will, dated May 13, 1702, in which he constituted his wife, Experience, sole executrix; but he appears to have become possessed of sixteen hundred and fifty acres of the tract, and she, by deed (dated May 29, 1702), conveyed the same to Nathan Allen, of Allentown, in the county of Monmouth. He began to sell the same to settlers about 1720. Thus, among others, Philip Peter became possessed of one hundred and fifty acres, deed dated May 2d and 3d, 1720; Rudolph Harley, "of Somerset," of one hundred and seventy-six acres, at what is now Ringos.

In 1677, William Penn and his associates, by deeds of lease and release, conveyed to Francis Collins, Richard Mew, and John Ball one whole proprietary in Kingwood and Alexandria, Richard Mew to have two-sevenths of the whole tract. At his death it descended to his son, Noel, who devised it to his son, Richard, who in 1716 sold one-half of it to his sister and the other half to John Mumford, of Rhode Island. In 1735, Mumford sold to Dr. John Rodman, of Bucks Co., Pa. The title then descended through his son to his grandson, William, who in 1794 sold to Thomas Lowrey for two thousand eight hundred and eighty-four pounds six shillings seven pence.

Of the "Society's Great Tract," James Alexander purchased, in 1744, ten thousand acres, taking in the whole of Round Valley and sourrounding mountains, and all the land from Bray's Hill to White House. Two thousand acres (the Lebanon part) of this were conveyed in 1782 by Alexander's heirs to Anthony White. A tract of five thousand and eighty-eight acres, extending from Asbury to Hampton Junction, was purchased by John Bowlby in 1740. The Coxe tract lay east of this, and extended to Clinton; it adjoined the Kirkbride tract, the two covering an area of four miles. Northward lay the tracts of Budd and Logan, James Parker, George Willocks, and others, and south lay the Penn tract of five thousand acres, the dividing-line between the Penn and Coxe tracts being in the village of Flemington.

In the south part of the county were several tracts. Robert Dimsdale had extensive tracts about Lambertville and Mount Airy; John Calow, northward, along the Delaware; William Biddle held five thousand acres north of Calow's tract and fronting on the river. John Reading took up land in the vicinity of Prallsville and Barber's Station. Other owners of tracts were Benjamin Field, Gilbert Wheeler, John Kays, Richard Bull, John Clarke, etc. Allen and Turner, of Philadelphia, bought at an early day from the proprietors ten thousand acres north and west of Clinton, extending from Van Syckel's to German Valley.

But it is impossible to give here the details of the subdivisions and the innumerable transfers of these tracts occurring in their subsequent history. The most of that considered essential on this subject is given elsewhere, by the township writers, in their separate treatment of the civil divisions of the county.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In the opening up to settlement of the territory now constituting the county of Hunterdon there were two points of approach,—the Delaware Bay on the south, and Raritan Bay on the east,—openings to the sea of the (two) rivers of the same name, one coursing along the western line of this territory, the other, with its tributaries, draining nearly all of its hills and watering nearly all of its valleys. The course of immigration from the Old World and the earlier-settled portions of the New was up these streams, spreading westward from Woodbridge and Piscataway into the valleys of the Raritan and Millstone Rivers, and thence along the branches of the Raritan into Hunterdon County, and at the same time extending northward up the Delaware, from Burlington and from Trent's Town, into Hopewell, Amwell, and all portions of the vast domain of old Hunterdon.

* In some deeds also spelled "Wishalamèuty."

The first settlements in Hunterdon County were made by the Quakers about the year 1676, at the Falls of the Delaware, as the country in the vicinity of the Assanpink* was then and for some time known. Among those who came from Hull, England, in 1678, on the "Shield," which was the first vessel that had ever ascended the Delaware as far as Burlington, were a number who settled in what was known after 1713 as the south part of Hunterdon, but which then was a part of Burlington County. Prominent among these pioneers were Mahlon Stacy, who took up a tract of eight hundred acres, principally on the north side of the Assunpink;† Thomas Potts, and Thomas Lambert, who settled at Lamberton about 1679, and from whom the place derived its name. Mahlon Stacy lived in a log house near the site of the present residence of Edward H. Stokes, Esq.‡ In 1680, Mahlon Stacy built a grist-mill on the Assanpink, and about the same time Thomas Ollive erected one on his plantation, on Rancocas Creek. These two mills were for several years the only ones in this section of West New Jersey. Nathaniel Pettit took up eight hundred acres of land to the north of Stacy, and adjoining the tracts of Peter Fretwell, William Spencer, and Joshua Ely. Pettit and Spencer not only took up land, but were actual settlers, as the records show them to have been respectively assessor and collector of the township in 1701. At the northwest corner of William Spencer's land, later the Dickinson farm, commenced Thomas Hutchinson's manor. Andrew Heath also settled prior to 1700, and to him the township owes its name.

In 1703, John Hutchinson (only son and heir of Thomas Hutchinson, who died intestate) conveyed two acres of land to the inhabitants of Hopewell, for a "public meeting-house and also for a place of burial" (AAA, folio 105, p. 114, office Secretary of State, Trenton). This was the first house built for public worship in Hopewell, and, so far as has been ascertained, the first in the State, except that of the Quakers.§ It was occupied by the Episcopalians until their church was built, in Trenton, and occasionally for many years after. A portion of the foundation is still standing, and in it the stone which perpetuates the memory of Samuel Tucker, president of the Second Provincial Congress of New Jersey, as well as that of his wife, etc. The Presbyterians built a log church in 1712, near the spot on which the brick church now stands, in Ewing. The land was given by Alexander Lockart, who was county clerk of Hunterdon in 1721.

Among other early settlers of Hopewell were Moore Furman, the first mayor of Trenton, prominent in the affairs of the county; William Green and John Reading, who were the first assessors of Hunterdon County; John Muirhead, who was the first sheriff; Col. William Trent,‖ who in 1723 was Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly and a commissioner of the county of Hunterdon along with John Reading; William Yard, who settled in 1712, and William Trent in 1714 (the latter purchased the Mahlon Stacy tract before referred to; and his oldest son, James, established the ferry on the Delaware at the "Old York Road" crossing in 1726;¶) William Yard, who was county clerk in 1722; John Porterfield, who was a justice of the Hunterdon courts in 1721; and Joseph Stout, who in 1727, with John Porterfield, was admitted to a seat in the General Assembly, the first members from the county of Hunterdon.

Joseph Stout was the son of Jonathan, the head of one of the three families who settled in the north part of Hopewell, near the Sourland Mountain, in 1704. At this time "the place was a wilderness and full of Indians." The Jonathan Stout here referred to was the founder of the Baptist Church in the north part of Hopewell, whose membership extended far into old Amwell, and which was, no doubt, the first society of this denomination in Hunterdon County. It is generally held—and may be true—that Daniel Coxe, the great landowner of Hunterdon County, was a non-resident and never lived within its borders,** but the records at Trenton show that some of his descendants lived in the county, and were prominent and influential in its early affairs.†† The name of Daniel Coxe‡‡ appears in 1746, "in the 19th reign of King George II.," as one of the burgesses of the borough of Trenton, under the royal charter, along with William Morris, Joseph Warrell, Andrew Smith, Alex. Lockart, Theophilus Phillips, Samuel Hunt, Reuben Armitage, Joseph Decou, Andrew Reed, David Martin, and Robert Pearson. The Common Council were Joseph Paxton, Theophilus Severns, Benjamin Biles, Jasper Smith, Cornelius Ringo, Jonathan Stout, John Dagworthy, Jr., George Ely, Thomas Burrows, Jr., Jonathan Walters, Joseph Phillips, John Hunt, William Plasket, John Welling, Daniel Lanning, and Benjamin Green.§§

* Mahlon Stacy, in writing to his friends in England, in 1680, dates his letter from the "Falls of the Delaware in West Jersey."—*Smith's Hist.*, p. 114.

† This creek is called in the public records Derwent, St. Pink, Sun Pink, Assanpink (meaning "stony creek," from its gravelly bottom), and Assunpink, its present name.—*Raum's Hist.*, p. 42.

‡ Ibid. p. 43.

§ The Quaker meeting-house at Burlington was established in 1696; that of Trenton city in 1739.

‖ He died Dec. 25, 1724.

¶ Raum's Trenton, p. 70.

** Wickes' Hist. Med. in N. J., *et als.*

†† The court minutes, in the clerk's office at Flemington, also corroborate the statement; Daniel Coxe's name there appears as a justice in 1723, and as a judge officiating on the bench of the county, in 1726, etc.

‡‡ This Daniel Coxe must have been Col. Daniel, the eldest son of the proprietor. The latter is said to have died about 1739. Dr. Mott, in his "History of Hunterdon County" (p. 50), says that Judge Coxe was a grandson of Daniel Coxe, the first proprietor, "whose large proprietary tracts made his descendants immensely wealthy. In the latter part of the century Charles Coxe bought the farm of twelve hundred acres owned by Judge Johnson at Sidney, and afterwards the residence of Judge Wilson. In the old mansion Judge Coxe spent his summers, extending a princely hospitality" to his friends, including the first families of Philadelphia.

§§ Liber AAA, Com'rs, p. 266, Sec. Off.

The first accurate survey of the south part of old Hunterdon County, now embraced in Mercer, of which there is any record is to be found in the Book of Surveys, page 103, in the office of the Secretary of State, at Trenton, having the marginal note, "Re-survey of Hopewell tract for Col. Cox, 31,000." It is as follows:

"SEPTEMBER, 1707.

"Resurveyed then for Coll. Daniel Cox, his tract of land called Hopewell, beginning at the upper corner of the same by the river Delaware, at a white oak corner in the low land, and runs thence East South East fourty chain to a markt maple and hickory for a corner; then East three hundred and one chain to a white oak for a corner; then north by west one hundred and sixty-five chain to a white oak corner; then East two hundred sixty-four chain to a white oak corner; then again East two hundred and forty chains to a white oak corner in a line called the Scotch line, or ine of partition between East and West Jersey; then along the said line neare South South West four miles and thirty-two chains to a white oak corner in the line of Maiden head Indian purchase; then alonge the said line, south west and south south west to the head of a creek called little Shabbaconck; then south west to a creek called Great Shabbakonk; then down by the same fivety-six chaine to a tree markt for a corner on the south west side thereof; then south west eighty-two chain to a hickory corner to land surveyed to Thomas Hutchinson; then by the same North West two hundred eighty-five chaines to a hickory corner by the land surveyed to Pope and Wetherell; then bounded by the same by a line North East seventy-three chains and East by South fourty-nine chaine, and South Eleaven chaine and East by South fivety-six chaine, and North by East one hundred and three chaines and a halfe, and west sixty-four chains, and South West by West one hundred and ninety-eight chaine to a hickory corner at the Dellawar aforesaid, and so bounded up by the said river to the first mentioned corner containing one and thirty thousand acres besides allowances for highways.

"Resurveyed by me, DANIEL LEEDS."

Another testimony to the oft-stated fact that the lands of New Jersey were fairly purchased of the Indians is the deed to Adlord Boude, agent of Daniel Coxe, from the Indian chiefs Hoham, Teplaopamun, Mehekighue (Meheekissue), Capernonickon, Nahusing, Mehkaekan (Neheekan), and Shawonne, dated March 30, 1688. This was for the lands previously mentioned, being portions of what are now Hunterdon and Mercer Counties.

In 1722, when Hunterdon County embraced the five townships of Hanover, Amwell, Maidenhead, Trenton, and Hopewell, the tax-roll contained the names of 138 men subject to taxation, 16 of whom were single men. It shows also 11 slaves, 785 cattle and horses, 487 sheep, and 2 mills, the latter owned by Philip Ringo, now Moore's, and the other by Cornelius Anderson, in Hopewell. The number of acres of land then in possession was 16,995. The tax-list is here given, as much for its record of early settlers as for its statistical information:*

Hue Standland, cattle and horses, 9; sheep, 2; acres, 50.
Thomas Smith, cattle and horses, 16; sheep, 15; acres, 200.
Richard Arnal, cattle and horses, 3; acres, 50.
Nicholas Hagerte, cattle and horses, 3; acres, 130.
Joshaway Ward, cattle and horses, 3.
Eldad Davis, cattle and horses, 4; acres, 100.
John Feald, cattle and horses, 13; sheep, 12; acres, 200.
Robert Darck, cattle and horses, 2; sheep, 2.
Abraham Laru, cattle and horses, 8; sheep, 6; acres, 50.
Peter Laru, cattle and horses, 10; sheep, 10; acres, 50.
James Laru, cattle and horses, 6; sheep, 4; acres, 50.
Thomas Woacer, cattle and horses, 3.
John Allbado, cattle and horses, 6; acres, 200.
Samuel Bouldwin, cattle and horses,.6; acres, 500.
Francis Hege, cattle and horses, 7; acres, 600.
Ely Allbado, cattle and horses, 8; sheep, 2; acres, 200.
Cornelius Allbado, cattle and horses, 5; acres, 150.
Francis Fonnoy, cattle and horses, 10; acres, 150.
Robert Shaw, cattle and horses, 7; acres, 140.
Timothy Titus, cattle and horses, 6; slaves, 1; acres, 200.
Thomas Roberds, cattle and horses, 4; acres, 40.
William Reede, single.
Joseph Huff, single.
James Evanse, cattle and horses, 6; acres, 200.
Robert Maclelean, cattle and horses, 7; acres, 100.
John Johnson, cattle and horses, 4; acres, 100.
Roger Woolverton, single.
Andrew Millburne, single.
Jonathan Stricklin, Sr., single.
Henry Heldren, single.
John Bennett, single.
John Murched, cattle and horses, 16; sheep, 25; slaves, 1; acres, 200.
John Coe, cattle and horses, 4; acres, 40.
Ezekel Oleno, cattle and horses, 1.
Nathaniel Moore, cattle and horses, 16; sheep, 25; acres, 300.
Charles Huff, cattle and horses, 4; acres, 100.
Jonathan Stickler, Jr., single.
Joseph Hart, single.
John Smith, cattle and horses, 12; slaves, 1; acres, 166.
William Merrell, Jr., cattle and horses, 20; sheep, 7; acres, 130.
Hezekiah Bonham, Jr., cattle and horses, 5; acres, 150.
Philip Ringo, mills, 1; cattle and horses, 4; acres, 50.
Benjamin Drack, cattle and horses, 17; acres, 260.
Joshua Andrus, Jr., cattle and horses, 6.
Frederick Debough, cattle and horses, 7.
Aran Funhuck, cattle and horses, 10; acres, 200.
Tunus Huff, cattle and horses, 4; acres, 50.
Andru Routtenhors, cattle and horses, 5; acres, 110.
Danel Deno, cattle and horses, 1; acres, 50.
Samuel Runyoun, cattle and horses, 2; acres, 50.
Jesse Hide, cattle and horses, 9; acres, 200.
Danel Geano, cattle and horses, 7; acres, 100.
Steven Geano, cattle and horses, 6; acres, 50.
Joseph Combs, single.
William Merrel, Sr., cattle and horses, 24; sheep, 20; slaves, 2; acres, 300.
Benjamin Merrel, cattle and horses, 5.
Nehemiah Bonham, cattle and horses, 2; acres, 150.
Jabes Jarvis, cattle and horses, 4; acres, 100.
Joseph Davis, cattle and horses, 3.
Ananies Olen, cattle and horses, 12; sheep, 8; acres, 350.
Edward Butler, cattle and horses, 1.
Barth Corvine, cattle and horses, 3; acres, 100.
Johannes Hendrikx, cattle and horses, 13; sheep, 10; acres, 149.
Samuel Fitch, cattle and horses, 16; acres, 200.
John Everit, cattle and horses, 5; acres, 100.
John Framton, cattle and horses, 14; sheep, 6; acres, 100.

* The orthography of the original is here retained.

Samuel Furman, Jr., cattle and horses, 3; acres, 50.
Jonathan Furman, cattle and horses, 5; sheep, 4; acres, 50.
Thomas Runyon, cattle and horses, 15; sheep, 16; acres, 150.
Viencien Runyon, cattle and horses, 2.
Roger Parke, Jr., cattle and horses, 16; sheep, 16; acres, 200.
Roger Parke, Sr., cattle and horses, 4; sheep, 9.
John Park, cattle and horses, 15; sheep, 20; acres, 300.
John Reede, cattle and horses, 16; sheep, 4; acres, 240.
John Sharp, single.
William Whited, single.
Joseph Longlee, cattle and horses, 3; acres, 60.
Samuel Furman, Sr., cattle and horses, 10; sheep, 6; acres, 100.
John Capender, cattle and horses, 5; acres, 90.
Joshua Ely, cattle and horses, 10; acres, 200.
Richard Smith, cattle and horses, 10; acres, 100.
Joses Lombard, cattle and horses, 2.
Joseph Stout, cattle and horses, 28; sheep, 18; acres, 230.
Hezekiah Bonel, cattle and horses, 1; acres, 10.
Isaak Asstoll, single.
Thomas Combs, cattle and horses, 10; acres, 140.
David Stout, cattle and horses, 10; sheep, 1; acres, 250.
Thomas Evans, cattle and horses, 5; sheep, 8; acres, 100.
Thomas Curtes, cattle and horses, 15; sheep, 14; acres, 150.
William Brient, Sr., cattle and horses, 6; sheep, 6; acres, 100.
Robard Blackwel, cattle and horses, 8; acres, 250.
Enoch Armitage, cattle and horses, 11; sheep, 4; acres, 250.
Ralph Hunt, cattle and horses, 9; sheep, 6; acres, 300.
Thomas Huf, sheep, 6.
Henere Hendrix, sheep, 6; acres, 100.
Jeremiah Hendrix, single.
Peter Hendrix, single.
Addom Bratten, sheep, 3; acres, 50.
William Larason, cattle and horses, 11; sheep, 9; acres, 160.
John Titus, cattle and horses, 22; sheep, 10; acres, 200.
Efrom Titus, cattle and horses, 4; acres, 100.
Ralph Hunt (stone brock),* cattle and horses, 7; acres, 100.
John Hunt, yoreng; cattle and horses, 2; acres, 100.
Elisha Bord, cattle and horses, 5; acres, 40.
Elnathan Boulder, cattle and horses, 18; sheep, 20; acres, 100.
Thomas Reede, cattle and horses, 8; acres, 200.
John Hart, cattle and horses, 10; sheep, 6; acres, 200.
Samuel Hunt, cattle and horses, 9; sheep, 10; acres, 200.
John Hunt, cattle and horses, 13; sheep, 11; acres, 200.
Edward Hart, cattle and horses, 4; acres, 50.
Isaac Herren, cattle and horses, 9; sheep, 7; acres, 260.
Thomas Merrel, cattle and horses, 9; acres, 100.
Peter Ringo, cattle and horses, 1; acres, 50.
William Cornel, cattle and horses, 20; sheep, 30; slaves, 1; acres, 200.
Andru Foster, cattle and horses, 1; acres, 100.
Jemse Terrel, cattle and horses, 4; acres, 3.
Calap Carman, cattle and horses, 4; acres, 90.
Andru Smith, cattle and horses, 25; sheep, 15; slaves, 1; acres, 500.
John Hickson, cattle and horses, 14; acres, 100.
William Larance, cattle and horses, 12; sheep, 5; acres, 200.
Henery Oxly, cattle and horses, 15; sheep, 7; acres, 200.
William Huff, cattle and horses, 5; sheep, 1; acres, 500.
William Briant (Stone bruk),* cattle and horses, 13; sheep, 28; acres, 300.
Cornelius Andrus, Sr., mills, 1; cattle and horses, 17; sheep, 3; acres, 134.
Samuel Everit, cattle and horses, 9; sheep, 4; acres, 100.
Joseph Reeder, cattle and horses, 7; acres, 200.
William Miller, cattle and horses, 2; acres, 120.
Joseph Reed, Sr., cattle and horses, 5; sheep, 13; acres, 80.
Thomas Finne, single.
Joseph Reede, Jr., cattle and horses, 4; acres, 60.
Jemes Melven, cattle and horses, 9; sheep, 1; acres, 500.
David Price, cattle and horses, 3.
William Lin, cattle and horses, 5; acres, 200.
Joseph Nasbet, cattle and horses, 1.
Nicolas Roberds, cattle and horses, 3.
Jorge Wolse, cattle and horses, 11; acres, 200.
Thomas Burrus, cattle and horses, 13; sheep, 18; acres, 297.

These particulars of the early settlement of Hopewell are given not only because it was a part of Hunterdon County at that time and for many years, but because its settlement was intimately connected with those other portions of the county now known as Hunterdon. It will be seen, by examining the foregoing names and comparing them with the lists of public officials (see Civil List in another chapter), that by far the greater portion of them were officers of Hunterdon, and prominent in many ways in civil affairs of the county. But we leave it now, to consider that portion embraced within its present limits.

The first settler of Amwell township, without doubt, was John Reading, who settled near Lambertville in 1703, or soon after. He was recorder of Burlington from 1693 to 1701, was one of the proprietaries of West Jersey, and was a prominent member of the Provincial Council. He was a member of that body in 1701, and immediately after engaged in surveying the West Jersey Society's lands in what is now Hunterdon County. While thus engaged he selected several fine tracts for himself, which he soon afterwards purchased. These lands were north of Lambertville, in the vicinity of Prallsville and Barber's Station; also about Centre Bridge, which was called "Reading's Ferry" until 1770, when it went by the name of "Howell's Ferry." These lands were purchased of the Indians in 1703, and John Reading was one of the three commissioners appointed to treat with the natives, his associates being John Wills and William Biddle, Jr.

Other early settlers in Amwell were the Stouts, in the south part of the township, the Ringo family, in

* Stoney Brook.

the centre and eastern portion, and John Holcombe and the Coryells, in its western part,—most of whom were occupying their respective plantations as early as 1720, and some of them even earlier. John Holcombe purchased lands as early as 1705, but did not occupy them for several years. He was the ancestor of the Holcombe families of Hunterdon County. From one of the Stouts the township is said to have taken its name, but it is more likely that it was named from Amwell, in England. When we consider that all the early settlers of this section were Englishmen, and that many of their settlements were called after places in their native land, it seems reasonable that such should have been the case in this instance. It may appear like sacrilege to destroy the old tradition of "I hope you're well," and "I am well," which has not only been treasured for years as the origin of the names of Hopewell and Amwell townships, and handed down from one generation to another, but quoted by the historian and interwoven with the annals of the church and home circle; yet honesty demands, and that future for whom these records are being prepared calls for, the proof or verification of the tradition. Having an ardent desire to verify this statement, the writer has labored hard and made diligent search, but not one stroke of the pen among all the records now existent points to such an origin for the names. And, while this is so, there is indubitable proof that "Hopewell" at least had a different, and even an earlier, origin, in evidence of which is the following fact: May 20, 1688, Cornelius Empson, of Brandywine Creek, sold to Andrew Smith two hundred acres, which tract, the deed says, he, the said Empson, "doth enfeoff and confirm unto the said Andrew Smith, heretofore laid forth in the county of Burlington aforesaid, and also settled upon, *and by him the said Andrew Smith called and to be called Hopewell.*"

John Ringo, however, gave his name to a settlement which has become historic in this section, and which enjoys the honor of being the only village and post-office of the name in the known world.

Coryell's Ferry was established about 1732 by John Emanuel Coryell, who came from Somerset County. The settlement now known as Lambertville has a much earlier origin,—the tradition says in 1707,—and it is very likely that both John Holcombe and Emanuel Coryell came there between 1705 and 1710, Holcombe having purchased his lands, as before stated, in 1705. John Lambert, from whom the village was named, in 1812, in compliment to his efforts in procuring its post-office, was a son of Gershom Lambert, who, with his brother John, settled (near each other) about three miles from Lambertville, and were the first of the name in Amwell. They came about 1740. His son, Joseph, purchased the ferry of the Coryells, and it was thenceforth, and until 1812, known as Lambert's Ferry.

Adventurous settlers pressed farther up the Delaware, purchasing tracts in Kingwood and Alexandria townships, even so far north as the Musconetcong Mountain, establishing settlements at Baptisttown, Quakertown, and in Bunn's Valley, a little later at Frenchtown and Milford, and up the Musconetcong Creek at Bethlehem and German Valley, in what is now Bethlehem and Lebanon townships. Quakertown was settled prior to 1744, for the records of its "meeting" date back to that year. Among the earliest settlers in that vicinity were the Kings, Wilsons, Rockhills, and Stevensons, all members of the Burlington Quarterly Meeting. The Dalrymple family, numerous in Kingwood, were of Scotch origin. Many others from "Old Scotia" settled in the north part of the county, among whom were the heirs of James Alexander, and notably William (Lord Stirling), Walter Rutherford, etc. In 1740, John Bowlby purchased a tract—five thousand and eighty-eight acres—reaching from Asbury to Hampton Junction; while he was running his boundaries Col. Daniel Coxe was laying out an adjoining tract on the east, and there was great strife as to which should first get his survey on record, in order to secure as much of the Musconetcong Creek as possible. Bowlby was successful.

The settlement of German Valley, in the north part of the county, in the early part of the eighteenth century, was due to accident rather than design, as the emigrants who located there had a very different destination. A colony of German Reformed people who had been driven by persecution to Rhenish Prussia, and from Holland had embarked for New York with intent to settle on the banks of the Hudson, but had been carried by adverse winds into Delaware Bay instead, attempted to make their way overland to the point for which they set out. "They started from Philadelphia and went up to New Hope; there, crossing the river, they took the Old York Road. Precisely where this band struck the mountainous region is not known, but their vision was charmed with the tempting nature of the soil and the streams. They found this whole section astir with pioneers, who were prospecting and settling. Abandoning, therefore, their original intention, they resolved to establish themselves on the good land around them. From them and their descendants Germantown and German Valley derive their names. The names of many of these pioneers are yet found on the church records of Lebanon. Probably at New Germantown a few English people had already settled,"* but they were few and scattered. Yet this point, now known as New Germantown, and early called "Smithfield," was the first point occupied in what is now Tewksbury township. Robert R. Honeyman, after searching among the records of New Germantown to prove the truth or falsity of many of the local traditions, prepared an able article, which was published in "Our Home" in 1873, and from which a pertinent extract is made:

* History of Hunterdon County, Rev. George S. Mott, D.D., 1878, p. 14.

"It is impossible to ascertain who was the first settler, or the date of the first settlement, at New Germantown. Our local sources of information on these points are scant, and we are quite well assured that no accessible records at Burlington or Trenton would furnish more light. But, with the information at hand, we can safely assert that New Germantown was the first settlement in Tewksbury township, and that it was settled by the English. . . . Johnson, Thompson, Cole, Plat, Ireland, Carlisle, and other English names appear cotemporaneously, and soon disappear. But Smith was the ruling man,—a large landowner, wealthy, and ambitious of founding a town. The street now running east and west through the village formerly known as the 'Potterstown Road' (but called 'Church Street' in the existing survey of James Honeyman, 1818, and 'King Street' in the survey of Edward Wilmot, 1755) was first called 'Smith's Lane.' A tract of ground lying between the Fox-Hill Road—so called from its first existence—and Smith's Lane was called 'Smith's Field,' and the first name by which the settlement was known was *Smithfield*. But the Germans were rapidly filling up the country, and Smithfield was destined to become a German town in fact as well as in name."

The village began to be called by the latter name about the year 1750. In the charter for the old Lutheran Church, procured from George III. in the year 1767, appear the following German names, indicating many of the settlers of that period, and somewhat the earlier settlers of this portion of the county: Lawrence Rudolph, Philip Weigs, Jacob Klein, Peter Rish, Christopher Vogt, Balthus Pickel, Anthony Melick, etc., and the Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, Sr., who succeeded Paul Bryzelius, who followed John Albert Waygand, the first pastor (dating from 1748), save the Lutheran missionaries, who preached here as early as 1742.

Other early settlers in this section were John Honeyman, John Bergen, George Wilcox, Adam Ten Eyck, and Frederic Bartles. The latter was in the cavalry service of Frederick the Great, and was the grandfather of Charles Bartles, Esq., of Flemington.

At Fairmount, originally called Parkersville,* the first settlers came about 1740. There was preaching at the church of Fox Hill as early as 1747, according to Michael Schlatter. The name of the hill and of the settlement (Foxenburg) was derived from a man named Fox, an enterprising farmer, who introduced a new and superior kind of wheat.

One of the first settlers in the vicinity of White House was Baltus Pickel, who owned a tract at the foot of Cushetunk Mountain, now better known as "Pickle's Mountain." Abram Van Horn, from Monmouth, came about 1749, and settled on both sides of the creek, along the turnpike (south of the railroad); he built a mill which, like most of those of the Raritan valley, ground flour for the patriot army during the Revolution. Adrian Ten Eyck purchased in 1724, and about that date emigrated from Somerset County and located thereon. Cornelius Wyckoff, also, very early located here, settling on the Rockaway. He owned six hundred acres, and left numerous descendants.

The territory between the South Branch and Ringos was occupied about 1740. In that year Adam Bellis located near Copper Hill, and about the same time the Stouts and Kuhls. In 1756, Samuel Fleming and Thomas Lowrey settled at Flemington, around whom clustered Philip Kase (at the Mine farm), George Creed, the first physician of the place, Joseph Smith, John Haviland, Thomas Hunt, Robert Burgess, William Norcross, and James Farrar. North of Flemington, besides those before named, were Frederick Van Fleet, who came from Esopus, N. Y., in 1725, and bought lands of Van Etta at what was later known as Van Fleet's Corner. His son, Thomas, was the great-grandfather of the present vice-chancellor of the State. Governor John Reading, a son of the first John, located on the South Branch about the year 1715, two miles from Flemington, where afterwards he built the Reading homestead, and where he died at the age of eighty-one; it is now occupied by Philip Brown.

But it is impossible, in this connection, to enumerate even the advance-guard of that vast army of emigrants who came in and occupied the land in the "early days," for "their name is Legion."

The most that has been aimed at in the foregoing account of early settlement has been to show in outline, as near as possible, when the several portions of the county were first settled. In the township histories which are given herewith may be found more extended notices of the early families of the county.

The tide of emigration, advancing westward along the Raritan, spread along the two main branches of that stream, as we have seen, adding Scotch Presbyterians and Dutch Huguenots to the already located Quaker element, and, combining, gave, as Bancroft says, to "the rising commonwealth a character which a century and a half has not effaced." This part of Hunterdon County—the district between the confluence of the branches of the Raritan and the Delaware—soon became known, and its natural advantages attracted many settlers. There was an abundance of timber, oak, hickory, beech, and maple, and the forests were full of game and the streams teemed with fish. The Raritan was navigable up to the union of the North and South Branches. Long afterwards much of the heavy produce was carried to market on those streams. In seasons of freshets the farmers up the river conveyed their grain to New Brunswick in flat-bottomed boats, floating them down and pulling them back. Old persons tell how, fifty years ago, brooks were double their present volume. No wonder, then, that East and West Jersey joined hands over Hunterdon County, and that the children were attracted away from their old homesteads at an early day, for that same eagerness to occupy the frontier and push farther west which has been the ruling passion for the last half-century possessed and animated the sons of the settlers in the seventeenth century.

In addition, the political institutions were so liberal

* From James Parker, one of the early Jersey proprietors, who owned a large tract here.

in their character that those who appreciated civil and religious liberty were attracted. And thus it came to pass that no county in the State had so mixed a population, composed, as it was, of Huguenots, Hollanders, Germans, Scotch, Irish, English, and native Americans.

The earliest record in the matter of building new bridges in Hunterdon County was May 9, 1764, when action was taken upon building a stone bridge over Assunpink Creek at Trenton. Nottingham was to pay one-third of the cost, and the justices and freeholders of Hunterdon voted three hundred pounds to be raised by tax for the purpose of paying its share (two-thirds) of the cost; Aug. 13, 1765, one hundred and fifty pounds additional was voted to complete the bridge.

The first action looking to the erection of a bridge within the present limits of Hunterdon was at a meeting held at John Dally's, Readington, Aug. 12, 1779, "agreeable to a notice issued by Nicholas Egbert and Cornelius Polhemus, two of the overseers of the roads of said township, in order to consult about building a bridge over the South Branch of Raritan River at a place known by the name of Reading's Ford, the question being put whether it should be notice or no notice, and it passed in the negative." The bridge was ordered to be built, however, Nov. 23, 1785, and two hundred and fifteen pounds were appropriated therefor. Thomas Reading took the contract for its erection.

The first road laid out in this county of which we find official mention is called in the records "the Amwell road, that leads from Malayehik into the road that comes from Green's plantation to Cornelius Anderson's," and is of date Dec. 13, 1721.* The draft of this road may be found in the history of West Amwell township, in this work.

Among the early mills of Hunterdon was the grist- and fulling-mill of John Grandin, on the South Branch, later known as "Johnston's Mills." It was in a ruined condition a hundred years ago. Other pioneer mills were those of Philip Ringo, in Amwell; the one near Copper Hill, built at an early day by Cornelius Stout, which was supplanted in 1812 by another on the same site; "Hunt's Mill," at what is now Clinton; that of Abraham Van Horn, on the Cushetunk; Lowrey's old red grist-mill and saw-mill at Lowreytown, later known as Mill-ford, and now Milford; Dall's old mill, and a host of others, for Hunterdon County was noted for its mill-seats at an early day, and in no county in the State were mills more numerous. All along the North and South Branches of the Raritan, and even on some of their tributaries, they could be found, and, almost without exception, during the Revolution they supplied flour to the patriot army whilst operating in this portion of the State.

* Minutes of Court, Hunterdon County, vol. i. p. 7.

It has been published that the first religious society established in the county was the Friends' Meeting at Quakertown. This is an error. The Quaker Church there dates back only to about 1733, the date of the deed to the land on which their meeting-house was erected. The Presbyterian Church of Hopewell, at Pennington, was established in 1698, and the Baptist Church of Hopewell in the year 1705. The Readington Reformed Dutch Church dates from 1719. All these, and possibly others, antedate the Quakertown Church.

Hunterdon County was noted for its patriotism during the Revolutionary struggle, and hands down to us a long list of patriots who served with its militia and the Continental line during the war. Many of her sons were prominent members of the Provincial Congress or Council of Safety, and many, too, distinguished themselves upon the battle-field. Gen. Daniel Morgan, Col. John Mehelm, Gen. Charles Stewart, Col. Maxwell, Col. Philip Johnston, Col. Bonnell, Maj. Runyon, Capts. Adam Hope, Nathan Stout, Joseph Stout, David Schomp, William Chamberlin, and a host of other honored names, present themselves. In the chapter upon the "Revolutionary Period," and the several township histories, will be found detailed accounts of the Revolutionary heroes.

It was some time after peace was declared before business, both public and private, became settled, so much had the war and the unsettled state of the country diverted public attention from matters transpiring right at home. It was but a few years, however, before it was found that the location of the county-seat at Trenton, in an extreme corner of the large county, was not only an inconvenience, but a matter of deprivation to a large portion of its people, who asked for a more central location. Accordingly, in 1785 it was removed to Flemington, although the court-house was not built until 1791. This delay was due, doubtless, to the poverty of the country and the worthlessness of the Continental money. In the chapter on "Courts and County Buildings" are many interesting facts bearing upon this topic.

In 1790, Hunterdon stood first among the counties of the State as to population. It had 20,153. Sussex came next (19,500), and Burlington followed with 18,095. The population of the townships, at that time, was as follows: Amwell, 5201; Kingwood, 2440; Alexandria, 1503; Bethlehem, 1335; Hopewell, 2320; Trenton, 1946; Maidenhead, 1032; Lebanon, Readington, and Tewksbury, combined, 4370. The number of slaves was 1301; of free blacks, 191.

In 1800 the county gained 1108, and ranked as fourth in the State. The growth of the county since that date—a period of eighty years—can scarce be comprehended by a comparison of the present population—39,000—of 1880, unless it be borne in mind that the Hunterdon of to-day is but a fragment of the territory which at the commencement of this century gave an aggregate of twenty-one thousand souls.

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL HISTORY.

Hunterdon set off from Burlington—Changes in its Territory—First officers—Townships—Colonial Elections—Poll-List of 1738—First Deed on Record—Innkeeper's Prices in 1722—Early Taverns Licensed—Extracts from "Records of the Proceedings of the Justices and Freeholders, beginning 1739"—Wolf and Panther Bounties—First Meeting of the Board at Flemington, Etc.

PREVIOUS to 1693, West Jersey had been divided into three counties,—Burlington, Salem, and Falls; in 1693, Cape May County was formed, and, in 1694, Gloucester. The bounds of Burlington were fixed in 1694, when the General Assembly enacted that they should be "on the south by the river Cropwell (formerly called Pensaukin), and on the north by the river Derwent (formerly called Sunpink)."* But in 1710 the territory of Burlington was definitely defined. By this it will be seen that what is now Hunterdon County was first an undefined country,—a part of the grant of the English Crown to the Duke of York,—subsequently was in Monmouth County, later in Burlington, and finally was organized under its present name.

Hunterdon County was set off from Burlington by an enactment of the General Assembly for "erecting the upper parts of the western division of New Jersey into a county," which was passed March 11, 1713, and was in the following words:

"That all and singular the lands and upper parts of the said western division of the province of New Jersey, lying northwards of, or situate above, the brook or rivulet commonly called Assunpink, be erected into a county, and it is hereby erected into a county, named, and from henceforth to be called, the county of Hunterdon; and the said brook or rivulet, commonly known and called by the name of Assunpink, shall be the boundary-line between the county of Burlington and the said county of Hunterdon."†

From 1713 until 1738, when Morris was erected from its territory, Hunterdon County embraced a vast territory,—nearly or quite four times its present area,—reaching from the Assunpink, to the boundary-line between the provinces of New York and New Jersey, and from the Delaware River to the east line of West New Jersey, including all, or nearly all, of the present counties of Mercer, Hunterdon, Morris, Warren, and Sussex. March 15, 1738–39, in pursuance of an act passed that date, Hunterdon County gave up "all the lands and upper parts of" its territory "lying to the northward and eastward of a well-known place in the county of Hunterdon, being a fall of water in part of the North Branch of Raritan River called in the Indian language, or known by the name of, Allamatonck, to the northeastward of the northeast end or part of the lands called the New Jersey Society lands, along the line thereof crossing the South Branch of the aforesaid Raritan River, and extending westerly to a certain tree, marked with the letters L. M., standing on the north side of a brook emptying itself into the said South Branch, by an old Indian path to the northward of a line to be run northwest from the said tree to a branch of the Delaware River, called Muskonetkong, and so down the said branch to Delaware River;" said lands being erected into a county thenceforth to be known as Morris. The upper portion of Morris was, June 8, 1753, set off as Sussex County.‡ From this Warren was erected, Nov. 20, 1824,§ its southerly boundary being "the middle of the Muskonetkong Creek," which has ever since defined the bounds of Hunterdon upon the north.

March 16, 1786, was passed an "act to ratify and confirm an agreement made between the commissioners appointed by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania and the commissioners appointed by the Legislature of the State of New Jersey for the purpose of agreeing upon and accurately describing which of the islands, islets, and insulated dry land mentioned in the agreement between the two States, bearing date on the 26th day of April, 1783, belong to each of the said States, according to the purport of that agreement." From this act is quoted the following, showing that a portion of the territory of Hunterdon County was in the Delaware River:

"And that the following islands, opposite to the county of Hunterdon, in the State of New Jersey, and the townships hereafter named,—that is to say, opposite to the township of Trenton, Yard's island, Mott's two islands, and Gould's two islands; opposite to the township of Hopewell, Stout's island; opposite to the township of Amwell, Smith's Mill island, Coryell's island, Holcombe's two islands, Eagle island, and Bull's island; opposite to the township of Kingwood, Rush island, Ridge's island, Shyhawk's three islands, Pinkerton's island, and Man-of-war island; opposite to the township of Alexandria, Stull's island, Lowrey's island, and Loughley's island and bar,— . . . shall be annexed to the State of New Jersey," etc.

Hunterdon County at that time had a frontage upon the Delaware of fifty miles.

The last permanent change in the marginal lines of the county occurred Feb. 22, 1838,‖ and Feb. 14, 1839,¶ when she yielded up portions of her southern lands to Mercer, embracing all of the present townships of Hopewell, Ewing, and Lawrence, as well as all of the city of Trenton which lies north of the Assunpink.

The last change affecting its relations with its adjoining neighbors was in 1844,** when Tewksbury was set off to Somerset County. This was a political measure, hence was but a temporary transfer; it was returned to its original status the following year.††

* Leaming and Spicer, p. 350.

† Revised Statutes of New Jersey, 1877, p. 200.

‡ Ibid., p. 203.

§ Ibid., p. 204.

‖ Ibid.

¶ "All of that part of the county of Hunterdon embraced within the limits of the township of Hopewell shall be . . . made a part of the county of Mercer; . . . and the boundary-line between the said township of Hopewell and the township of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, shall be hereafter the boundary-line between the county of Mercer and the county of Hunterdon."—*Acts of Assembly*, 1839, p. 39.

** Proceedings General Assembly, sixty-eighth session, second sitting, p. 253, Stat.

†† Ibid., sixty-ninth session, first sitting, p. 45, Stat.

The county was named in honor of Gen. Robert Hunter, who was governor-general of the provinces of New York and New Jersey at the time this county was formed, having been appointed thereto June 10, 1710.

"He was a native of Scotland, and, when a boy, was put an apprentice to an apothecary. But he deserted his master and entered the army, and, being a man of wit and personal beauty, acquired the affections of Lady Hay, whom he afterwards married. He had been nominated, in the year 1707, lieutenant-governor of Virginia, under George, Earl of Orkney, but, having been captured by the French in his voyage to that colony, was carried into France. He was unquestionably a man of merit, since he enjoyed the intimacy of Swift, Addison, and others distinguished for sense and learning. He mingled freely with the world, and was somewhat tainted by its follies; had engaging manners, blended, perhaps not unhappily for his success in the province, with a dash of original vulgarity. His administration, of ten years' duration, was one of almost unbroken harmony."*

He was the most popular Governor with whom the province had been favored, and hence the respect shown him in the christening of the only county formed during his term of office.

Although the county was formed in March, 1714, its inhabitants were restricted from choosing members of the General Assembly until the year 1727, and continued to vote for representatives for Burlington as before the county was divided.† In 1727 it was authorized to choose two, and John Porterfield and Joseph Stout took seats in the General Assembly as the first members from Hunterdon County. Joseph Stout lived in the north part of Hopewell, and Mr. Porterfield near Trenton.‡

In December, 1720, the court "required the justices and freeholders to meet at the court-house on the 25th of that month to levy taxes to defray the county charges," and in March following they ordered the innkeepers to meet at the house of William Yard (where court had been held years before) to take out license.§ The justices and freeholders were a joint body in the care of the county business, and so continued until 1798, when the freeholders were, by act of the Legislature, incorporated as a separate body.

William Green and John Reading were the first assessors of Hunterdon County, and Ralph Hunt the first collector.‖ John Muirhead was the first sheriff, holding until 1727. Joseph Yard was the first clerk of the board of justices and chosen freeholders, so far as existing records show; he served as such from 1739 to 1763. For a list of the officers of the county, see the "Civil List," elsewhere given.

At the organization of the county it was divided into the following townships: Trenton, Hopewell, Maidenhead, and Amwell, of which only the latter was within the present limits of the county. In 1738 the records show the townships named above, and "Reading" and Bethlehem in addition; Alexandria was set off March 5, 1765. In 1791—the year the first court-house was erected at Flemington—the list of townships had been increased by the addition of Kingwood, Lebanon, and Tewksbury, while "Reading" appears with an extra syllable,—Readington.

In 1798 the above-mentioned townships were incorporated by the State Legislature.¶ The townships which have been since erected are as follows: Clinton, from Lebanon, in 1841; Delaware, from Amwell, in 1838; Raritan, from Amwell, in 1838; East and West Amwell, by division of Amwell, in 1846; Franklin, set off from Kingwood, in 1845; High Bridge, from Clinton and Lebanon, in 1871; Union, from Bethlehem, in 1853; Holland, from Alexandria, in 1874.** But after the erection of Mercer, in 1838, the townships of Trenton, Hopewell, and Lawrenceville (formerly Maidenhead) figure no more as civil divisions of Hunterdon County.

Lambertville was incorporated as a city in 1872, and the town of Clinton and borough of Frenchtown were created in the years 1865 and 1867, respectively. Frenchtown was erected out of the territory of Alexandria, to which a portion of Kingwood was added in 1876. Clinton borough was formed from Clinton, Franklin, and Union townships.

COLONIAL ELECTIONS.††

Under the colonial election law of 1709 none were permitted to vote for representatives in the General Assembly but freeholders having one hundred acres of land, or worth fifty ponnds in real and personal estate. The persons elected to serve as representatives were required to have one thousand acres of land, or to be worth five hundred pounds current money.

By the law of 1725 the sheriff, to whom a writ had been directed for electing a member or members of the General Assembly, was required to give notice by advertising, and on the day and at the place specified proceed to the election by reading his writ and appointing one clerk and one inspector for each candidate,—the same to be nominated by the candidates respectively,—whose duty it was to set down the names of the electors, the place of their residence, and the person they gave their votes for. The poll was to be taken until all the electors then and there present had voted; and he was not to adjourn to any other place without the consent of the candidates, nor by unnecessary adjournment delay the election.

By the act of May 10, 1768, members of General Assembly were limited to the term of seven years. Previous to that time the term of service was discretionary with the Governor.

Morris County was set off from Hunterdon in 1738, but was not allowed representation in the General Assembly "until His Majesty's Pleasure be further

* Gordon's History of New Jersey.

† Raum's Trenton, p. 57.

‡ Ibid., pp. 56, 58.

§ Minutes of Hunterdon County, vol. i. p. 61, clerk's office, Flemington.

‖ Hist. Coll. New Jersey, Barber and Howe, p. 284.

¶ Ibid.

** Subsequently re-annexed to Alexandria, and again set off in 1879.

†† The article concerning colonial elections and poll-list for 1738 is contributed by Henry Race, M.D.

known therein, or that it shall be otherwise ordered by Act of Assembly." But "until such time that the said Morris County shall be allowed the privilege of Choosing Representatives of their own in the General Assembly, it shall, and may be lawful, to and for the Freeholders of the said county, from time to time, as occasion shall be, to appear at *Trenton*, or elsewhere in the said County of Hunterdon, and there to vote, and help to elect, and choose Representatives for the said County of Hunterdon, after the same Manner as formerly, before the making of the Act, they were accustomed to do."*

All of what is now Hunterdon, Mercer, Morris, Sussex, and Warren was represented in the following poll-list; and, from the promiscuous order in which the names of the precincts occur, it is nearly certain that the election was held at only one place.

The Pole of the Freeholders of the County of Hunterdon for Representatives to serve in General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey for the County of Hunterdon, taken *per* Christopher Search, One of the Clerks, Oct. 9, 1738, Before David Martin, Esq., High Sheriff.

CANDIDATE, JOHN EMLEY.

Freegift Stout, Amwell.
Jno. Burcham, Amwell.
Jno. Holcomb, Amwell.
Wm. Bryant, Hopewell.
Ephraim Quimby, Amwell.
Jos. Burt, Hopewell.
Antony Hemp, Bethlehem.
Saml. Stout, Hopewell.
Dennis Wolverton, Amwell.
Isaac Wolverton, Amwell.
Josh. Higgens, Amwell.
Peter Wooliever, Amwell.
Wm. Rettinghousen, Amwell.
Henry Wooliever, Amwell.
John Robbins, Amwell.
Henry Coate, Amwell.
Thos. Hunt, Amwell.
Jno. Buise, Amwell.
Aaron Prall, Amwell.
Job Robins, Amwell.
Andrew Pettit, Bethlehem.
Jno. Olivant, Amwell.
Peter Rockifeller, Amwell.
Jno. Garrison, Amwell.
Jos. Howell, Bethlehem.
Wm. Wurt, Amwell.
Jno. Ruckman, Amwell.
Peter Fisher, Amwell.
Peter Overfelt, Bethlehem.
Amos Thatcher, Amwell.
Richd. Heath, Bethlehem.
Henry Weaver, Amwell.
Jos. Hixson, Amwell.
Jeremiah Cluck, Amwell.
Andrew Heath, Amwell.
Job Warford, Bethlehem.
Christian Weaver, Amwell.
James Bray, Bethlehem.
Jno. Youngblood, Amwell.
Geo. Wm. Wamback, Amwell.
Jno. Lewis, Amwell.
Danl. Lowe, Amwell.
Josiah Furman, Hopewell.
Roger Park, son of Jno., Hopewell.
Thos. Ruckman, Amwell.
Benj. Hixon, Amwell.
Garret Vancampa, Readington.
Thos. Martin, Amwell.
Peter Laroc, Hopewell.
David Stout, Hopewell.
James Laroc, Hopewell.
Jno. Warford, Bethlehem.
—— Scamp, Readington.
Jno. Huff, Maidenhead.
Wm. Binge, Maidenhead.
Derrick Hoagland, Amwell.
Benj. Slack, Hopewell.
Jno. Farnsworth, Amwell.
Abram Laroc, Amwell.
Jeremiah Smith, Hopewell.
David Oliphant, Amwell.
John Vansickel, Readington.
Hermanus Kester, Bethlehem.
Peter Vanest, Readington.
Adrian Auter, Readington.
Jno. Stale, Readington.
Jacob Gray, Amwell.
Whalter Harney, Readington.
Andrew Stall, Readington.
Caleb Carman, Hopewell.
Benjn. Stout, Amwell.
Lawrence Updike, Maidenhead.
Abraham Hattan, Hanover.
Volkert Derrickson, Readington.
Isaac Whitehead, Hanover.
Jonas Goball, Hanover.
Jos. Howard, Hanover.
Benj. Hallaway, Hanover.
David Wheeler, Hanover.
Isaac Whitehead, Hanover.
Mathias Nichols.
Thos. Cock, Bethlehem.
Jno. Phillips, Hopewell.
Wm. Updyke, Amwell.
Benj. Stevens, Maidenhead.
Peter Prall, Amwell.
Jas. Stout, Amwell.
Richard Burt, Trenton.
Isaac Anderson, Hopewell.
Ralph Hunt, Hopewell.
Ezekiel Rose, Amwell.
Seth Lowrey, Amwell.
Jos. Sackett, Trenton.
Michael Henry, Readington.
Isaac Reeder, Trenton.
Roger Park, Hopewell.
Nicholas Emmans, Readington.
Wm. Fowler, Bethlehem.
Galeace Frazer, Trenton.
Benj. Anderson, Trenton.
William Green, Trenton.
Jno. Hobbs, Trenton.
Enoch Armitage, Hopewell.
Henry Vankirk, Hopewell.
Jno. Porter, Amwell.
Elnathan Baldwin, Hopewell.
David Stout, Hopewell.
Stephen Burrough, Amwell.
Saml. Stevenson, Bethlehem.
Joseph King, Bethlehem.
Jno. Johnson, Amwell.
Jno. Weymer, Amwell.
Jno. Vanvorst, Amwell.
Henry Bost, Amwell.
Tunis Quick, Amwell.
Jonathan Foreman, Hopewell.
John Coate, Bethlehem.
Thos. Lake, Amwell.
Jno. Biles, Maidenhead.
Jno. Stout, Amwell.
Jno. Bainbridge, Maidenhead.
Josh. Reeder, Amwell.
Jno. Johnson, Maidenhead.
James Stout, James' son, Amwell.
Thos. Smith, Maidenhead.
Antony Deardorff, Amwell.
Honust Moore, Amwell.
Valentine End, Amwell.
Coonroad Boltenhouser, Amwell.
Gudolph Hartley, Amwell.
Geo. Beckelshammer, Amwell.
Henry Farnsworth, Amwell.
Wm. Mott, Trenton.
Honust Houshale, Amwell.
Jos. Stout, Amwell.
Honust Rapman, Amwell.
Jno. Updike, Amwell.
Ephraim Olivant, Amwell.
Jno. Williamson, Amwell.
Henry Deardorff, Amwell.
Chas. Harelocker, Amwell (141).

CANDIDATE, BENJ'N. SMITH.

Freegift Stout, Amwell.
Jno. Burcham, Amwell.
Jno. Holcomb, Amwell.
Ephraim Quimby, Amwell.
Jos. Burt, Hopewell.
Antony Kemp, Bethlehem.
Dennis Woolverton, Amwell.
Isaac Woolverton, Amwell.
Josh. Higgens, Amwell.
Peter Wooliever, Amwell.
Wm. Rettinghousen, Amwell.
Henry Wooliever, Amwell.
Jno. Robbins, Amwell.
Henry Coate, Amwell.
Jno. Buise, Amwell.
Aaron Prall, Amwell.
Job Robbins, Amwell.
Batw. Anderson, Hopewell.
Jno. Olivant, Amwell.
Peter Rockifeller, Amwell.
Nathan Davis, Trenton.
Jno. Garrison, Amwell.
Jos. Howell, Bethlehem.
Wm. Wart, Amwell.
Jno. Ruckman, Amwell.
Peter Fisher, Amwell.
Peter Overfelt, Bethlehem.
Amos Thatcher, Amwell.
Richd. Heath, Bethlehem.
Jos. Hixon, Amwell.
Jeremiah Cluck, Amwell.
Andrew Heath, Amwell.
Job Warford, Bethlehem.
Henry Weaver, Amwell.
Christian Weaver, Amwell.
James Bray, Bethlehem.
Jno. Youngblood, Amwell.
Geo. Wm. Wamback, Amwell.
Jno. Lewis, Amwell.
Danl. Laroc, Amwell.
Aaron Skeyhawk, Bethlehem.
Cornelus Skeyhawk, Bethlehem.
Henry Freeman, Bethlehem.
Roger Park, son of Jno., Hopewell.
Thos Ruckman, Amwell.
Benj. Hixon, Amwell.
Thos. Martin, Amwell.
Peter Laroc, Hopewell.
James Laroc, Hopewell.
John Warford, Bethlehem.
Derrick Hoagland, Amwell.
Benjamin Slack, Hopewell.
Abram Laroc, Amwell.
Jno. Vansickel, Readington.
Hermanus Kester, Bethlehem.
Peter Vanest, Readington.
Adrian Auter, Readington.
Jno. Stull, Readington.
Jacob Gray, Amwell.
Whalter Harney, Readington.
Andrew Stall, Readington.
James Scott, Maidenhead.
Benj. Stout, Amwell.
Lawrence Updike, Maidenhead.
Abram Hattaway, Hanover.
Volkert Derrickson, Readington.
Isaac Whitehead, Hanover.
Jonas Goble, Hanover.
Jos. Howard, Hanover.
Benjn. Hattaway, Hanover.
David Wheeler, Hanover.
Isaac Whitehead, Jr., Hanover.
Mathias Nichols, Hanover.
John Phillips, Hopewell.
Wm. Updyke, Amwell.
Benj. Stevens, Maidenhead.
Peter Prall, Amwell.
James Stout, Amwell.
Richard Burt, Trenton.
Isaac Anderson, Hopewell.
Ralph Hunt, Hopewell.
Ezekiel Rose, Amwell.
Seth Lowrey, Amwell.
Jos. Sacket, Trenton.
Michall Henry, Readington.
Isaac Reeder, Trenton.
Roger Park, Hopewell.
Nicholas Emmans, Readington.
Jno. McClocklen, Hopewell.
Wm. Fowler, Bethlehem.
Daniel Doughty, Bethlehem.
Galeace Frazer, Trenton.
Jno. Stevenson, Bethlehem.
Benj. Anderson, Hopewell.
Wm. Green, Trenton.
Jno. Hobbs, Trenton.

* Chap. clx. Col. Laws.

Enoch Armitage, Hopewell.
Henry Vankirk, Hopewell.
Elnathan Baldwin, Hopewell.
Nehemiah Howell, Maidenhead.
Jasper Smith, Maidenhead.
Saml. Stevenson, Bethlehem.
Josh. King, Bethlehem.
Jno. Johnson, Amwell.
Jno. Weaymer, Amwell.
Jno. Vanvorst, Amwell.
Henry Bost, Amwell.
Tunis Quick, Amwell.
Robt. Blackwell, Hopewell.
Jno. Coate, Bethlehem.
Thos. Lake, Amwell.
Jno. Biles, Maidenhead.
Wm. Ringe, Maidenhead.
Jno. Stout, Amwell.
Jno. Huff, Maidenhead.
Jno. Bainbridge, Maidenhead.
Jos. Reeder, Amwell.
Jno. Johnson, Maidenhead.
James Stout, Jas'. son, Amwell.
Thos. Smith, Maidenhead.
Antony Deardorff, Amwell.
Honust Moore, Amwell.
Valentine End, Amwell.
Coonroad Boltenhousen, Amwell.
Gudolph Harley, Amwell.
Geo. Beckelshammer, Amwell.
Henry Farnsworth, Amwell.
Wm. Mott, Trenton.
Honust Houshall, Amwell.
Jos. Stout, Amwell.
Honust Rapman, Amwell.
Ephraim Olivant, Amwell.
Jno. Williamson, Amwell.
Henry Deardorff, Amwell.
Charles Horelocker, Amwell (136).

CANDIDATE, DANIEL COXE.

Thos. Newman, Amwell.
Robt. Eaton, Amwell.
Hugh Martin, Amwell.
Jno. Titus, Jr., Hopewell.
Wm. Bryant, Hopewell.
Saml. Stout, Hopewell.
Jno. Burroughs, Trenton.
Wm. Crumb, Readington.
Tho. Grant, Amwell.
Wm. Lummox, Amwell.
Bat^{w}. Anderson, Hopewell.
Nathan Davis, Trenton.
Timothy Baker, Maidenhead.
George Green, Amwell.
Josiah Furman, Hopewell.
Michal Shurt, Readington.
Chas. Morgan, Hopewell.
Garret Vancampa, Readington.
Godfrey Peters, Amwell.
Charles Huff, Hopewell.
David Stout, Hopewell.
Ralph Hunt, Hopewell.
Saml. Hunt, Maidenhead.
Theophilus Phillips, Maidenhead.
George Scamp, Readington.
George Biggs, Readington.
Christ. Howell, Trenton.
Jno. Parker, Trenton.
James Gary, Hopewell.
Andrew Millborne, Hopewell.
Jeremiah Smith, Hopewell.
David Olivant, Amwell.
Caleb Carman, Hopewell.
Joshua Anderson, Hopewell.
Abraham Temple, Hopewell.
Jno. Heart, Hopewell.
Andrew Redrick, Readington.
Christian Hassel, Readington.
Danl. Sebring, Readington.
Thos. Cock, Bethlehem.
Jacobus Swart, Readington.
Eliakim Anderson, Hopewell.
Jno. Anderson, Hopewell.
Wm. Johnson, Trenton.
Saml. Green, Greenwich.
Henry Stewart, Greenwich.
Jno. Anderson, Greenwich.
Wm. McCoy, Bethlehem.
Abraham Vanawker, Walpack.
Jno. McClocklen, Hopewell.
Cornelius Aducher, Walpack.
Richd. Green, Amwell.
Benj. Seaverns, Amwell.
Jno. Wright, Amwell.
Jno. Pearson, Trenton.
Benjn. Temple, Hopewell.
Tunis Quick, Walpack.
Thos. Quick, Walpack.
Edward Hunt, Maidenhead.
Nehemiah Howell, Maidenhead.
David Stout, Hopewell.
Steph. Burroughs, Amwell.
Jonathan Stiles, Hanover.
Jno. Kenney, Hanover.
Jasper Smith, Maidenhead.
Phillip Phillips, Maidenhead.
Jonathan Foreman, Hopewell.
Robt. Blackwell, Hopewell.
Cornelius Anderson, Hopewell.
Jno. Updyke, Amwell (70).

CANDIDATE, JOSH. PEACE.

Thos. Newman, Amwell.
Robt. Eaton, Amwell.
Hugh Martin, Amwell.
Jno. Titus, Jr., Hopewell.
Jno. Burroughs, Trenton.
Andrew Pettit, Bethlehem.
Timothy Baker, Maidenhead.
George Green, Amwell.
Godfrey Peters, Amwell.
Charles Huff, Hopewell.
Ralph Hunt, Hopewell.
Saml. Hunt, Maidenhead.
Theophilus Phillips, Maidenhead.
Chris^{r}. Howell, Trenton.
John Parker, Trenton.
James Gary, Hopewell.
Jno. Farnsworth, Amwell.
Jno. Heart, Hopewell.
Jas. Scott, Maidenhead.
Saml. Green, Greenwich.
Henry Stewart, Greenwich.
Thos. Anderson, Greenwich.
Wm. McCoy, Bethlehem.
Abram. Vanawken, Walpack.
Richd. Green, Amwell.
Benj. Seaverns, Amwell.
Jno. Wright, Amwell.
Benjn. Temple, Hopewell.
Edward Hunt, Maidenhead.
Philip Philips, Maidenhead.
Josh. Moore, Hopewell (31).

CANDIDATE, ABRAM VANHORNE.

Wm. Crumb, Readington.
Michael Shurt, Readington.
George Biggs, Readington.
Andrew Redrick, Readington.
Christian Hassell, Readington.
Jacobus Swart, Readington.
Thos. Quick, Walpack (7).

CANDIDATE, JNO. COATE.

Daniel Doughty, Bethlehem.

CANDIDATE, MARTIN BEYARSON.

Thos. Stevenson, Bethlehem.

The officers of the townships of the county of Hunterdon for the year 1721 were,—Amwell: Samuel Green and Adrian Lane, Freeholders; Samuel Green, Assessor; John Grandin, Collector; George Green and John Holcombe, Surveyors for the Highways. Hopewell: Joseph Stout and Philip Ringo, Freeholders; Nath. May, Assessor; Cornelius Anderson, Collector; Thomas Burns and Philip Ringo, Surveyors for Highways. Maidenhead: John Bainbridge and John Browery, Freeholders; John Bainbridge, Assessor; Alexander Harper, Collector; Edmund Bainbridge and Alexander Biles, Surveyors. Trenton: Alexander Lockart and Richard Scudder, Freeholders; Alexander Lockart, Assessor; Charles Clarke, Collector; John Burroughs and Charles Clarke, Surveyors for the Highways.

It will be seen by the above that in that early day one person filled several offices. But even so early as 1709 to be a freeholder involved the ownership of one hundred acres of land or the possession of fifty pounds current money. From 1725 until after the Revolution the sheriff gave public notice of the day and place of election, and opened the polls, "between the hours of ten and twelve," by reading his writ. Voting was done by the holding up of hands, and there was but one place of election in the county. The polls were frequently kept open two or three days, and sometimes a week or longer. In 1789, when voting for the location of the general government,—to be temporarily at New York or Philadelphia,—it was said the polls were kept open three or four weeks. Voting by ballot does not appear to have been practiced until after the Revolution.

At that time, too, attendance upon an election involved both several days' time and considerable inconvenience, as many of the early settlers had a long distance to go to reach the county-seat, which they rode on horseback (the only mode of travel then in use) over rough roads or through the woods, fording streams, consuming nearly or quite a day in going and another in returning to their homes. But after 1790 the voting was done in the respective townships.

The first deed of which any record appears in the present county of Hunterdon is in vol. i. (p. 13), "Minutes of the Court of Hunterdon County," and bears the date of "15th of January in the first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George ye first, over England King,"—1714. It is "between Alexander Lockart, of Nottingham, in the county of Burlington, within the western division of Nova Cesaria,

Esquire, on the one part, and Charles Clarke, of Hopewell, in the county of Hunterdon, in the western division aforesaid, Taylor, on the other part," etc. This was for two hundred and ninety acres lying in Hopewell, then, but not now, in this county.

The first deed on record in the county clerk's office, Flemington, is on page 1 of volume A, and bears date of Jan. 1, 1784. It was from George Beaty and wife, of Trenton, to Susannah Medford, of Philadelphia, widow, for land situated near Trenton, which was confiscated by the State from Isaac Allen "for offending against the form of his allegiance to the said State of New Jersey," and sold at public vendue, March 25, 1779, to George Beaty.

One of the first recorded deeds for land situated in what is now Hunterdon County is that for the lot upon which the court-house is located.

On the 5th of March, 1722, it was

"Ordered by the court that All publique houses in this County shall pay obedience and deuly observe and keep All the Directions of prices of liquors And other things contained in sd order which shall here After be exprest by the particulars, And that the clerks of the County shall record the same and give a copy to each publique house proprietor in the County. And they shall hang upe the same in some publique place in their severall houses, so that all Travelers And others may have Recourse thereto. And that it shall so remain on the penalty of the forfiture of their licenses in case of default—viz., as follows, the prices all to be proclamation money:

	d.	qr.
To every Hott Dinor	7	¼
Dito cold as Breakfast And Supper	4	½
Madera wine per pint	..	11
Hott dito per pint	1	...
D: Caneroy Mamsey or white wine per pint	1	3
D: Hott Mamsey or white wine per pint	1	6
D: tealls wine per pint	..	7
D: Claret wine per pint	1	3
Metheglin per pint	..	6
Rum per gill	..	3
D: Hott per gill	..	4
Rume punch per quart fower gills of rum in it Made with Muskevado Shewgar	1	8
D: Made of Duble refined Shewgar	1	8
Brandy per gill	..	2½
Brandy punch per quart fower gills brandy made of Muskevado Shewgar	3	...
D: made with Duble refined Shewgar	3	3
And so in proportion for a greater or Lesser quantity of Brandy or Rum punch per quart.		
Poor per quart	..	4
D: Bristoll or London beer per the bottle	1	3
Syder per quart	..	3
Lodging per night	..	3
Horse pasturage per night or twenty fower owrs	..	4½
Standing ditto all Hay per night or twenty fower owrs	..	4½
Oats per peck	..	9
Indian Corn per peck	1	...
Bran per peck	..	3"

In 1732, Abraham Lane petitioned for a license "to keep a publick house of entertainment in the township of Reading"; the court ordered (October term) that it be granted. At the May term of 1738 the following petitions for tavern license were granted: Benjamin Slecht, John Rouse, and Jonah Sherman, of Hopewell; Richard Loveland, James Neilson, William Hoff, William Yard, and Thomas Barns, of Trenton; Abraham Hathaway and Jacob Hord, of Hanover; Joseph Inslee, Philip Ringo, and John Taylor, of Amwell; and Daniel Sebring, of Readington. Each was required to enter into a recognizance of twenty pounds, and a surety to give ten pounds.

These were some of the earliest licensed innkeepers of this county. A little later (1746) the records show quite a number in Amwell alone,—Philip Ringo, Nathaniel Parker, George Van Buskirk, Andrew Pettit, Peter Kesler, and Samuel Fleming. The last named was licensed in subsequent years as late as 1763. But they soon grew to be very numerous all over the county; "their name was Legion," and the amount of liquor sold by them almost taxes our credulity. The war of the Revolution brought rum and whisky into general use, and the manufacture of ardent spirits was largely carried on in this section. "In one township along the Raritan, at the commencement of this century, eight distilleries were in operation. Custom required each hand, in hay or harvest, to be furnished with one pint of rum a day. Almost every farmer had his cellar stocked with barrels of cider, spirits, and rye whisky."*

"At a meeting of the assessors of the county of Hunterdon at the house of Philip Ringo, in Amwell, on the 12th day of June, 1753, pursuant to an order from the justices and freeholders of sd county to divide the quota for raising the sum of One Hundred and Thirty Pounds for repairing the Gaol and Court-House and killing wolves and panthers, etc. The Quota of each Township is as follows,—viz.:

	£	s.	d.
Kingwood	12	13	0
Bethlehem	15	5	11
Reading	18	4	5
Lebanon	21	6	8
Amwell	34	5	2
Hopewell	16	12	5
Maidenhead	6	16	8
Trenton	4	15	9

(Signed by) "Joseph Deacon, George Reading,
"Cornelius Lare, Charles Hoff,
"William Bay, William Bates,
"John Van Cleve, Azariah Hunt,
"*Assessors*."

"Records of the Proceedings of the Justices and Freeholders of the County of Hunterdon on publick affairs Relating to said County Beginning Sept. 7, 1739,"—such is the inscription upon the outside cover of what is the earliest official record extant of the board of freeholders of this county. It is a leather-bound volume, and the inscription appears to have been written with a red-hot iron. It is possible that the records of their proceedings prior to 1739 were not preserved in any book, which supposition is rather strengthened by one of the first items entered in the above volume:

"Ordered that there shall be a Record Book provided for the said clerk of Ten Shillings Price at the expense of the county."

The following is the account of the proceedings of the first session of the board, as found in the above-mentioned volume:

"At a meeting of the Justices and Freeholders for the County of Hunterdon on the Seventh Day of September, 1739, at the Court-House in Trenton, Its agreed, ordered, and directed as follows: first, That there be Twelve pounds allowed for the Chief Justice and the Expense of the Special Commission for the Tryall of James Fitzgerald, now in Prison for Murder. Secondly, that the Sheriff set Workmen at work to do What is Necessary to be done to the Prison, according to the Account of What is Wanting, this Day Rendered to us and hereunto annexed, having been Perused, be allowed and also to be paid. It is Lastly agreed by

* Hist. Hunterdon Co., G. S. Mott, D.D., p. 53.

and Between the said Justice and Freeholders that they meet again at the Court-House in Trenton in order to adjust all the Accounts Relating to said County on the first Monday in October next.

"Richard Green,	Michael Henrie,
"Nathaniel Hart,	Peter Monford,
"John Price,	Benjamin Stout,
"Alexander Lockhart,	Edward Rockhill,
"Daniel Doughty,	W. Morris,
"John Anderson,	Jasper Smith,
"Nathaniel Moore,	Charles Clark."
"F. Bowes,	

David Martin is mentioned as late sheriff, and his account of three pounds three shillings was presented and audited, and his receipt for the full amount bears date of April 9, 1740.

The following account of "sundries of repairs on the Gaol" also appears:

"1739. The Co. of Hunterdon to Thomas Clark, Dr.

"To paid for writing 6 notices for the Justices and Freeholders to meet, at 1s. each	£0	6	0
"To expenses for a man and horse 2 days in putting up the notices in each township	0	13	0
	£0	19	0

The board met in October, pursuant to adjournment, and there were present the following: Justices, Joseph Stout, William Morris, Charles Clark, James Gould, Andrew Smith; Freeholders: Alexander Lockart, Richard Green, Trenton; Capt. John Anderson, John Price, Maidenhead; Nathaniel Moore, Nathaniel Hart, Hopewell; John Garrison, Benjamin Stout, Amwell; Michael Henry, Peter Monfort, Reading; Daniel Doughty, Bethlehem.

At this meeting the accounts of Benjamin Smith and William Morris were examined and allowed. Joseph Yard was appointed clerk, with compensation of eight shillings per day. It was "agreed to adjourn for one hour to the house of William Yard, in Trenton." William Morris, Benjamin Smith, Alexander Lockart, John Anderson, Michael Henrie, and Daniel Doughty were appointed a committee to inspect the account of the county collector "and make a report thereon to the Justices and Freeholders to-morrow morning at Ten of the Clock at the Court-House, to which time and place they adjourn."

At this adjourned meeting, October 2d, "on motion being made by some of the Justices and Freeholders for the raising of money to pay off the Demands of sundry persons that are in arrears for the Publick, and also for the Defraying the charge of Killing of Wolves and Panthers, and also for other incidental charges of said County, the question being put, what sum should be raised, it was agreed by a majority of them that the sum of £100 be raised for the uses above mentioned,—that is to say, the sum of £40 towards Defraying the charge of killing wolves and panthers, and the sum of £60 for other Publick purposes."

After some other unimportant business, the record says "the justices and freeholders broke up their meeting."

The expenditure for building the "Trenton gaol" is itemized in an account presented at the meeting of Oct. 1 and 2, 1739. It is dated Aug. 17, 1737, and aggregates £332. 11. 2.; Benjamin Smith builder. An itemized account of William Morris for the court-house (£62. 15. 3½.) also appears. In the general account is seen the following items:

Cash pd. for 72 grown wolves, at 20s	£72	00	0
" " 16 " panthers, at 15s	12	00	0
" " 19 young wolves, at 5s	4	15	0

The aggregate indebtedness of the county at this time, as shown by this book, was £706. 15. 5., many of the bills, however, dating back to 1734, the first item being "To bal. of ac't as per settlement, Feb. 26, 1734, £77. 13. 10½."

May 12, 1762, "and upon application for the raising money for the repairing and cleaning the arms belonging to said county, the sd Justices and Freeholders do order that the sum of £20 be raised on the sd county for that service. Mansfield Hunt was appointed armourer for the arms of the Upper Regiments of Hunterdon, and Timothy Maxwell to be armourer of the Lower Regiments of Hunterdon County."

May 13, 1772, the board requested Messrs. Grandin and Martin "to collect the gunns belonging to the Upper Regiment, and have them cleaned, and make report at the next meeting of the number."

Nov. 2, 1773, an account was presented by Furman & Hunt for repairing the stone bridge in Trenton, the jail, stocks, and pillory.

The amount of money received by the collector in 1773 was £1808. 17. 10. Abraham Hunt was allowed to make repairs on court-house and jail, and to get a new pair of stocks, post, and pillory. At the same time (13th May), James Martin reported as in his possession fifty-four guns, ten cartouche-boxes, six bayonets, and Mordecai McKenney reported forty-five guns, fifty-five bayonets, eight cartouche-boxes, "and that he knows of a few more not yet collected together." Gershom Lee and Mordecai McKenney were instructed to sell them at public vendue and produce the account at the next meeting. The next year (1774) they reported that the sales had realized about £139.

Dec. 8, 1778, Rensselaer Williams, Esq., was ordered to insert an advertisement in the *New Jersey Gazette* requesting the chairman and clerks of county and township committees and the several captains of militia to present their several accounts, vouchers, etc., to the board of freeholders on the second Wednesday of May next, agreeable to a law of this State "entitled an act for recovering the arrearages of the ten thousand pounds tax, and for other proposes therein mentioned."

Prior to 1791 most of the sessions of the board were held at Trenton, either at the court-house or the houses of Richard Furman (1757), Rachel Horten (1759), Isaac Yard (1767, 1768, 1776), Richard Tenant (1769, 1770, 1771, 1775), etc. They met in Amwell in June, 1748, at Philip Ringo's; in September,

1766, at John Ringo's; in 1782 at William Ringo's; and in 1783 at John Snyder's. They met at Mershon's tavern in 1780, in Readington, at Mathias Sharp's in 1774, at John Dally's, August, 1779, at Richard Stillwell's in 1788, and at Mahlon Taylor's, Bethlehem, in 1781. Of the session at Tenant's, Dec. 26, 1771, the record states parenthetically, "having not met in May last occasioned by the smallpox." They met in May, 1789 and 1790, at Robeson's and Meldrum's taverns, respectively.

The following is an account of the first meeting of the board held at Flemington:

"FLEMINGTON, January 3d, 1791.

"The Board of Justices and Freeholders met at this place agreeable to a notice given by order of Joseph Reading, Joseph Beavers, and Thomas Reading, Esqrs.

"Present, Justices: John Smith, Benjamin Smith, Oliver Barnet, Elias Wicoff, Jacob Anderson, Francis McShane, Jona. Wolverton, Charles Cox, Ezekiel Cole, Thomas Stout, John Lambert, Thomas Reading, Abraham Vandyke, David Frazer.

"Present, Freeholders: Conrad Kotts, John Mott, Trenton; Joseph Briarly, Ralph Philips, Maidenhead; John P. Hunk, Henry Baker, Hopewell; William Chamberlain, Joseph Lambert, Amwell; Joseph King, John Louder, Kingwood; Thomas Lowery, John Brink, Alexandria; John Crawford, Peter Case, Bethlehem; Daniel Hunt, Wm. Hazlett, Lebanon; Tunis Melick, Simeon Fleet, Tewksbury; John Taylor, John Emmons, Readington.

"The Board then proceeded to business, and the question was put whether it was legal to go into business at this place, or illegal; it was carried by a majority to be legal.

"The question being put what sum should be raised for building court-house, gaol, etc., it was carried for the sum of Twenty-five hundred pounds."

Col. John Taylor, Col. William Chamberlain, and John Snyder were appointed a committee to "make a draught of a plan of Court-House, Gaol, &c., to be presented at the next meeting of this Board." Adjourned to meet the 17th of January, at the house of George Alexander, in Flemington.

The last record in this old freeholders' book was of a meeting, Aug. 14, 1797, held at the house of Thomas Reading, "in order to view the repairs necessary to be made to a bridge over the South Branch of the Raritan near Mr. Reading's."

CHAPTER IV.

COURTS AND COUNTY BUILDINGS.

First Courts—First Judges, Magistrates, and Grand Jury—Court-house and Jail at Trenton—First Record of the "Cort of General Quarter Sessions"—Extracts from "Minutes of the Hunterdon County Court"—Notable Early Trials—Orphans' Courts—Trials for Murder—The County Buildings.

THE courts were held at Burlington and at Mount Holly until 1714, when the Assembly enacted that the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions should be held alternately at Maidenhead (Lawrenceville) and Hopewell "until a court-house and gaol for the county shall be built."* And in pursuance of the act passed April 6, 1676, "that the county courts should be held at one time in one town, and at another time in another town,"† the courts of Hunterdon County were held, from June, 1714, to September, 1719, at Maidenhead in June and December, and at Hopewell in March and September, of those years.

The first session convened at Maidenhead on the second Tuesday of June, 1714, but at what house is not known. They were afterwards held "at the houses of Theophilus Phillips, William Osborne, Mr. Hornor, and Daniel Bailey. In Hopewell they were held at the houses of Andrew Heath and Robert Lanning,—the place afterwards owned by the heirs of Nathaniel Lanning."‡ At the first court held in the county—at Maidenhead—the magistrates present were John Bainbridge,§ Jacob Bellerjeau, Philip Phillips, William Green, John Holcombe, Samuel Green, and Samuel Fitch.

In 1719 (September) the courts were first held at Trenton, at the house of William Yard, now No. 24 East Front Street.‖ "It having been represented to the Governor that the holding of the courts alternately in Maidenhead and Hopewell was attended with inconvenience, in March, 1719, he recommended that the courts should be held and kept in Trenton from the month of September next ensuing."¶

The first grand jury of Hunterdon County was composed of William Hixson, Daniel Howell, Robert Lanning, Henry Marshon, Richard Compton, George Woolsey, Joseph Reeder, Jr., Thomas Standling, Richard Scudder, Timothy Baker, John Burroughs, John Titus, Samuel Everett, John Ely, and Richard Lanning.

"At this time" (1719), says Raum, in his "History of Trenton," "it does not appear that the court-house was built, but probably was about a year after, or it might have been in course of erection at that time." It stood on the lot on which is now located the banking-house of the Trenton Banking Company, and is said to have been given to the county by Col. (afterwards Judge) William Trent. It was sold by the board of chosen freeholders of Hunterdon County to the Trenton Banking Company in 1814, just one hundred years after Trent purchased it. It is described by Raum as being a two-story building, of gray sandstone, with stuccoed front. The cells were in the lower story. The upper story was used as a court-room,** the entrance to which was by a number of stone steps, erected on the outside of the building and

* Laws and Ordinances, vol. i. p. 100, State library, Trenton.

† Leaming and Spicer, p. 116.

‡ Raum's Trenton, p. 60.

§ The ancestor of Com. Bainbridge. He died in 1732, aged seventy-five years, and was buried in the Presbyterian church-yard at Trenton, where a tablet honors his memory.

‖ Raum's Trenton, p. 61.

¶ Laws and Ordinances, p. 223, State library, Trenton.

** In this court-room the Baptist denomination held their first meetings in Trenton, and there the Rev. Peter Wilson, of Hightstown, delivered his ever-memorable discourses.—*Raum.*

surmounted by an iron railing. The steps extended over the pavement, commencing from the gutter, and persons going into the court-room were compelled to ascend from the street. Pedestrians going up and down the street passed directly under these steps. The steps were afterwards removed from the street and placed crosswise upon the front of the building, commencing from either corner, on the north and south sides of it, and meeting at the top, in the centre of the building. Subsequently these steps were taken away and placed inside the building.

The jail was kept for many years by Jacob Wrighter. The following was one of the early orders of the court to constables: "to find themselves with constables' staves, painted upon the upper end with the King's coat-of-arms, and to have them by next court, on penalty of being fined."

A log jail was built very early, but what year is not known,* at the forks of the roads leading from Trenton to Pennington, and from Pennington to the Eight-Mile Ferry, nearly opposite the residence of the late Jesse Moore, Esq. There was no jail from 1714 until after March, 1720, as the high sheriff, John Muirhead, complained to the court, at that time, "that there was no gaol for the county;" and that it was built between 1720 and 1728 appears from the fact that in the latter year John Dagworthy, his successor, complained to the court that it was so out of repair that escapes took place daily. "Ordered to be repaired."† This is not saying much for the jail, and, notwithstanding the inferences that might be drawn therefrom, the record does not show many criminal cases to have been presented by the grand jury.

Among other old parchment commissions from the English Crown, to be found in the county clerk's office at Flemington, are the following:

"GEORGE by the grace of God of great Britain, France, and Ireland King defender of the Faith: *To* our well beloved and faithful *Daniel Coxe, Thomas Leonard, and James Trent*, Esquires, KNOWYE that we have assigned constituted and appointed and by these presents do assign, constitute and appoint you the said Daniel Coxe, Thomas Leonard and James Trent to be Judges or any one of you to be Judge of our County Court for holding of pleas for our County of Hunterdon in our province of New Jersey in America, with authority to use and exercise all powers and jurisdictions belonging to the said court; and you the said Daniel Coxe, Thomas Leonard and James Trent assisted with Joseph Stout, Jacob Doughty, Jasper Smith, John Budd, Isaac Herring, Nathaniel Moore, John Daggworthy, and Joshua Anderson, Justices of the Peace in our said County or any two of them to hear try & determine all causes and matters Civil, by Law cognizable in the said Court and to award execution thereon accordingly. IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused the great seal of our said Province of New Jersey to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved WILLIAM BURNET, Esquire, our Captain General and Governor in chief of our provinces of New Jersey, New York, and territories thereon depending in America, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. at Fort George, in New York, this *Twentieth* day of September, in the Twelfth year of our Reign, &c; and in the year of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred and Twenty five."

This is countersigned "Smith,"‡ and has the great seal of the province attached.

The commission of some of the earliest justices, in nearly the same language, is from "George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,—To our trusty and well-beloved *Theophilus Severns and Benjamin Biles*, John Hackett, and Nicholas Wycoff, Esqr. Know ye that we have assigned you and each of you with our other Justices joyntly and severally, our justices to keep Our Peace in Our county of Hunterdon," dated "18th May in the 24th year of our Reign."§

The following extracts from the earliest court records now extant, must be of historic value and general interest to the present generation, illustrative, as they are, of the manner of administering the affairs of a century and a half ago.

In what is called the first volume of "Minutes of the Court of Hunterdon County," the first entry is of the laying out of a road near Trenton. This bears date of June 5, 1721. The items are all numbered, the above being 488, implying that this record-book is not the first docket, although the oldest on file in the county clerk's office at Flemington.

The first of court proceedings commences as follows: "June y^e^ 6th, 1721, The Cort of Generall quarter sessions cald And opened, present upon the Bench, Timothy Baker, Jasper Smith, Jacob Bellerjeau, Thomas Leonard, Charles Wolverton, Ralph Heart, John Porterfield." Constables were called from the townships of Trenton, Hopewell, Amwell, and Maidenhead. All appeared except Abram Temple, from Hopewell, who was "fined thirty shillings, proclamation money, for neglect of his duty as constable." It was ordered "that William Lawrason be appointed in the roome of Abram Temple the remainder of the year for Hopewell." The officers of the townships are also recited.‖ "The Grand Jury came into Court cald over And dismist. The Court adjurned till to-morrow morning att eight of the clock in the forenoon." The court convened agreeable to adjournment and organized. The only business before them was "The presentment Against the Barke mill and Lento¶ continowd till next court. Proclamation made And the quarter sessions of the pleas Adjurned According to ordinance. . . . (Signed by the judges.) . . . God save the King!"

Of the same date appears a "Proclamation made. The Court of Common Pleas opened, present upon the bench Thomas Leonard, Jacob Bellerjeau, John Porterfield, and William Green, Esquires." The first case was that of "Abraham Beekley *vs.* Elizabeth

* Barber's Hist. Coll. New Jersey (p. 284) says about the year 1721, but this is evidently an error: it must have been many years earlier. The stone court-house, with jail in basement, was erected about 1720, and it does not appear plausible that a *log* one should be built so soon after.

† Minutes of the Court, vol. i.

‡ Possibly James Smith, who was "appointed clerk of the Supreme Court in 1715."—*Elmer's Const. and Gov't of the Prov. and State of N. J.*, p. 7.

§ 1751.

‖ For their names see chapter on Organization and Civil History.

¶ Lean-to.

Renshaw, £6. 2. 0. old money." Mr. Bass appears as attorney; discontinued. The next case was "John Debegin *vs.* John Lawrence, Debit £6. 6. 3. Mr. Bass for the plaintiff. Judgment granted and execution awarded." Ten other cases were presented,—seven for debit, one for trespass.

On the 5th of September following a court of Quarter Sessions was opened in due form, the grand jury called and sworn, and the charge given by Jeremiah Bass, Esq. On the next day the court of Common Pleas was in session, and, after organization, the jury was called and sworn, as follows: William Merrill, Sr., Thomas Curtis, Roger Marks, Jr., Philip Adington, James Stout, Jr., Bright Stout, Joseph Stout, John Parks, Andrew Smith, David Stout, John Chambers, John Burtis.

The case this jury was called to act upon was that of Abram Temple *vs.* Thomas Burroughs. Mr. Grandin appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bass for the defendant.

On "y^e^ sixth of March, 1722," there was "An Indictment brought into court Against John Louis Lawbower for cursing the King. Said Louis Appears and submits to the Court. Rather than contend with the King y^e^ said Louis pleads guilty, the judgment of this Court is that the said Louis receive fifteen lashes on the bare backe. And the oathe be tendered him, and if he refuses taking the said oathe that he shall find security for his good behavior. And stand committed till he find the same."

The following item, from the "Minutes of the Hunterdon County Court" (vol. i. p. 19), is the first reference therein to servitude, and is an example of a multitude of cases acted upon in all the ensuing years, down to very recent times; it is dated June 5, 1722:

"Upon examination of John Raymond, of Norwalk, in Connecticut Collony, concerning the title of right he claimed concerning A negro named French Manuell, of the money he the said Raymond had disbursed for him, after due examination of the said affair it is ordered by the Court that French Manuell servs the said Raymond or his assigns in the county of Hunterdon during the term and time of seven years from this date hereof. And that the said negro remain in custody till Indenture be signed agreeable to the above said order And fees payed, and that there be A counterpart of said Indenture given to said negro for his security."

Aug. 7, 1723, the court ordered "that William Landor and Francis Ellot be wheept ten lashes each on their bare backs, well layed on, at the publique whipping-post for their contempt to this court, and that they be remanded back to Gaole till their fees be payd and that they have their punishment forthwith."

The 30th of January, 1723, was a memorable day in the courts of Hunterdon County. On that day indictments were brought against eleven persons, six of whom were of one family. The punishment ordered by the court was "lashes on the bare back, to be done at the publique whipping-post;" three were to receive ten lashes each, two to receive eight lashes each, and one, a woman, to receive "three *stripes* on ye bare back."

Aug. 6, 1723, appears on the record the following:

"Domi Rex *vs.* R. Densey,
and
Domi Rex *vs.* D. Maloney.

"Confessed that he was guilty of breaking ye stocks about ye ower of one or two in the morning on ye fourth day of July last."

Each was ordered to pay his part for repairing the "stocks," and ten shillings costs thereon, and to stand committed till the fine was paid.

In 1725 (July 6th), Edmond Beeks asked the court to recognize his claim to the services of a boy aged about twelve years. The court ordered that the boy remain in the possession of George Green, of Amwell, until August 16th, and appointed Samuel Green, Andrew Smith, and John Knowles to examine into the case, with authority to bind the lad out until he was twenty-one if they found Mr. Beeks had no legal claim upon him. At the same time Martha Heath was bound out by the court to William Snowdon, of Trenton, until she was eighteen.

May 13, 1726, Arthur Howell was appointed by the court "doctor of ye county." In March of the same year indictments were brought against Thomas Shird, "one of ye attorneys of the court," for taking extravagant fees of one Vroom; Jacob and Isaac Anderson, for stealing a book entitled the "New Testament," belonging to John Titus, and, at the meeting of the grand jury next year, against Jacob Anderson, "for stealing a horse-bell"! In May, 1728, "Albertus Opdyke came into court and swore upon the Holley Evangelist of Almighty God that the Hog that was in dispute between Ralph Hunt and himself was not his." Ordered that Ralph Hunt pay Albertus Opdyke fifteen shillings and ninepence.

At the October term, 1732, the court ordered the "managers of the publick money" to forthwith cause to be built "a good and sufficient pair of stocks and whipping-post, to be placed by the prison."

The following is an account of the singular trials of the Rev. William Tennent and others in 1744:

"About the year 1744 there was an unusual attention to religion in this part of the country. The Rev. Wm. Tennent and the Rev. John Rowland were considerably instrumental in calling the attention of the people to spiritual concerns. Mr. Rowland's popularity and success was such as to draw upon him the enmity of those who disregarded religious truth, and among the number was the chief justice of the State, the son of Lewis Morris, Esq., then Governor. He was a member of the Council, as well as the head of the judiciary. The appointment of young Morris to this office was highly reprobated by the people, who opposed the union of the legislative and judiciary, and more especially as this union was in the person of the son of the Governor.*

"At this time there was a man traveling about the country by the name of Tom Bell, of notoriously bad character. It happened one evening that Mr. John Stockton, of Princeton, met with Bell at a tavern in that place and addressed him as Mr. Rowland. Bell told him his mistake. Mr. Stockton informed him that his error had arisen from his remarkable resemblance to Mr. Rowland. This hint was sufficient for Bell. The next day he went into a neighboring town of Hunterdon County, where Mr. Rowland had preached once or twice, and introduced himself as the Rev. Mr. Rowland who had before preached for them, and he was invited to officiate for them the next Sabbath.

"Bell received the kindest attention of the family where he stayed until the next Sabbath, when he rode with the family in their wagon to church; just before reaching which Bell discovered that he had left his

* Mulford's History, p. 345.

notes behind, and proposed to the master of the family, who rode by the wagon on a fine horse, to take his horse and ride back, that he might get his notes and return in time for the service. To this the gentleman assented, and Bell mounted the horse, rode back to the house, rifled the desk of his host, and made off with the horse; and wherever he stopped he called himself the Rev. Mr. Rowland.

"At this time the Rev. Messrs. Tennent and Rowland, with Mr. Joshua Anderson and Benjamin Stevens, were in Maryland or Pennsylvania on business of a religious nature. Soon after their return to New Jersey, Mr. Rowland was charged with the robbery. At the court the judge with great severity charged the jury to find a bill. But it was not until they had been sent out the fourth time, with threats from the judge, that they agreed upon a bill for the alleged crime.

"On the trial Messrs. Tennent, Anderson, and Stevens appeared as witnesses, and fully proved an *alibi*; . . . so Mr. Rowland was acquitted, to the great disappointment and mortification of his prosecutors. . . . Their vengeance, therefore, was directed against those persons by whose testimony Rowland had been cleared, and *they* were accordingly accused of *perjury*, and, on *ex-parte* testimony, the grand jury found bills of indictment against Messrs. Tennent, Anderson, and Stevens 'for willful and corrupt perjury.' . . . These indictments were removed to the Supreme Court. But Mr. Anderson, living in the county, and feeling his entire innocence, and being unwilling to lie under the imputation of perjury, demanded a trial at the first Court of Oyer and Terminer.

"He was accordingly tried, pronounced guilty, and sentenced to stand on the court-house steps one hour with a paper on his breast, on which was written in large letters 'This is for willful and corrupt perjury.' And the sentence was executed.

"Messrs. Tennent and Stevens were bound over to appear at the next court.

"They attended, having employed Mr. John Coxe, an eminent lawyer, to conduct their defense. Mr. Tennent knew of no person living by whom he could prove his innocence, . . . and, considering it as probable that he might suffer, he had prepared a sermon to preach from the pillory, if that should be his fate. On his arrival at Trenton he found Mr. Smith, of New York, one of the ablest lawyers in America, and a religious man, who had volunteered in his defense; also Mr. John Kinsey, one of the first counselors of Philadelphia, who had come by request of Gilbert Tennent (his brother) for the same purpose. Messrs. Tennent and Stevens met these gentlemen at Mr. Coxe's the morning before the trial was to come on. Mr. Coxe wished them to bring in their witnesses, that they might examine them before going into court. Mr. Tennent replied that he did not know of any witness but God and his own conscience. Mr. Coxe replied, 'If you have no witnesses, sir, the trial must be put off; otherwise, you will most certainly be defeated. Your enemies are making great exertions to ruin you.' 'I am sensible of this,' said Mr. Tennent; 'yet it never shall be said that I have delayed the trial or been afraid to meet the justice of my country. I know my innocence, and that God whom I serve will not give me over into the hands of the enemy. Therefore, gentlemen, go on with the trial.' Messrs. Smith and Kinsey told him that his confidence and trust in God as a Christian minister of the gospel were well founded, and before a heavenly tribunal would be all-important to him, but assured him that they would not avail in an earthly court, and urged his consent to put off the trial. But Mr. Tennent utterly refused.

"Mr. Coxe told him that there was a flaw in the indictment of which he might avail himself. After hearing an explanation from Mr. Coxe respecting the nature of the error, Mr. Tennent declared that he would rather suffer death than consent to such a course. Mr. Stevens, however, seized the opportunity afforded, and was discharged. Mr. Coxe still urged Mr. Tennent to have the trial put off, . . . but Mr. T. insisted that they should proceed, and left them, they not knowing how to act, when the bell summoned them to court.

"Mr. Tennent had not walked far before he was met by a man and wife, who asked if his name was not Tennent. He told them it was, and asked if they had any business with him.

"The man said they had come from the place in Pennsylvania or Maryland where, at a particular time, Messrs. Rowland, Tennent, Anderson, and Stevens had lodged, and in the house where they were; that on the next day they had heard Messrs. Tennent and Rowland preach; that a few nights before they (the man and wife) had left home, on waking out of a sound sleep, both had dreamed that Mr. Tennent was at Trenton in the greatest distress, and that it was in their power, and *their's* only, to relieve him. This dream was twice repeated to them both, and so deep was the impression made on their minds that they had come to Trenton and wished to know of him what they were to do.

"Mr. T. took them before his counsel, who, after examining them and finding the testimony of the man and his wife full and to the purpose, were perfectly astonished. Before the trial began, another person came to Mr. T. and told him that he was so troubled in mind for the part he had taken in the prosecution that he could find no rest till he had determined to come out and make a full confession. Mr. T. sent this man to his counsel. Soon after, Mr. Stockton, from Princeton, appeared and added his tesumony.

"On trial, the advocates of the defendant so traced every movement of Mr. Tennent on the Saturday, Sabbath, and Monday—the time of the theft and robbery by Bell—that the jury did not hesitate to acquit Mr. Tennent.

"Thus was Mr. Tennent, by the remarkable interposition of Divine Providence, delivered out of the hands of his enemies."*

The court records of the year 1776 present two very dissimilar forms of expressing the time of holding its sessions, indicative of the impending struggle for independence. The May term opened "at the court-house in Trenton, on the first Tuesday in May, *in the 16th year of the Reign of King George the Third;*" the August term, "*in the year of our Lord* one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six."

At the August term of 1778 inquisition was brought by the State against thirty-three persons "for going to the army of the King of Great Britain," and, on default to appear, commissioners were ordered to advertise their property agreeably to law. This was sold, and the proceeds reverted to the State.

In 1785 the courts first met at Flemington, although the court-house was not erected until 1791,—a delay occasioned, most likely, by the "troublous times" following the Revolutionary war.

In 1784, Orphans' Courts were established in this State, and provision was made by law for one surrogate being appointed in each county, whose power was limited to the county. The original jurisdiction of the ordinary remained as before, until, in 1820, it was restricted to the granting of probates of wills, letters of administration, letters of guardianship, and to the hearing and final determining of disputes that may arise thereon. In these matters it is still concurrent with that of the Surrogates' and Orphans' Courts, and from all orders and decrees of the Orphans' Courts an appeal may be taken to the prerogative court. Prior to 1844 the surrogate was appointed by the joint meeting of the Legislature; the new constitution provided for his election by a popular vote.†

In the first volume of records of the Orphans' Court of Hunterdon County, in the surrogate's office at Flemington, the following is the first entry:

"May Term, 1785, Saturday, 14th.—At an Orphans' Court holden at Trenton, in and for the county of Hunterdon. Present, Joseph Reading, Jared Sexton, Robert L. Hooper, Joseph Beavers, Esquires, Judges. Proclamation made, and the court opened for all persons who will sue or complain. . . . The court adjourned agreeably to law."

From the above it appears that no business was transacted, the first evidence of which is of date

"August Term (6th day), 1785.

"Proclamation made, and the court opened. Present, Joseph Reading, Jared Saxton, Joseph Beavers, Esq^{rs}. judges. Sarah Hall presented a petition to the court praying that Conrad Kotts may be appointed guardian

* "Log College," by A. Alexander, D.D., p. 189.

† Elmer's Const. and Gov. of New Jersey, pp. 12, 13.

to her son, Thomas Hall; and the said Conrad Kotts appearing in court with Archibald Yard, his security, and offering to accept said trust, ordered by the court that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that the surrogate take bonds," etc.

The settlement of the estate of Francis Tomlinson, deceased, was ordered by the court, and on citation for settlement of the estate of Maurice Robeson, deceased (John Rockhill "surviving executor"), "Mr. Smith appearing for executor," it was "ordered that John Rockhill attend before the surrogate of the county at Pitts Town on Wednesday the 23d of Nov^{r} next at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of settlement." Similar orders were made in the cases of "Andrew Keephart, administrator of Jacobus Johnson, dec'd, against Cornelius Johnson, surviving exec^{r} of Cornelius Johnson, dec'd," and "John Case & Others, Legatees, &^{c}, agst Peter & Mathias Case, ex^{rs} of Anthony Case, deceased." Court then "adjourned according to law."

The first grand jury (which was May term of court, 1838), after a portion of Mercer County was taken from Hunterdon County, was summoned by John Runk, sheriff, and was composed of the following: John Rockafellow, Henry S. Hunt, George Opdycke, Isaac R. Srope, Henry Disborough, Richard Bennett, Adam M. Bellis, Morgan Scudder, James B. Green, Joseph Huffman, John Ramsey, Amos Hart, Benjamin S. Hill, John Vanderbeek, James Cooley, Larason Stryker, William H. Johnson, Richard S. Demott, Joseph Boss, Nelson Thatcher, Tunis Smith.

The first colored person to serve as a juror in Hunterdon County figured in a case before Esq. Angel, June 18, 1873.*

Three persons only have been convicted of murder in this county. The first, James Van Atta, of Alexandria, a white man of about thirty years of age, shot a neighbor with whom he was at enmity, and buried him in the forest; he was hung in July, 1794. The second was a slave named Brom, who killed a fellow-slave in his master's kitchen with a trammel; he expiated his crime on the gallows Nov. 11, 1803. These executions took place in the upper part of Flemington, near the Reading mansion. The last case of capital punishment was the hanging of James Guise,† the colored boy, for the willful murder of his aged mistress, in Hopewell, with an ox-yoke. He was hung Nov. 28, 1828, the gallows being erected in a field west of the village of Flemington, near the road to Centre Bridge. His trial was one of unusual interest, and memorable in the annals of this county. James Guise, commonly known as "Little Jim," was a colored boy about fourteen years of age, idle and vicious. He murdered Mrs. Beaks, an old lady with whom he lived in Hopewell. Refused a gun for which he had asked her, he struck her with a piece of a neck-yoke, the prongs of which inflicted mortal wounds. The trial, which commenced the first Tuesday in May, 1828, was largely attended. Sixteen witnesses appeared for the State, and three for the defense. Upon the bench during that term sat the Hons. George R. Drake, associate justice of the Supreme Court, George Rea, David Stout, Luther Opdyke, and John Thompson. William Halstead, Esq., was counsel for the State, and Messrs. Saxton, Clark, Scott, and Prall were assigned by the court to defend the prisoner. The jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted, and so we say all." Joseph W. Scott, Esq., moved that judgment be respited, to get the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court, which was granted till the "fourth Tuesday of October next." October 9th James Guise was brought into court, the same judges being on the bench,

"And at the said court at Flemington aforesaid the said James Guise being set at the bar and being asked if he had anything to say why the court should not pronounce sentence of death against him, he answered, No; whereupon, on motion for judgment for the State, the court order that the said James Guise be taken from hence to the place from whence he came, and that on Friday, the 28th day of November next, between the hours of ten in the morning and two in the afternoon, he be taken to the place of execution and be hanged by the neck until he be dead."‡

From that date to the present time no death-sentence has been pronounced in Hunterdon County.

This trial, conviction, and sentence formed a source of great excitement among the people of Hunterdon, and, while a few plead for his deliverance on the score of his youth, the great masses felt that *justice* ought to take her course,—that the young wretch should suffer the penalty of the law. The Supreme Court, to whom the question was submitted, saw fit not to reverse the verdict.

In prison "Little Jim" manifested the same malignity of disposition that had characterized his former life, and which is often found in the full-blooded, ignorant, and superstitious Guinea negro. It is said he would glare upon those who passed the grating of his cell "with looks that made stout hearts quail. He had listened with curious interest to the proceedings of his trial, and caught up many parts of the forms of law used in the court-room. In his cell mice would scamper across the floor, and he with cat-like dexterity would catch them. At one time he succeeded in capturing thirteen and tying them fast with a string. Twelve he constituted into a jury; the thirteenth, a reckless little dark-colored mouse, was forced to play the culprit. The trial being over, Jim would say to the poor little mouse, 'Now, you wicked little nigger, you know you killed that old woman! How say you, gentlemen of the jury, guilty or not guilty?' 'Guilty!' and the offender's body would soon dangle from a string."

Thousands came to Flemington to witness this, the last execution within the limits of Hunterdon County. An immense crowd had gathered, in wagons, standing

* "Our Home," 1873.

† Barber and Howe's "Hist. Coll. of New Jersey" erroneously gives the name as James Bunn. The records plainly say Guise.

‡ Court Record.

or sitting wherever they could. As the culprit stood upon the fatal drop, the cap drawn over his eyes, by a cunning movement unknown to the sheriff he slipped up the cap, and when the pin was removed he caught his toes on the edge of the platform, his eyes wide open, staring at the crowd. The people turned away horrified, while the sheriff was compelled to return to the scaffold and push the culprit's feet from the plank. This was the end of "Little Jim!"

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The first court-house of Hunterdon County, after Flemington became the county-seat, was erected in the summer of 1791. It was on the site of the present buildings, and was constructed of stone brought "from Large's land in Kingwood." The history of this edifice, as it appears in the records, is as follows:

At the first meeting, held at Flemington, of the board of justices and freeholders of Hunterdon County, Jan. 3, 1791, "the question being put what sum should be raised for building court *hous*, gaol, etc., it was carried for the sum of twenty-five hundred pounds." Col. John Taylor, Col. William Chamberlain, and John Snyder were appointed a committee to make a draft of a plan for the same. The board met at the house of George Alexander, January 27th. The record states that

"Mr. George Alexander appeared before the Board and offered half an acre of land free gratis for the use of building the Court-house, Gaol, and Gaol-yard, on the southeast corner of his Dwelling-House Lott, exclusive of the Roads, which was accepted, and said buildings is to be erected thereon accordingly. The several plans were then brought forward by the committee appointed for that purpose, when a plan of sixty feet by thirty-five feet, two stories high, the first story nine feet high, the second story fourteen feet high, and to be finished complete agreeable to Plan, was adopted."

William Chamberlain, Thomas Stout, and Joseph Atkinson were appointed managers.

"A motion was made and seconded to take a vote whether the managers should employ workmen by the Day or by the Grate; it was carried for the latter. The managers are to draw money from time to time as occasion may require for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said building, and to render account of the expenditure of the same to the Justices and chosen Freeholders when thereunto required by said Board."

In this connection the deed for the court-house lot is given, as being of historic value. It is recorded in Volume A of deeds of Hunterdon County, p. 584:

"George Alexander
to
The Board of Justices and Freeholders of the County of Hunterdon.

"This indenture, made the fifteenth day of March, in the fifteenth year of the Independence of America, Annoque Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, Between George Alexander of Flemington, in the township of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon and State of New Jersey, innkeeper, of the one part, and the board of justices and chosen freeholders of the county of Hunterdon of the other part. Whereas the court-house and gaol belonging to the county of Hunterdon is now in one corner of the county and much out of repair, by reason whereof a great number of the inhabitants of sd county petetioned the Legislature of the State of New Jersey to make a law for the inhabitants of sd county by a majority of votes of said county to fix a place where the court-house and gaol of and for sd county should be built. Whereupon the Legislature of the said State of New Jersey, on the twenty-sixth day of May, Anno Dominy, 1790, passed a law allowing the inhabitants of the county of Hunterdon (entitled to vote at the general elections), at an election to be noticed by the sheriff of the county of Hunterdon to the said inhabitants that they should assemble at the house of John Meldrum, in the township of Amwell, at the place called Ringo Tavern, and by a majority of votes to fix the place where the court-house and gaol shall be built for the said county, and that the election should be opened and concluded in the mode in which elections for representatives for said county are, as is particularly set forth in the law. Whereupon William Lowry, Esqr., high sheriff of the county of Hunterdon, did give the notice required by law as aforesaid that on the second Tuesday in October then next ensuing . . . the election would be opened on the day and place aforesaid for the purposes aforesaid, at which time and place the inhabitants of said county met and proceeded as directed by the law, and, on the votes being cast up, it appeared that a majority was for the court-house and gaol to be built at Flemington (which is in the township of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon), as by the certificate of the said sheriff and inspectors of the said election which is in the following words,—viz.: We do hereby certify to all whom it may concern that at an election begun on the twelfth instant and ended this day agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey passed at Perth Amboy the twenty-sixth day of May last for the purpose of fixing on a place for building a court-house and gaol for the county of Hunterdon, the town of Flemington, extending half a mile on each of the public roads from the house of George Alexander, innkeeper in said town, was fixed by a majority of votes for the above mentioned purpose. Witness our hands and seals the twenty-first day of October Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety. William Lowry, High Sheriff [L.S.]; Nathaniel Temple, Insp. [L.S.]; Andrew Reeder, Insp. [L.S.]; Thomas Bowlsby, Insp. [L.S.]; Reuben McPherson, Insp. [L.S.]; Henry Rockafellow, Insp. [L.S.]; John Dawes, Insp. [L.S.]; Joseph Scudder, Insp. [L.S.]; Arthur Henrie, Insp. [L.S.]; Ezekiel Blue, Insp. [L.S.]; Charles Reading, Insp. [L.S.]. After which—to wit, the 27th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one—the chosen freeholders of each and every township in the county of Hunterdon, together with the justices of the said county, having been previously notified to meet for the purposes of choosing managers to build the said court-house and gaol in the way and manner as prescribed by the said law, and a sufficient number being met and making a board on the day aforesaid, did choose, nominate, and appoint managers, . . . who, pursuant to a law of the State of New Jersey, made this 3d day of March, Anno Domini 1786, agree with George Alexander, of Flemington, in the township of Amwell and county of Hunterdon aforesaid, innkeeper, for one-half acre of land, to be bounded on and exclusive of roads, being a part of the lott of land whereon the said George Alexander lives, and on the southeast end thereof and on the road leading to Trenton, and also butting on the road as now used, leading round the said lott to Howell's Ferry on Delaware River, and the other two sides butting and bounded on other parts of the said George Alexander's lott as aforesaid, which by the survey thereof runs thus,—viz.: Beginning at a stone for a corner in a line of four-rod road leading to Trenton; thence south two degrees east two chains to a stone corner on said road, and also a corner in the turn of a four-rod road leading to Howell's Ferry on Delaware River; thence on the line of that road south sixty-six and one-quarter degrees west two chains and a half to a stone for a corner; thence north two degrees west two chains to a stone for a corner; thence north sixty-six and one-quarter degrees east, two chains and a half to the place of beginning; containing half an acre of land. Now this indenture witnesseth that the said George Alexander, etc., etc. . . . for divers good causes and valuable consideration him thereunto moving, and also for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings in gold and silver money to him in hand paid by the said board of justices and freeholders of the county of Hunterdon, etc., etc. . . .

"In witness whereof the said parties have interchangably set their hands and seals hereunto. Dated the day and year above written.

"George Alexander [L.S.].

"Sealed and delivered in presence of
"Joseph Johnson,
"Jasper Smith.
"Acknowledged before Joseph Reading.
"Recorded Nov. 22, 1793."

On the 27th of August, 1792, at a meeting of the justices and freeholders held at the house of John Meldrum, a letter was laid before the board by Samuel R. Stuart, attorney for Susanna Smith, who

claimed a right of dower "in the lot of land whereon the court-house and gaol-yard is erected in Flemington." A committee (John Gregg, Joseph Hankerson, and Thomas Reading) was appointed to settle with her "and take her quit-claim for said land and report at the next meeting." On the 5th of August, 1793, the committee reported her claim settled for four pounds five shillings four pence, and produced the necessary legal papers. At this meeting, also, the managers for building the court-house and jail appeared before the board and offered their account for settlement. Andrew Keeler, Joseph Lambert, and Capt. John Phillips, the committee to examine accounts, presented the court-house bill, August 30th, as correct. The amount originally allowed to the construction of the public buildings was £2500. The itemized bill of expense was £2427. 6. 5.

On the 8th of May, 1793, the board met at the court-house, and the May term of court the same year was also held there.

This structure (which embraced the jail) was burned on Wednesday night, Feb. 13, 1828. Owing to the want of an effective fire-engine, all attempts to save the building were futile, and on the following morning all that remained of the venerable structure were the naked walls and the smoking embers of its ponderous timbers. The fire was supposed to have been the work of design.* The prisoners confined in the jail were transferred to the jail of Somerset County. Fortunately, the county records were saved, the clerk, perceiving the imminent danger of their destruction, having removed them to a place of safety.

HUNTERDON COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

After the destruction of the court-house the courts were held in the meeting-house of the Methodist Episcopal congregation of Flemington, whose trustees, with commendable promptness and liberality, tendered its use for the purpose. An act of the Legislature (passed Feb. 15, 1828) made it "lawful to hold the Circuit Courts, Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Courts of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Orphans' Courts, to be held in and for said county of Hunterdon, in the Methodist Episcopal church in Flemington until the inhabitants of said county shall erect a court-house for said county." (Proceedings General Assembly, 1828.) The corner-stone of the present court-house was laid on Wednesday, May 7, 1828, in the presence of a large concourse of people, with appropriate ceremonies, by His Honor, Justice Drake, of the Supreme Court, in which the Rev. J. F. Clark and Mr. McClay, of New York, participated, and after which Peter I. Clark delivered an appropriate address.†

It is a large stone structure, rough-cast, with Grecian front and Ionic columns, and is two stories in height, the court-room being in the upper and the jail and sheriff's residence in the lower or basement story. Adjoining the court-house, and north of it, is located a neat two-story brick building which contains the clerk's and surrogate's offices of the county, with all the books, records, etc., of their respective departments.

* *Hunterdon Gazette*, Feb. 20, 1828.

CHAPTER V.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Hunterdon County noted for the Ability of her Judges and the Brilliancy of her Bar—Early Colonial Judges—Judges and Justices—Samuel Johnston, Samuel Tucker, Daniel Coxe, Isaac Smith, Moore Furman, Jasper Smith, John Mehelm, John Dagworthy, Andrew Smith, Stacy G. Potts, John Carr, John S. Stires, Joseph Reading, etc.—Eminent Jurists—Early Lawyers—Later Lawyers—Biographical Notices of George C. Maxwell, William Maxwell, Joseph Bonnell, Thomas Potts Johnson, Samuel R. Stewart, Nathaniel Saxton, William H. Sloan, Alexander Wurts, Garret D. Wall, Richard Howell, Samuel Lilly, James N. Reading, Samuel Leake, George A. Allen, Richard S. Kuhl, etc.

HUNTERDON COUNTY has been, even from colonial times, noted no less for the number and ability of its bench than for the brilliancy of its bar, the members of both embracing an array of names which has given added lustre to the jurisprudence of the State.

Among the names of the early colonial judges of this county we find those of Thomas Leonard, James Trent, Joseph Stout, Daniel Coxe, John Reading, Benjamin Smith, John Dagworthy, Martin Ryerson, Andrew Smith, Theophilus Phillips, Thomas Cadwallader, and Andrew Reed, officiating on the bench from about 1724 to 1750 and later.‡ During the period extending from 1750 to the Revolution the court records present the names of John Garrison, Jasper Smith, Cornelius Ringo, Philip Ringo, Samuel Stout, Theophilus Severns, William Clayton, Benjamin Byles, Isaac Smith, John Grandin, Micajah Howe, and Lewis Chamberlain.

† In the corner-stone were inclosed a Bible, the laws of New Jersey, a brass plate upon which was engraved the year of erection, the names of the architect, building committee, etc.

‡ See preceding chapter, on "Courts and County Buildings," for many interesting facts connected with this early period.

During the Revolutionary period the bench presents to our notice, among others, the honored names of Samuel Johnston, Joseph Reading, Moore Furman, John Mehelm, Robert Hooper, Nathaniel Hunt, James Ewing, Joseph Beavers, and Jared Sexton.

Many of the above-mentioned judges were "judge and justice," but in that vast army of justices who held court in this county from 1721 to 1800,* other than those before named, are to be found the names of Timothy Baker, Jacob Bellerjeau, Charles Wolverton, Ralph Heart, John Porterfield, John Burroughs, Jeremiah Bass, Hezekiah Bonham, John Knowles, Adrian and Harmon Lane, Richard Scudder, Robert Eaton, John Haywood, John Budd, Joshua Anderson, Francis Bowes, William Cornell, Abr. Ketchell, Benjamin Rounsaval, Abraham Van Horn, Edward Rockhill, Ralph and John Smith, Nicholas and Elias Wyckoff, Henry Woolsey, Daniel, Nathaniel, and Edward Hunt, Andrew Muirhead, Henry Traphagen, Richard and Luther Opdyke, Benjamin Van Cleve, Nathan Stout, David Frazier, William Lowrey, John Lambert, Hugh Runyan, Thomas Reading, Henry Rockafeller, Nicholas Stillwell, Jacob Cline, John Coryell, John T. Blackwell, etc. And during the first quarter of the present century we come across the new names of "justices" of Ananias Mulford, Benjamin Dean, Robert McNeely, Philip and David Johnston, George Rea, Peter Risler, Jacob Case, David Brearley, Peter and Zachariah Flomerfelt, Paul H. M. Prevost, Matthias Crater, Richard Gano, Baltus Stiger, Morris Fritts, James Larason, Thomas Capner, Asa C. Dunham, David and William Stout, James Honeyman, John Thompson, etc. Those who desire the dates for the above, or wish to trace the line of judges and justices to the present time, are referred to the "Civil List," in a subsequent chapter.

It will be impossible, within the limits of this work, to give personal mention of but a few of the several hundred judges and justices who have figured in the courts of Hunterdon County.

Prominent, however, among the early colonial judges was SAMUEL JOHNSTON, who settled in the county about 1740 and owned a large tract of land in its northern part. His house is said to have been the most stately mansion in all this portion of the State, and in its broad halls he, as chief magistrate of this section of West Jersey, held court on Monday of each week. His house became the resort of culture and talent. He was the father of Col. Philip Johnston, who left his class in Princeton College to serve in the French war in Canada, and who, during the Revolution, was killed while leading his (the First New Jersey) regiment at the battle of Long Island. His daughter Mary, reputed to have been one of the best-read women in the province, became the wife of Charles Stewart, of Hunterdon County.

DANIEL COXE, son of Dr. Daniel Coxe, the proprietor, was born in 1664, probably at Burlington. He became a lawyer, and in 1710 was appointed by Governor Hunter a member of the Provincial Council, and in 1734 was made an associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. He died April 25, 1739. He was a public-spirited citizen, and a judge of no ordinary ability. He did very much in laying the foundation of law and morality for the State of New Jersey. He proposed a scheme of confederation of all the American colonies, and the same scheme was adopted, with but slight modification, in 1776. The design of his proposed scheme of union was to limit the influence of the Spaniards and French in the South. The work containing these propositions was published in London in 1722.

SAMUEL TUCKER was, Sept. 4, 1776, elected an associate justice of the Supreme Court, and in November following held a term of the court,—the first under the State constitution, the last at which the colonial justices (Frederick Smyth, chief justice, and David Ogden) were present having been held in May. He was not a lawyer, but was prominent in civil matters, and held many important public stations. He was a man of much influence at Trenton and throughout Hunterdon County during his time. He was sheriff of Hunterdon, a member of Assembly in 1769, and held the position until the Revolution put an end to the provincial government. He was an active member and president of the different Provincial Congresses, and signed the constitution of 1776 in that capacity. He was also treasurer of the State, and as such had a large amount of the paper currency, etc., in his custody, which, in an affidavit laid by him before the Legislature in February, 1777, he alleged were taken out of his possession in December previous by a party of British horsemen who made him prisoner. Governor Livingston disputing the accuracy of his statement, he appeared before the Legislature and resigned his commission. His weakness in taking advantage of the offer of British protection during the panic which prevailed at Trenton previous to its capture by the Hessians was attributable, perhaps, to the fact that his wife was an English lady. It is certain he thus forfeited his character as a patriot, and died in 1789 still under the cloud.†

ISAAC SMITH, who resided at Trenton, held the office of associate justice of the Supreme Court for twenty-eight years, until 1805, being succeeded by William Rossell. He was a physician, but appears to have made of himself a pretty good lawyer. He was an ardent Whig, and a colonel of militia during the Revolution. From the time of his retirement from the bench, in 1805, until his death, he was president of the Trenton Banking Company. He died Aug. 20, 1807, aged sixty-eight years.‡

MOORE FURMAN, grandfather of the late Capt.

* For more full list see chapter on "Civil List of Hunterdon County."

† Judge Elmer's Reminiscences, pp. 265, 266.

‡ Ibid., p. 271.

William E. Hunt, of Trenton, was a commissary of the American army in 1776. He was the first mayor of Trenton, in 1777 was judge, and in 1781 first held court as a justice. His office was in a one-story brick building which formerly stood where the Chancery Building in Trenton now stands.

JASPER SMITH was one of the early colonial judges of this county, officiating in 1754, *et seq.* He was the descendant of one of the early settlers of Hopewell, possibly was related to Benjamin or Andrew Smith, as both were prominent on the bench of the county about 1739.* It is very probable he was the son of Jasper Smith, whose name appears in a deed of date March 18, 1698–99,† and was a member of the council of Trenton in 1748.‡ Judge Jasper Smith graduated at Princeton College in 1758. In 1776 he was one of the Committee of Safety from Amwell township. He seems to have taken an active part in the Revolutionary struggle. He may have resided near Lawrenceville, N. J., about the opening of this century, as his name appears as a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, Lawrenceville, on the first preserved record of that church, in 1807. He died in 1814. His son, Jasper, united with the same church in 1808, and left the parsonage property to that body. The will is on record in the Hunterdon County clerk's office. He was a practicing lawyer in Flemington, and built the house now owned by John Jones, Esq. He was prominently connected with the courts and legal business of this vicinity during the early part of this century. His relatives still reside in the bounds of Lawrence township, Mercer Co., to which place he subsequently removed from Flemington, dying there.

JOHN MEHELM, who was judge of Hunterdon County in 1779, emigrated to this country from Ireland and took an active part in the Revolution. He was located on the North Branch, at a place since known as Hall's Mills. He was also surrogate for Hunterdon and Somerset Counties during Governor Livingston's administration, and was removed by Governor Bloomfield in 1801. In all the old documents his name is coupled with that of John Hart, another member of the bench of Hunterdon County (1774), an honored Revolutionary patriot, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He went by the name of "Honest John Hart."

JOHN DAGWORTHY, who was one of the bench of 1739, was in 1728–29 the high sheriff of the county who complained of the jail being so out of repair that escapes took place daily.§

ANDREW SMITH was no doubt the eldest son of Andrew, the first of the name in Hopewell, Hunterdon Co. (whose purchase in 1688, which he named "Hopewell," was adopted as the name of the town); he graced the bench in 1739, and for a number of years. He had brothers, Jonathan and Timothy; married Mrs. Mershon, and had Charles and Zebulon, unmarried, and Andrew, who married Sarah, daughter of Josiah Hart, Sr., and had Benjamin (deceased), George W., and Nathaniel.‖

STACY G. POTTS, for seven years one of the justices of the Supreme Court, became in 1808 a resident of Trenton, then in this county. He was of English Quaker descent, and educated in the Friends' school. He commenced the study of law with Mr. Stockton, but finished with Garret D. Wall. In 1828–29 he was a member of the Legislature; from 1831–41 clerk of the Court of Chancery; in 1844 the honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Princeton College; in 1852 he became one of the justices of the Supreme Court. He was at different times connected with various boards and institutions of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member, and was in 1836 ordained a ruling elder. He died in 1865. Perhaps the most important case before Judge Potts was that of Cornelius *vs.* Giberson (1 Dutch. 1), involving the location of the line between East and West Jersey. His ruling on that question remains undisturbed, although the judgment was reversed on the question of fact as to adverse possession.¶

JOHN CARR, who was a judge of the Common Pleas Court in 1829, a justice of the peace, etc., was born in 1763, and died in 1831 (December 9th). He was highly esteemed for his public services and private worth, as a faithful officer and exemplary Christian. He was for many years a deacon of the Baptist Church of Flemington.

The STOUT family of Amwell and Hopewell was ably represented upon the bench, quite early in the history of the county, by Joseph Stout, in 1726 and again in 1736; Samuel Stout, in 1754; Nathan Stout, 1795 and 1800; David Stout, 1804 to 1828; and William Stout, in 1842. Thomas Stout was a judge and justice in 1787 and 1792.

JOHN S. STIRES was a judge and justice of Hunterdon County from 1823 until his death, in 1851.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, who when living was often denominated New Jersey's "favorite son," and who, besides many other honors, was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court, although a native of Somerset County, passed the first few years after his admission to the bar in Hunterdon County, residing in Flemington.** When appointed an associate justice, in 1815, he was perhaps the youngest man ever graced with that honor in New Jersey,—only twenty-eight. See further sketch in the chapter on "Bench and Bar of Somerset County," in this work.

JOSEPH READING first appears as a judge of the

* Hunterdon County Court Records.

† Rev. George Hale, D.D., History First Presbyterian Church, Hopewell, p. 47.

‡ Raum's History Trenton, p. 72.

§ Minutes of the Court, vol. ii.

‖ Rev. George Hale, First Presbyterian Church of Hopewell, pp. 42, 43.

¶ Elmer's Reminiscences.

** He built, and resided in until about 1817, the house now occupied by Alexander Wurts,—the first north of the surrogate's office.

Common Pleas Court in 1777, and served for twenty-five or more years. For a more extended notice see history of the Reading family, elsewhere.

SAMUEL LILLY, of Lambertville, a judge of the Court of Appeals, was born in Geneva, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1815. His grandfather, Samuel, the emigrant ancestor of the American branch of the family, was an eminent barrister in England, but after coming to America took orders as an Episcopal clergyman, and became rector of St. John's Church, Elizabethtown, N. J. His father, William, was a merchant and an early settler at Lambertville. Samuel, his son, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1837, and, with a doctor's diploma, commenced practice at Lambertville, where he soon acquired a reputation as a skillful physician. But it is not with his medical record we have here to deal; that may be found treated in another portion of this work, under the heading of "Medical Profession." From 1849–51 he was mayor of Lambertville; for eight years director of the board of freeholders of Hunterdon County; in 1852–53 a member of Congress; in 1861 was appointed by President Buchanan consul-general to British India. "During his connection with the consulate, the civil war, and our relations with England growing out of the Mason and Slidell affair, rendered the administration of his office one of great responsibility. Some American merchant-vessels, loaded partly with saltpetre, were detained at Calcutta during that excitement. Dr. Lilly contended vigorously for the rights of the American traders, who were then allowed to depart. Previous to his leaving Calcutta for the United States the American merchants there resident presented him a handsome service of plate, and on his arrival at Lambertville he was welcomed by an ovation at the hands of his fellow-townsmen."* In 1868–72 he was judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Hunterdon. He was one of the commissioners to locate and build the new State Lunatic Asylum. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Parker one of the judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. He died in 1879,—April 3d. He left but one child,—John,—who is now practicing law in Lambertville.

Judge Lilly "was a man of good and temperate habits, of refined and literary tastes," eminent as a judge, and honored as a man.

DAVID VAN FLEET, of Flemington, was born in Readington, Hunterdon Co., Aug. 13, 1819, a son of William Van Fleet, of that place, and of Dutch descent. He received a good common-school education, followed school-teaching for a time, and clerked in a store at Centreville, N. J. In 1848 he was elected to the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1849. For a few years following he was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Centreville. In 1856 he was one of the Democratic Presidential electors; in 1859 surrogate of Hunterdon County; in 1869 was appointed by President Grant one of the inspectors of customs at New York; and in 1872 a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hunterdon County. He is a Master in Chancery, and also trustee for several estates, as well as a director of the Hunterdon County National Bank. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married, 1845, Susan A. Cole, daughter of David O. Cole, of Readington.

* Biographical Encyclopædia of New Jersey, p. 75.

EMINENT JURISTS.

New Jersey has always been noted for the intellectual ability of its jurists. The high character of those of the past generation is well sustained by the present. As an evidence of this is the fact that during the present year (1880) the honorary degree of LL.D. has been conferred by Princeton and Lafayette Colleges upon four distinguished members of the bench and bar of this State, one-half of which honors came to Hunterdon, the Hon. Bennet Van Syckel, of the Supreme Court, and Vice-Chancellor A. V. Van Fleet, being the honored recipients of this county.

BENNET VAN SYCKEL, associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, was born in Hunterdon County (Bethlehem township), April 17, 1830. Immediately after his graduation from Princeton, in 1846, he entered the law-office of Hon. Alexander Wurts, Flemington, with whom he remained until admitted to the bar, in 1851. He at once commenced his legal practice in Flemington, and soon won a high reputation at the bar. He possesses forensic abilities of the first order. In 1869 he was appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State, and reappointed in 1876. Incumbent of the position, he exemplified "in the discharge of his judicial duties, as formerly in his practice, that profound learning and spotless integrity which have made the judiciary of New Jersey known and honored throughout the land." In 1853 he married Elizabeth, a daughter of W. H. Sloan, of Flemington, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.†

ABRAM V. VAN FLEET, vice-chancellor of the State of New Jersey, was born in Hillsborough, Somerset Co., N. J., Jan. 6, 1831. He was admitted to practice as an attorney at the November term of 1852, and as a counselor in 1858. He opened his first law-office in Flemington, where he soon acquired a large and lucrative business. He has devoted himself actively to his chosen profession. He received the appointment in 1875 of vice-chancellor of the State of New Jersey from Chancellor Runyan, and was duly commissioned by Governor Bedle. His term of office will expire in May, 1882. He is a brilliant lawyer, and in the administration of the vice-chancellorship "he has confirmed his previous reputation of being one of the finest Chancery lawyers in

† One of his sisters married (1843) John T. Leigh, a banker, of Clinton, N. J.; she died in 1860.

the State." The opinions, as delivered by him, will be found in the New Jersey Chancery Reports, commencing with 11th C. E. Green.

EARLY LAWYERS.

The name of Jeremiah Bass appears in the Hunterdon County court records as an attorney, June 6, 1721, and the last time it is seen in that connection is March 10, 1725. He was appointed attorney-general March 28, 1719. Others were admitted to practice from the dates given below:

Daniel Grandin, June 6, 1721, practiced until about 1739; William Biles, Dec. 5, 1721; Edward Rodolphus Price,* March 5, 1722; David McBride, Jan. 29, 1823 (his name last appears March 14, 1726); P. Evans and James Alexander, Aug. 7, 1724 (the latter appointed attorney-general June 6, 1723); Finnick Lyell, March 10, 1825; J. Kinsey, July 26, 1725 (last appears August term, 1728); James Gould, Oct. 18, 1725; Robert Lawrence, March 14, 1726; Philip Kearney, Oct. 16, 1726; Lawrence Smith, July 25, 1726 (appointed attorney-general in 1728); C. Mott, July, 1727; Benjamin Price and Thomas Shird, Oct. 15, 1727; Henry Vernon, James Trent, and —— Parker, August, 1728; Francis Costigan, E. Pierce, and William Smith, May term, 1729; Jeremiah Forster, August term, 1730; —— Brown and J. Hooper, May, 1731; Francis Bowes, August, 1731; Samuel Burtill and —— Jamieson, August, 1731; M. Evers and David Ogden, 1732; Joseph Warrell, May, 1733 (appointed attorney-general Aug. 28, 1733); John Vaughan "produced a lycence to the court wherein His Excellency Wm. Cosby, Esq., appointed him to practice as an attorney-at-law in all the courts of record within the province of New Jersey: Ordered by the Court to be read and published," Aug. 6, 1735; R. Nicholls, Aug. 7, 1735; [John] Dagworthy, October term, 1735; John Coxe, May term, 1736; Jacob Anderson, October term, 1736; John Clark, Lyne, White, Burnham, Hartshorn, and B. Lagrange, 1745; Abraham Cotman, 1747; Robert Ashfield, 1748; Wm. Pidgeon, —— Scattergood, C. Skinner, 1750 (latter appointed attorney-general July 10, 1754); R. Williams, 1753; Joseph Read; Richard Stockton, May term, 1755; John Smyth, Aaron Dowd, 1757; W. Thompson, 1758; Elias Boudinot, 1761; G. Ross, Jasper Smith, J. Anderson, Bard, Deare, 1763; J. Debow, J. Aller, John Leferty, B. Leferty, David Brearley, J. D. Sergeant, B. Reed, 1767; William De Hart, 1768; Abram Ogden, William Paterson,† 1769; J. Taylor, Chambers, Hassert, Dongan, Pettit, Linn, and Ebenezer Cowell, 1771; J. B. Scott, 1775; Bloomfield, 1779; William Wilcox and William C. Houston,‡ 1780.

The appendix to the "Rules of the Supreme Court," 1868, gives the date of admission of W. C. Houston as "April term, 1781," and records "Richard Stockton, April term, 1784,"—evidently the "junior" of the Richard Stockton admitted in 1755, as above given, who was an associate justice in 1774, and was appointed chief justice in 1776, but declined the honor.

From this point onward special mention will be made of the more prominent of the members of the Hunterdon County bar.

LATER LAWYERS.

GEORGE C. MAXWELL, son of John Maxwell, at the close of the last and beginning of the present century was practicing law in the Hunterdon courts and resident in Flemington. He was admitted as an attorney in 1797, as a counselor in 1800, and as a sergeant-at-law in 1816. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Flemington, of which he was a deacon in 1806 and 1809. He was considered in his day as one of the ablest lawyers of the county. He died in Flemington.

WILLIAM MAXWELL practiced law in Flemington from 1808, the date of his admission to the bar, until his death. He became a counselor in 1817. He was not only a prominent lawyer, but an influential citizen and an active member of the Presbyterian Church of Flemington, holding the office of deacon in that body from 1817–19. He died about 1828, and was buried in the Presbyterian church-yard. Upon his tombstone (which contains no record of his birth or death) is the following mortuary legend:

"In memory of WILLIAM MAXWELL, Esq., Councillor-at-Law.
Acqualege, necessitas, Sortitur insignes et imos."

He married a daughter of Henry Dusenberry, of New Hampton.

JOSEPH BONNELL was born in 1793, and died in 1823. He was a son of Alexander and Catharine Bonnell, whose ashes, as well as his own, repose in the Presbyterian burial-ground, the three graves being side by side. His father died in 1819, while his mother lived to the advanced age of eighty-four, dying in 1854. Joseph was admitted to the bar in 1817, became a counselor in 1820, and practiced law in Flemington until his decease. His sister Mary became the wife of Alexander Wurts, Esq.

LUCIUS HORATIO STOCKTON—known to his associates as Horace Stockton—was a younger brother of Richard, and in early life was thought to be quite equal if not superior to him in talent. He graduated at Princeton in 1787, was licensed in 1791, and died in 1835. He resided in Trenton. He early manifested eccentricity, which so increased in later years as in a great measure to destroy his usefulness. He was a warm politician, under the elder Adams held the office of United States attorney for this district, and later was nominated as Secretary of War, but was not confirmed.

* Admitted to "practice in all the courts in this province" June 4, 1723.

† Appointed attorney-general Sept. 4, 1776; afterward became Governor.

‡ Appointed clerk of the Supreme Court Sept. 28, 1781.

THOMAS POTTS JOHNSON was the second son of William Johnson, an early settler of Hunterdon County, who came from Ireland, and all of whose descendants have been noted for their learning. His mother was Ruth, a sister of Stacy Potts, of Trenton. In his youth he was apprenticed to the carpenter trade, but was forced to relinquish it on account of rupturing a blood-vessel. He also taught school in this county in his early manhood. He married a daughter of Robert Stockton, Esq., and studied law with the Hon. Richard Stockton. In 1794 he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Johnson was a bold, outspoken, and fearless advocate, and one of the most learned and eloquent men that ever adorned the New Jersey bar. He was alike distinguished for his wonderful memory, his rare intellectual attainments, and his piety. After a brilliant career at the bar he retired on account of failing health, and spent the last years of his life in the family of his son-in-law, Dr. Richard Corson, of New Hope, Pa., at which place he ended his days on earth. His portrait may be seen in the court-room at Flemington.*

SAMUEL R. STEWART was a son of Gen. Charles Stewart, who after the Revolution moved to Flemington, where he died June 24, 1800. He was a graduate of Princeton College in 1786; was admitted to practice at the bar in 1790; became a counselor in 1794. He died in 1802.

CHARLES STEWART, son of the above, and grandson of Gen. Charles, was born in Flemington, in a house his father occupied, near the present residence of John C. Hopewell. He was a classmate at Princeton of Alexander Wurts, Esq.; graduated in 1815; studied law, afterwards theology; went as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, and in 1828 was appointed chaplain in the United States navy. He died at Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1870, aged seventy-five years. One of his sons, a graduate of West Point, served through the war of the Rebellion, and later was in command of the United States Engineers' Corps at San Francisco.

PETER D. VROOM, subsequently Governor (born 1791, died 1874), had a law-office in Flemington, and practiced his profession there for several years prior to 1820, when he removed to Somerville.

ANDREW MILLER, one of the early lawyers of Flemington, was a native of Somerset County, born in 1799, and admitted to the bar in 1822. After practicing a couple of years at Somerville he removed to the county-seat of Hunterdon, taking the place of Joseph Bonnell, then recently deceased. For some fifteen years Mr. Miller resided and practiced in Flemington, but about the year 1839 he removed to the city of Philadelphia. Residing at several different places during the intervening years, he a few years since returned to his native place, Somerville, where he is now residing, at the age of eighty-one years, retired from practice.

NATHANIEL SAXTON was a native of Hopewell township, then in Hunterdon County. He removed to Flemington, as a young man, about the beginning of the present century. He appears to have been an indefatigable student and worker, for he not only served for years as a deputy in the county clerk's office of Hunterdon, but at the same time studied and practiced surveying, and as a student entered upon the legal profession. Blackstone and Chitty seem, however, to have been most to his taste. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the May term of 1804, and became a counselor in September, 1808. In 1828 he was elevated to the rank of a sergeant-at-law. He was for one term (1834) a member of the State Senate. He ranked as one of the ablest lawyers of his time, and in the Chancery line, as well as in real-estate matters, was without a peer in the State.† Although not brilliant as an advocate, he was noted as a sound, reasoning counselor. He was far more successful in the legal arena than he was in his own private affairs; continually buying and accumulating property, he seldom sold. He was in his later years much embarrassed thereby, and died (in 1847) comparatively poor, aged about eighty years. He was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard, in Flemington. He is recollected by Charles Bartles (who studied law with him) and others as a most eccentric man. He never married, and none of his father's family are known to be living at this time. He resided on Main Street, where Dr. Parrish now lives.

WILLIAM H. SLOAN, a distinguished member of the New Jersey bar, and for many years a resident of the county-seat of Hunterdon, was born in Warren Co., N. J., April 25, 1799. He was the oldest child of the Rev. William B. Sloan (and Mary Perrine, his wife), pastor for many years of the Presbyterian Church, Greenwich, N. J. None of his children are living; a granddaughter, Mrs. Mary, wife of Henry Field, resides in Philadelphia. William H. Sloan's grandmother was Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, a sister of the celebrated Judge Kirkpatrick, of whom a sketch may be found elsewhere in this work. William H. received his early education at the Somerville academy, and later was graduated from Princeton College. He then commenced the study of the law, entering

* The following anecdote concerning Mr. Johnson is preserved: At one of the neighboring courts a dispute arose between Johnson and his opponent respecting a point of law, during which the latter remarked, in a taunting manner, "that he was not to be taught law by a *carpenter!*" "May it please Your Honors," replied Mr. Johnson, "the gentleman has been pleased to allude to my having been a carpenter,—I am proud of it: so was the reputed father of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ,—and I could yet, give me a block of wood, a mallet, and a chisel, hew out something that would very much resemble *that* gentleman's head. True, I could not put in brains, but it would have more *manners*."

† Lucius Q. C. Elmer's "Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar of New Jersey," speaks of "Nathaniel Saxton, the Chancery reporter, generally called Natty," as one of the leaders in the fun at the little social gatherings at the "Rising Sun Tavern," in Trenton, where the American Hotel now stands, where "songs were sung, old stories revived, and flashes of wit sparked, each one deeming it a duty to contribute as well as he could to the general amusement" (p. 183).

the office of the late Peter I. Clark, of Flemington. He was admitted to the bar at the February term, 1821, and became a counselor in 1824. He commenced the practice of his profession in Flemington, and occupied for some time "the office of the late William Maxwell, Esq."

He took an active part in politics, and was a warm advocate and earnest supporter of the Democratic party. He held many local positions of trust, also served as surrogate of the county for five years (1835–40), and represented his district in the General Assembly of the State in 1833–34. "His acquaintance was extensive, and he was respected by all who knew him for his gentlemanly bearing, frankness of manner, and nobleness of character. As a lawyer he was sound, discriminating, and judicious, courteous and respectful to the court, obliging and kind to his brethren of the bar, faithful and true to his clients, honorable towards all."

He married, in August, 1835, Caroline Imlay, daughter of Robert Imlay, a merchant of Philadelphia; she is still (1880) living. The children—six in number, three sons and three daughters—are as follows: Robert I., William H., Charles W., Mary Elizabeth (wife of Bennett Van Syckel, a judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and now residing at Trenton), Annie B. (wife of Charles Brearley, of Trenton), and Margaretta.

None of the brothers or sisters of W. H. Sloan are living. Their names were John B., La Rue, Elizabeth, and Mary. The first named was a physician at Easton, Pa.; Elizabeth married H. Conover, son of the late Dr. Conover, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Sloan died of typhus fever at his residence, in Flemington, Jan. 21, 1850, aged fifty. His remains repose in the Presbyterian cemetery, where a monument is erected to his memory. His memory, however, will not soon fade from the recollections of our people, being enshrined in the hearts of very many. At a meeting of the court and bar at the court-house in Flemington, Feb. 12, 1850, of which Judge Randolph was chairman, after the announcement to the court of his death, on motion of Mr. Hamilton, a committee, consisting of A. Wurts, Judge Thompson, and A. G. Richey, Esqs., was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the loss sustained by the court, the bar, and the community in his death. At an adjourned meeting held February 14th at the same place the committee reported resolutions—which were adopted—bearing public testimony to the worth and virtues of the deceased, and of respect to his memory.

Alexander Wurts, the youngest of eight sons of John Wurts, an extensive iron-manufacturer of Morris Co., N. J., was born in Flanders, N. J., in the year 1799. A member of the class of 1815 of Princeton College, he began the study of law in Philadelphia, Pa. In the winter of 1819–20 he located in Flemington, and was licensed as an attorney in May, 1820. In 1823 he was admitted as a counselor-at-law. In 1824 he was elected a member of the Assembly, which honorable station he again filled in the years 1828–32, and during the last three years was Speaker of the House. He served in the Legislative Council in 1833. In 1838 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, but, with the entire ticket, was defeated. He was in 1844 the member from Hunterdon County of the convention to revise the State constitution, of which body he was chosen vice-president, and, before its close, its president. In the fall of 1844 he was elected the first State senator from Hunterdon County, and served in that body for two years. Soon after (in 1848), he was appointed by the Legislature one of the three commissioners to investigate the charges preferred against the Camden and Amboy Railroad and the Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies. This laborious duty occupied nearly a year, but resulted in fully exonerating the companies and in allaying the excitement then existing in the public mind against them.

Governor Fort, in 1853, nominated Mr. Wurts as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey, which nomination was promptly confirmed by the State Senate; but he respectfully declined the proffered honor. He was induced, however, in 1865, to become the candidate of the Democratic party for the State Senate, upon the assurance that the party to which he was attached could thereby be harmonized. He was elected and served for three years. He has been for over twenty years one of the managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, and since 1859 president of the board. Although now, in a great measure, retired from public and professional life, he is often consulted on important legal questions. His unflinching integrity and thorough legal acquirements give weight to his opinions. There is no man now living in the State who has been in public life so long as he, and yet retains the confidence of all parties in so great a degree. He was often importuned to become a candidate for Governor, but never would take any steps himself to secure the nomination. He married, May 26, 1831, Mary, daughter of Alexander and Catharine Bonnell, of Flemington.*

Garret D. Wall, for many years a resident of Hunterdon and a legal practitioner in its courts, was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., in 1783. He was the son of James Wall, an officer of the Continental army, who at the battle of Monmouth captured an English officer. On his father's death, Garret, then nine years old, went to reside with his uncle, Dr. John G. Wall, of Woodbridge. In 1798 he removed to Trenton and became a student in the law-office of Gen. Jonathan Rhea, then clerk of the Supreme Court of the State. On attaining his majority (in 1804) he was licensed as an attorney; in 1807 he was advanced to the grade of counselor, and in 1820 to

* Since the compilation of this chapter Judge Wurts has deceased. He died Feb. 16, 1881.

that of sergeant-at-law. He was clerk of the Supreme Court for five years (1812–17); member for Hunterdon County of the lower branch of the State Legislature,—in 1822 as a Federalist and in 1827 as a Jackson Democrat; in 1829 was elected by the Legislature to the high position of Governor, which, however, he declined; was appointed in 1829 United States district attorney for New Jersey, and for several years ably discharged the duties of that office. In 1834 he was elected to the United States Senate, serving until the close of Van Buren's administration, —1840. He was pronounced in his opposition to the United States Bank, and one of the most effective speeches he ever delivered was adverse to its continuance. After 1828, Burlington was his place of abode; he returned to that place from Washington in 1840, and resumed his professional duties. In 1848 he was made a member of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and held the position until his death, in November, 1850.

He was twice married, his first wife being a daughter of his preceptor, Gen. Jonathan Rhea; his second marriage occurred in 1828.

"He was a counselor of the highest ability and learning, while, as a pleader, he entered into the case as if he were the client, not the attorney; and some of his arguments before the jury or court were of the highest eloquence." "His distinguishing characteristics as an advocate were his quick sensibility, an intuitive insight into character and motives, and that ready tact which enabled him readily to recover from his own mistakes and promptly to take advantage of those of his adversary."

He was greatly interested in the cause of education, and was a trustee of Burlington College. He was eminently hospitable and remarkably proud of his native State, particularly of its Revolutionary record. He inherited quite a martial taste, and was early connected with a volunteer company. During the war of 1812, as captain of the "Phœnix Infantry Company," he was detailed, with other troops, to aid in the protection of the city of New York.

Richard Howell, the lawyer, soldier, and Governor, resided in Trenton from 1788 until his death, at the early age of forty-nine, May 5, 1803. His military career and honors were brilliant, but will be found noticed elsewhere. He was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1779; appointed clerk of the Supreme Court Sept. 4, 1788; was Governor from 1792 until 1801, and then resumed his legal practice at Trenton. He was a member of the bar in the courts of Hunterdon County for over fifteen years. None of his opinions as a chancellor have been published. He was a man of free-and-easy address, very popular, although somewhat affected by his army habits.*

James N. Reading was born at the homestead of his maternal grandfather, Dr. John F. Grandin, at Hamden, where his son, John Grandin, now resides. He was named after his grandmother Grandin's father, Dr. James Newell, whose wife was a Lawrence and sister of the father of Commodore Lawrence. James N. Reading is the son and oldest child of Joseph, who was the youngest child and only son of John (3), he being the oldest son of John (2), who was the oldest son of Governor John Reading. He commenced his academic course at Flemington, under Charles Bartles, Esq., who then had charge of the academy. He was prepared for college at the Princeton Academy, then entered Nassau Hall in 1827, and was graduated in 1829, taking the fifth honor in a class of twenty-six; studied law with Samuel L. Southard in Trenton, and was admitted to the bar in 1832; became a counselor-at-law in 1836. He married (Feb. 10, 1835) Sarah C. A. Southard, a niece of the Governor. From 1832 to 1850 he practiced law in Flemington, fifteen of which years he was prosecuting attorney for Hunterdon County. During his residence in Hunterdon County he took considerable interest and quite an active part in its military affairs. His first appointment was to the office of brigade inspector; resigning that after two years' service, he was appointed colonel of the Third Regiment of the Hunterdon brigade, which, with the office of State's attorney, he held until he moved to the West.

In 1850 he removed to Jefferson Co., Mo., and for two years was president of a lead-mining company. He then returned to New Jersey, settled up his private business, and in the fall of 1853 moved to Morris, Grundy Co., Ill., which has since been his place of residence, with exception of the years 1859–61, when he resided in Chicago and practiced law in copartnership with Mr. (afterward Judge) Wallace. He was elected a member of the State Legislature of Illinois in the fall of 1856, and filled the position until the fall of 1858, when he officiated as clerk of the Circuit Court, filling a vacancy. In June, 1861, his partner having joined the Union army as a major of the cavalry branch of the service, Mr. Reading closed his law-office in Chicago and returned to Morris. During the war he was deputy United States marshal for Grundy County, and also United States commissioner, at the same time continuing his legal business. In 1865 he was elected county judge, which position he held for three successive terms,—twelve years,—and then declined a re-election. He is an indefatigable worker, having, in addition to his legal practice and official duties, been largely engaged in the real-estate business ever since his removal to Illinois. He is an able lawyer and jurist.

Thomas L. Southard studied law in the office of James N. Reading, his brother-in-law; was licensed to practice in November, 1838, and two years later removed to Lambertville, N. J., where he practiced his profession. He made a promising commencement, betokening an active and brilliant career, but died suddenly in March, 1843.

* Judge Elmer's Reminiscences.

Of SAMUEL LEAKE, Judge James N. Reading says, "At an early day there was a lawyer Leake at Flemington, of whom the records there or at Trenton must make mention, and of whom I have heard some quaint things. I judge he must have been a man of considerable legal attainments." By the court records it is seen that Samuel Leake was licensed as an attorney in 1776, a counselor in 1780, as a sergeant in 1792, and was a legal contemporary with Thomas Potts Johnson, John Frelinghuysen, Mahlon Dickerson, Lucius W. Stockton, George C. Maxwell, and others.

Judge Elmer, in his "Reminiscences," relates that upon the occasion when Governor Bloomfield presided for the first time in the Court of Chancery, he made a short address saying he was a Republican and did not desire to be addressed by the title of "Excellency." Mr. Samuel Leake, an old and rather eccentric lawyer, immediately rose and made him a formal address, with much earnestness and solemnity, saying, "May it please Your Excellency, Your Excellency's predecessors were always addressed by the title 'Your Excellency,' and, if Your Excellency please, the proper title of the Governor of the State was, and is, 'Your Excellency.' I humbly pray, therefore, on my own behalf, and in behalf of the bar generally, that we may be permitted, by Your Excellency's leave, to address Your Excellency, when sitting in the high Court of Chancery, by the ancient title of 'Your Excellency.'" It would seem the Federal lawyers did not give the Governor credit for much sincerity in the wish he expressed about the title; however, he never made objection after Leake's speech.

Judge Charles Ewing studied law with Samuel Leake, who is "more remembered for his peculiarities as unusually precise and methodical in all his business, but he had, besides, a high reputation for accurate legal knowledge, and was undoubtedly a man of the most sterling integrity. Any attempt to depreciate him in the hearing of Mr. Ewing was sure to meet a stern rebuke. To the end of his life he always spoke of him in the highest terms of affection and respect; he was too good a judge, and had too many opportunities of knowing well the entire character of Mr. Leake, to leave it doubtful that he was a lawyer of uncommon excellence." Richard Stockton spoke of him as a learned lawyer.*

Mr. Leake was born in Cumberland Co., N. J., Nov. 2, 1747. In his youth he attended the two celebrated schools of Fagg's Manor and Pequea. He taught school for a few years in Delaware, then entered Princeton College, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1774. He began the study of the law,—first with Richard Howell, afterwards Governor, then with Charles Pettit, of Burlington. He was licensed in 1776. In 1785 he removed to Trenton, where he rose rapidly, soon standing at the head of the bar of Hunterdon County. "He paid unusual attention to the students of his office, regularly devoting one hour every day to their examination." He was proverbially systematic and precise. He died March 8, 1820, in his seventy-third year. The Supreme Court being in session at the time, the bar not only resolved to attend the funeral, but recommended to their brethren throughout the State to wear the customary badge of mourning and respect. His epitaph is as follows:

"Sacred to the memory of Samuel Leake, Esq., sergeant-at-law. Died March 8, 1820, aged 72. Educated to the bar, he attained the highest degree of eminence; distinguished for candor, integrity, zeal for his clients, and profound knowledge of jurisprudence, he fulfilled the duties of his station with singular usefulness, 'without fear and without reproach.' Deeply versed in human literature, and devoutly studious of the words of sacred truth, he lived the life of a Christian and died the death of the righteous."

JOHN MANNERS, born in Hunterdon County, April 8, 1786, was both lawyer and physician. After practicing medicine for some years he determined upon entering the legal profession, and accordingly read law with James N. Porter, of Easton, Pa. He was admitted as an attorney and as counselor in February, 1820. Although qualified to practice at the bar of both the State and the United States courts, he does not seem to have been very largely employed in either, and it is probable that he studied law mainly with the view of making it a stepping-stone to political preferment. He was for three years a member of the State Senate for Hunterdon County, and for one year president of that body. Had he lived, he would no doubt have arisen to greater eminence. He died June 24, 1853.†

WILLIAM F. CLEMSON came from Philadelphia to Flemington a young man. He was licensed as an attorney at the September term (1835), as a counselor in 1838, and located at the county-seat for two or three years, then went to Belvidere, N. J., where he remained until after the execution of Parks and Carter, whom he was engaged in defending, when he removed with a portion of Parks' family to Ohio.

JOHN C. ELMENDORF, a native of Somerset County, admitted to the bar in 1837, came as a young man to Flemington to find a field for legal sway, but after a few months' residence removed from the place. He became a counselor-at-law in 1841. He has been a register in bankruptcy since 1867. For fifteen years he was public prosecutor for Middlesex, and for twenty-two years (1854–76) treasurer of Rutgers College. He married Maria L. Frelinghuysen. He is now practicing at New Brunswick, N. J.

JOHN H. WAKEFIELD, licensed as an attorney in September, 1843, and as counselor in 1857, practiced for several years very acceptably at the Hunterdon bar, but removed to Boston, where he had a brother of distinction, and took quite a distinguished stand himself, but only lived a few years after taking up his residence there.

* Judge Elmer's Reminiscences of New Jersey, 133, 327, 403.

† See also sketch of Dr. Manners, with "Medical Profession," in this work.

JOHN N. VOORHEES.

Col. Peter I. Clark, one of the most prominent and highly-esteemed members of the bar of this county, was born in the city of New Brunswick in 1790. He was the second son of the Rev. Joseph Clark, D.D. He graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1809. He afterwards taught a female seminary in his native city. He studied law there, and removed to Flemington about 1815. He held very many positions of trust in the community in which he lived, and his integrity as well as his talents were fully tested in his incumbency of responsible stations. "Able, faithful, and scrupulously honest" is the universal verdict. He took considerable interest in martial affairs, and as early as 1828 was major of the Fourth Regiment, Hunterdon brigade of militia; subsequently he was raised to the grade of a colonel. He was a member of the State Convention of 1828, which instructed its nominees for electors to cast their votes for Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun. He took a prominent part in politics, was a warm friend of the Bible cause, and one of the first members of the County Bible Society. He was its president from 1846 to 1849. He was a devoted Christian, becoming a member of the Presbyterian Church in 1842, and an elder about thirteen years later. "His noble, commanding presence, frank and genial countenance, rich, musical voice, courteous dignity, and suavity of manner" come readily to the remembrance of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He died in 1863.

George A. Allen, of Flemington, was born at Westport, Conn., descended from a family of English origin, who were among the early settlers of Connecticut. After receiving a good preparatory education, George commenced teaching school, being thus employed at Milford, Conn., and later at Flemington, N. J. At the latter place he entered the office of Judge James N. Reading (now of Morris, Ill.), and so thoroughly prosecuted his studies as to be admitted to the bar in May, 1844. In January, 1848, he was licensed as a counselor-at-law. In 1850 he married Mary, daughter of Charles Bonnell, of Flemington. In 1856 he, with others, founded the *Hunterdon Republican*, was long one of its editors and proprietors. In 1861, upon the first call for troops, he enlisted as a private in the Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry Regiment, being subsequently promoted to a captaincy. On the expiration of his term of service he returned to Flemington and resumed his legal practice. "As a Chancery lawyer he enjoyed a reputation second to none in the State. He prepared his cases with the utmost care, . . . and in arguing a case arranged the facts and circumstances in the most forcible and logical manner, never allowing judge or jury to lose sight of the main points. . . . His undoubted probity and his unswerving devotion to the interests of his clients placed him at the head of the profession in this section of the State."* His eldest son, William D. Allen, was admitted to practice at the bar in 1875, and his second son, Charles W., after graduating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York, and taking a course at the Medical University in Vienna, Austria, received the appointment of assistant port physician at Boston, which position he now holds. Alexander B. is engaged in the drug business in Flemington, and Edward B., the youngest, is now at school.

John N. Voorhees was born at Round Valley, Hunterdon Co., March 4, 1835. He is a son of the late Judge Peter E. Voorhees. He was prepared for college at the grammar-school of Rutger's, New Brunswick, and entered that college in 1850, graduating in 1854. He immediately entered the law-office of Hon. Alexander Wurts, at Flemington, and was admitted to the bar in 1857.

After admission, Mr. Voorhees at once commenced the practice of his profession at White House, Hunterdon Co., where he remained till 1871, when he removed to Flemington and became a law-partner of Hon. John T. Bird, in the firm of Bird & Voorhees. The following year Chester Van Syckel was admitted as a partner, and the firm became Bird, Voorhees & Van Syckel, and so continued till the senior partner retired, in 1873. The firm of Voorhees & Van Syckel practiced about one year, when they dissolved, and Mr. Voorhees associated with him his former student, George H. Large, who still remains in this relation.

These firms have controlled a large and profitable practice, and among their clients have been several important railroad corporations. Mr. Voorhees has been connected with a number of criminal cases, noticeable among which are the Patenburg rioters and Brenan murder cases, the successful management of which has given him a high reputation as an advocate.

He was appointed by Governor Randolph prosecutor of the pleas for Hunterdon County, a position he resigned after holding the appointment one year.

He is in politics a Democrat, and has rendered his party good service as a speaker at mass-meetings and other gatherings. He is, however, no politician, nor has he ever sought or held any office of a political character, his large and increasing legal business leaving him little time to devote to other matters.

Mr. Voorhees has been twice married: first, Dec. 8, 1857, to Ellen, daughter of John K. Large, of White House, N. J. She died Aug. 23, 1863. He married for his second wife Hannah M., sister of the above, Sept. 26, 1865. He has a son and a daughter by the first marriage.

Richard S. Kuhl, of Flemington, was born near that place Aug. 24, 1839, and is the son of Leonard P. Kuhl, a prominent citizen and farmer of the county. He graduated at Lawrenceville in 1860, and the following year entered the law-office of B. Van Syckel, now one of the New Jersey Supreme Court judges. He remained under his preceptorship four years, when he was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-

* Biographical Encyclopædia of New Jersey, pp. 64, 65.

law, February, 1864. He at once commenced the practice of his profession in Flemington; was admitted to practice as a counselor in February, 1867. "His progress in his profession was rapid, and he soon took rank as one of the leading lawyers of the county. He is a fine and effective speaker. He was one of the counsel for the defense in the case of the Patenburg rioters,—a case which attracted much attention a few years since. For a long time he was secretary of the Hunterdon County Agricultural Society. He has always been prominent in every movement of his town, social, moral, or financial."*

JOHN T. BIRD is a native of Bethlehem township, this county, born Aug. 16, 1829. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood and a classical academy at Hackettstown, N. J. He studied for the bar with the Hon. A. G. Richey, of Asbury, and was admitted during the November term of 1855. He practiced for three years at Bloomsbury, N. J. In 1862 he was licensed as a counselor, and the following year appointed by Governor Parker prosecutor of the pleas of Hunterdon County, which office he held five years. After seven years' residence at Clinton he removed to Flemington, in 1865. In 1868 he was elected, and in 1872 re-elected, to Congress by the Democratic party. In Congress he took an active part. His speeches were printed, and gave evidence of a thorough understanding of the subjects under consideration. His speech on the civil service, in 1872, was considered by the opposition as the ablest that had been delivered in Congress upon that question. At the close of his second term he resumed the practice of law at Flemington. He is an earnest and working Democrat, a member of the Presbyterian Church, is interested in Sabbath-school work, and was for one term president of the County Bible Society. As a lawyer he is engaged upon most of the leading cases coming before the Hunterdon County courts. He was married in 1854 to Annie, daughter of Thomas Hilton, of Bloomsbury, Hunterdon Co. In the Democratic conventions of 1877 and 1880 he was a prominent candidate for the nomination for Governor. He was engaged as one of the counsel in the case of the Patenburg rioters, and also assisted in the prosecution of Brennan, charged with the murder of his wife, at High Bridge, both being cases of note not only in this county, but exciting much interest throughout the State.

JACOB WEART was born June 8, 1829, in Hopewell township, then in Hunterdon County. The birthplace of Mr. Weart was adjacent to the line between Hunterdon and Somerset, and his father afterwards extended his farm by the purchase of lands in Somerset which were annexed thereto. He resided with his father until the spring of 1848, when he went to Clinton, Hunterdon Co., to study law with Dr. John Manners, who was both a lawyer and a physician. In 1849 he opened an office at New Germantown and commenced practicing in the justice's court, still continuing his legal studies. In the latter part of 1850 he entered the office of the late Ezra Darby, of Elizabeth; he also studied with John J. Chetwood, completing his legal reading with Chief Justice Mercer Beasley, of Trenton, in 1852, when he removed to Jersey City, where he has since resided.

Mr. Weart was licensed as an attorney and solicitor June term, 1852, and as a counselor-at-law June term, 1855. From March, 1867, until April, 1871, he was internal revenue collector for the Fifth District of New Jersey; during his incumbency he collected and paid into the Treasury nearly ten million dollars. He conceived the idea of erecting a monument to the memory of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey, and drew the act appropriating the money by the State,—the first appropriation ever made by the State of New Jersey to commemorate the memory of any of her dead. On the dedication of the monument, at Hopewell, July 4, 1865, Mr. Weart made the opening address, and Governor Joel Parker delivered the oration and eulogy.†

Both as a lawyer and an advocate, as a writer and an orator, Mr. Weart reflects credit not only upon the county of his nativity, Hunterdon, but upon the home of his adoption, Hudson County.

EDMUND PERRY was born at Basking Ridge, Somerset Co., Oct. 4, 1825. He was sixth among the sons of Samuel Perry, three of whom were members of the bar of New Jersey and one a physician. Edmund at an early age taught school for a time at Clarksville, in this county; he afterwards studied law at Asbury with Hon. A. G. Richey, now of Trenton, and further prosecuted his legal studies at New Brunswick. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1848, and began practice at New Hampton, from whence he removed to Flemington. For a time he was editor and publisher of the *Hunterdon Democrat*, a journal established at the last-named place. In 1859 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1861 chosen by that body as its president, which honorable station he filled with dignity and in a manner that gained him much praise. As president of the Senate he officially received President Lincoln when he passed through Trenton, *en route* to Washington, previous to his first inauguration. Mr. Perry was chairman of the judiciary committee for two years. He was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1866, and served five years. He was a prominent member of the Democratic party, and his acquaintance was extensive throughout the State; during many years he was the intimate and esteemed friend of the Stocktons, Chancellor Williamson, and others of the old leaders of the party.

* Biographical Encyclopædia of New Jersey, p. 149.

† Mr. Weart's address at Hopewell at the "Centennial Celebration," July 4, 1876, was published in various newspapers and in "Flowers' Family Magazine," vol. i. p. 251.

E. P. Conkling

Mr. Perry had ever a warm and true heart for his friends, manifesting an untiring devotion to their interest and an earnest zeal for their preferment or honor. He gave much attention to politics, was a zealous partisan, and was considered one of the shrewdest politicians of this section. He died, after a short illness, Nov. 2, 1878,* and left a widow and three children,—two sons (both members of the bar) and a daughter. Samuel E. Perry is now practicing law in Lambertville, and Belmont Perry is prosecutor of the pleas at Woodbury, N. J. For many years Mr. Perry was more or less prominently connected with public affairs, and enjoyed the commanding influence of a leader. July 15, 1848, he married Elizabeth A., daughter of John T. White and Charlotte L. Woodbridge, of Hartford, Conn.

EDWARD PAYSON CONKLING was born in Boonton, Morris Co., N. J., Aug. 10, 1847. His grandfather on his father's side, Thomas Wheeler Conkling, was for many years principal of one of the public schools in the city of New York, and was subsequently a merchant and farmer on Long Island, where he died at an advanced age. His father, Rev. Cornelius S. Conkling, was born in the city of New York, and came to New Jersey as a clergyman, settling at Boonton, Morris Co., where he preached several years; he afterwards settled in West Milford, Passaic Co., and after preaching there a few years removed to Mount Pleasant, Hunterdon Co., for which he was elected county superintendent of public schools in 1872, and held the office seven years, when he removed to Stockton, N. J., where he now resides. He married Clarissa C. Mowbray, and had three children, of whom Edward Payson Conkling is the only survivor.

The subject of this notice received the rudiments of his education at the common schools of Mount Pleasant, and at a private school taught in that village by his father. He was prepared for college at the academy in Carversville, Bucks Co., Pa., and entered the sophomore class at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., where he graduated in 1869. Subsequent to graduation he taught one winter in the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, at Towanda, Pa., and then commenced the study of law with the late George A. Allen, of Flemington. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, and for two years practiced in partnership at Flemington with Hon. John T. Bird. He then opened an office for himself in Flemington, where he has continued in practice ever since.

Mr. Conkling is a Democrat and one of the rising lawyers of his county, having attained a good practice in all the courts of the State. He has taken some active part in politics, but with a view of securing the election of others rather than office for himself. His talents and energies have been chiefly devoted to the interests of his profession.

Mr. Conkling married Miss N. Jennie Kee, daughter of John Kee, of Flemington, in 1872, and has three children, all sons.

AUGUSTUS E. SANDERSON, of Lebanon, was born in Littleton, Mass., Feb. 15, 1832. Educated at the Appleton Seminary, Mount Vernon, N. H., in 1854 he removed to Lebanon, N. J., and commenced the study of law with M. D. Trefren. He was licensed as an attorney in 1858, and made a counselor in 1863. Immediately after his admission to the bar he commenced the practice of law at Lebanon. For several years he was township superintendent of schools; in 1870 he was elected a member of the Assembly, and again in 1871. During both sessions he served on the judiciary committee. He also introduced the first *free* school bill, which, as supplemented by the Runyon bill, is at present the existing school law of the State. He has the respect of his fellow-townsmen as well as of the members of the legal fraternity. He was married, in 1856, to Mary A. Groendyke, of Lebanon.

EDWARD R. BULLOCK, of Flemington, was born in Falls township, Bucks Co., Pa., Oct. 17, 1818; his parents were descended from English Quakers. At the age of sixteen Edward was apprenticed to a marble-cutter in Trenton, N. J., with whom he stayed five years, and afterwards worked at the same business until 1842, when he went to Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., but remained only one year, again resuming his trade. In 1847 he came to Flemington, and set up the marble-cutting business on his own account. At the age of thirty-five (1853) he read law with A. V. Van Fleet, now vice-chancellor; he was admitted to the bar in June, 1857, and licensed as a counselor June, 1866. In 1868 he was appointed prosecutor of pleas for Hunterdon County, and held the office until 1871. In 1870 he was made United States commissioner. "His advancement in the profession, like his preparation for it, has been gradual, but thorough and sure. The qualities, indeed, that shaped his earlier career, so checkered and eventful as to have been almost romantic, could hardly fail to inspire the admiration and trust of his fellow-citizens, and in the long run to assure his solid triumph." He was married in 1844 to Janet Pollock, of Easton, Pa. His eldest son, James I., a captain in the Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, was lost with the steamer "General Lyon," and his only surviving son, John A., is a member of the Hunterdon bar.

PETER VREDENBURGH* was a native of Hunterdon County, being born at Readington in 1805. He was the son of Dr. Peter Vredenburgh, of Somerville; graduated at Rutgers in 1826; studied law; was licensed as an attorney in 1829, and afterwards practiced and resided in Monmouth County. He was a distinguished lawyer, and had high official honors

* His remains were conveyed to Newark, N. J., by a special train generously provided by the Central Railroad Company, and there interred in the old family-plat in the River View Cemetery.

† His son, Maj. Peter Vredenburgh, Jr., was killed at the battle of Winchester, Va.

conferred upon him, one of which was the position of associate justice of the Supreme Court, which he held for fourteen years. He died in 1873.

NATHANIEL W. VOORHEES, although a native of Somerset (born at Mine Brook, June 29, 1829), has spent the latter half of his life in Hunterdon. After his graduation from Rutgers, in 1847, he read law with the Hon. Richard S. Field, of Princeton. Admitted to the bar in 1852, four years later he removed to Clinton, Hunterdon Co., where he served for several years as cashier of a banking company, and later accepted the cashiership of the First National Bank of Clinton, which position he still retains. In 1873, a vacancy occurring on the bench of the Common Pleas Court, he was appointed judge, and filled the position so acceptably that he was tendered the appointment for the succeeding and full term; this, however, he declined, as he has refused other proffered official honors. But Mr. Voorhees was named in 1875 as a candidate for secretary of the State Senate, and by that body was elected. He was re-elected the succeeding year. His wife is Naomi, daughter of Samuel Leigh, of Clinton; they were married in 1854.

JOHN C. RAFFERTY, son of William Rafferty, D.D., president of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., a native of Ireland, was born at Woodbury, N. J., Dec. 29, 1816. He was graduated from Yale College in 1835, and studied law with A. D. Logan, in New York City; attended the Cambridge law-school in 1837–38, and was admitted to practice in New York in 1838. In 1841 he married a daughter of O. W. Ogden, and settled in New Germantown, Hunterdon Co., where he engaged in agriculture and milling. In 1853 he was admitted to practice as an attorney in New Jersey. In 1855 he was State senator for Hunterdon County, in 1859 secretary of the Senate, and in 1860 re-elected as the same. In 1862 he moved to Flemington and resumed the practice of the law, being licensed as a counselor in 1863. The same year he was appointed by the Governor State military agent at Washington for New Jersey, which position he filled with great credit until March, 1866, when he returned to Flemington. For the years 1867–69 he was county superintendent of public schools. In 1872 he was again elected secretary of the State Senate. He is now (1880) practicing his profession as public prosecutor (appointed in 1877) and residing at Flemington.

ALEXANDER H. HOLCOMBE was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1853, as a counselor in 1858. He resides at Lambertville, where he is engaged in practice.

MARTIN WYCKOFF was born in Hunterdon County, near White House, in 1834. He studied law with Hon. Alex. Wurts, of Flemington, where he resided until admitted to the bar, in 1860. He served with distinction throughout the war of the Rebellion,—first in the Third, later in the Thirty-first, Regiment,—and afterwards resumed his profession at Asbury, N. J. He married, in 1862, a daughter of Hugh Capner, of Flemington; she died in 1876.

OCTAVIUS P. CHAMBERLIN, born in Delaware township, Hunterdon Co., in 1832, was graduated at the University of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1859, and studied law with George A. Allen of Flemington; was admitted to the bar in 1864, and forthwith began a practice which has steadily grown to the present time. He was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Hunterdon County,—an office which he held until 1877. He is a forcible and persuasive speaker, a patient, indefatigable, and faithful attorney.

WILLIAM W. MILLER, the gifted young lawyer, although he never practiced his profession in Hunterdon County, was a native of it. He was graduated at Princeton before he was sixteen, then read law with Theodore Frelinghuysen; was admitted to the bar in 1818, at the age of twenty-one years. He resided, after his admission, at Morristown, and later at Newark. His career, which opened most brilliantly, was prematurely closed by his death, at Paris, France, July 24, 1825, at the early age of twenty-eight years. He was buried at "Père la Chaise." His speech in behalf of the Greeks, in Trinity church, Newark, in 1824, won for him applause which rang through the whole country, and is still spoken of as a masterpiece of eloquence.

CHESTER VAN SYCKEL, son of the late Aaron Van Syckel, was born in Union township, this county, June 6, 1838. His preparatory education was received at the school of Rev. John Vanderveer, Easton, Pa., and in 1859 he entered Lafayette College. He was graduated A.M. from Princeton College in 1859. He at once began his legal studies in the office of his brother, Bennet, and at the November term, 1862, of the Supreme Court was admitted to practice as an attorney, and as a counselor in February, 1867. For two years he was associated in business with his brother, and afterwards was a member of the successive law-firms of Bird, Voorhees & Van Syckel and Voorhees & Van Syckel until 1872, since when he has practiced alone. He has for years been a special Master in Chancery and a Commissioner of the Supreme Court. His standing at the bar is high.

CHARLES A. SKILLMAN, of Lambertville, was born Dec. 16, 1827, in Hopewell, Mercer Co., N. J. His great-grandfather was an early settler in the Millstone Valley, now Somerset County. Charles was a graduate of Princeton in 1847; studied law with William Halstead, of Trenton; was admitted to the bar in November, 1851, and the next year removed to Lambertville, which place has since been his residence. In 1858 he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Hunterdon County,—a position he held for four years. "He enjoys a high reputation not only as a lawyer and an officer, but as a man and a citizen."

JOHN F. DUMONT, born near New Germantown, Hunterdon Co., Nov. 11, 1824, was of Huguenot extraction, his ancestors leaving France shortly after

the massacre of St. Bartholomew and settling in Somerset County about 1710. His grandfather William, and his maternal grandfather, John Finley, both figured prominently in the Revolutionary army. In 1845, John F. entered the law-office of S. B. Ransom, of Somerville, with whom he remained until admitted to the bar, in January, 1849. He practiced at New Germantown until 1852, when, having been licensed as counselor and appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Hunterdon County, he removed to Flemington. In 1856 he moved to Phillipsburg, Warren Co., where he still resides and practices his profession. He married, in 1853, Annie E., daughter of Rev. David Kline.

THEODORE J. HOFFMAN, of Clinton, was born in Clinton township, of this county. He was a graduate of Rutgers and a student of S. B. Ransom, of Somerville (now of Jersey City). He was admitted to practice in 1854, and was located at Asbury, N. J., until 1860, when he enlisted as a private in the Eighth New Jersey Regiment; after the close of the war he resumed the practice of law at Clinton, his native place, where he has since remained. "Mr. Hoffman has been engaged in a number of notable suits in the New Jersey courts, that, perhaps, which gained him greatest credit being the celebrated case of John F. Stiger *vs.* The Central Railroad of New Jersey," in which he was the attorney of record. He married (1855) Amanda, daughter of the late Aaron Van Syckel.

CHARLES BARTLES was for many years connected with the bar in active practice in Flemington. In 1822 he entered the law-office of Nathaniel Saxton, at Flemington, and in 1824 was admitted to the bar. He opened an office in Flemington, and there practiced law for twenty years. During that time, and particularly in later years, he was interested in real-estate operations, railroad matters, etc. (For a further notice of this gentleman see history of the village of Flemington, in this work.)

STEPHEN B. RANSOM, born at Salem, Conn., Oct. 12, 1814, in the years of his early manhood engaged in school-teaching, officiating at New Germantown and elsewhere. He studied law under Phineas B. Kennedy, of Belvidere, and William Thompson, of Somerville, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1844. For three years he practiced law at New Germantown. He afterwards removed to Somerville, and subsequently to Jersey City, where he now resides. He was twice married, his first wife being Maria C., daughter of Jacob Apgar, a merchant of Hunterdon County, who went to California and died there in 1849. Mr. Ransom was the candidate for Governor on the Prohibition ticket in 1880.

JOHN A. BULLOCK was born at Easton, Pa., March 6, 1847, and removed to Flemington with his parents in April of the same year; he commenced to learn the trade of printer, and pursued it for nearly four years; afterwards read law with his father, Edward R. Bullock; was admitted to the bar in 1869, and has since practiced his profession; in 1872 married Eliza A., daughter of David Van Fleet, of Flemington. He is a promising and rising young lawyer.

JOHN L. CONNET was born in Bedminster township, Somerset Co., Oct. 10, 1848; entered Rutgers College in September, 1867, but withdrew, after a two years' course, to commence the occupation of teaching, and subsequently received the degree of A.B.; in July, 1869, he began studying law with R. S. Kuhl, of Flemington; he was admitted to the bar in 1873, and has earned a reputation for sound judgment and legal knowledge; married, in 1879, Rosalie, daughter of Hervey C. Finch, of Flemington. He is a very earnest and painstaking lawyer, and faithful in an eminent degree to the interests of his clients.

LAMBERT H. SERGEANT, son of Gershom C. Sergeant, was born near Flemington, N. J., in 1841. The family is of German lineage. Until his eighteenth year Lambert assisted his father upon the farm and attended the neighboring schools, finishing with a two years' course at the Flemington High School. He spent four years in legal study under the preceptorship of Bennett Van Syckel, and then entered the Law Department of the University of Albany, from which he returned a Bachelor of Laws in May, 1868. He then returned to the office of Judge Van Syckel, and remained with him until the November term of the Supreme Court, when he was admitted to the bar. The next month he located in Lambertville and commenced the practice of law. In 1873 he was appointed city solicitor, and again in 1876. In 1874 and 1875 he was elected mayor, and, for the third time, in 1876. May 6, 1874, he married Sadie, daughter of William Scarborough, of New Hope, Pa.

Among other noted lawyers and jurists who, although never practicing their profession in this county, were natives of it, or here received their legal training, may be mentioned Judge James Buchanan, Augustus G. Richey, Henry D. Maxwell, Woodbury D. Holt, of Trenton, etc.

Judge James Buchanan, a distinguished member of the Trenton bar, is not only a native of Hunterdon County, but here received his early education, here began the study of the law, and here passed all his years nearly to the time of his admission to the bar, in 1864. And, although Mercer County has the benefit of his talents and his record, it is again to Hunterdon he looks when choosing a helpmate for life. He attended the public schools and Clinton Academy, read law with Hon. J. T. Bird, of Flemington, and in 1873 married Mary I. Bullock, of the same place.

Hon. Augustus G. Richey, another member of the Trenton bar, was prepared for his profession in Hunterdon County, in the office of Col. James N. Reading, Flemington, and in 1844 selected his wife from among Hunterdon's fair daughters,—Annie G., eldest daughter of Hon. Isaac G. Farley.

MEMBERS OF THE HUNTERDON COUNTY BAR.

The following is a list of the bar of this county, showing the names of all attorneys admitted since the year 1820, with dates of their admission to practice. An examination of the Supreme Court records will show that all the lawyers admitted prior to 1820, for Hunterdon, are deceased, and that the Hon. Alexander Wurts, of Flemington, was, at the time of his death, the oldest living member of the bar of this county. This list, with the exception of those marked as deceased, removed, and out of practice, comprises the present bar of Hunterdon County:

1820.—Alexander Wurts.*
1821.—William H. Sloan.*
1824.—Charles Bartles.†
1829.—Peter Vredenburgh, Jr.‡
1832.—James N. Reading.‡
1835.—William F. Clemson.‡
1837.—John C. Elmendorf.‡
1843.—John H. Wakefield.*
1844.—George A. Allen,* Stephen B. Ransom.‡
1848.—Edmund Perry.*
1849.—John F. Dumont.‡
1850.—Sylvester G. Hill.
1851.—Bennet Van Syckel,‡ Charles A. Skillman.
1852.—Abram V. Van Fleet, Nathaniel W. Voorhees.‡
1853.—John C. Rafferty, Alexander H. Holcombe.
1854.—Theodore J. Hoffman.
1855.—John T. Bird.
1857.—J. Newton Voorhees, Edward R. Bullock.
1858.—Augustus E. Sanderson.
1859.—Martin Wyckoff.‡
1862.—Chester Van Syckel.
1863.—John Belmont Perry.‡
1864.—Octavius P. Chamberlin, Theodore Abbott, Richard S. Kuhl.
1868.—Lambert H. Sergeant, Martin L. Trimmer.‡
1869.—John A. Bullock, James L. Van Syckel.‡
1870.—John H. Nunn.
1871.—Edward P. Conkling.
1872.—H. Burdett Herr, John Lilly.
1873.—John L. Connett, George W. Dunham.
1874.—Edward B. Reeder.
1875.—William D. Allen, Henry A. Fluck, George H. Large.
1876.—Asa Jones, H. G. Chamberlin.
1877.—Albert B. Kline, James A. Kline, Wilmer F. Herr, Samuel E. Perry, Wm. Bellis, Jr.
1878.—J. W. Creveling.
1879.—Paul A. Queen, George F. Hanson, Henry C. Suydam, Willard C. Parker, John C. Pyatt,‡ Oliver I. Blackwell, C. H. Skillman.
1880.—A. C. Hulsizer, Walter F. Hayhurst, William E. Purcell, Benjamin W. Ellicott, Lawrence S. Mott.

CHAPTER VI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Medicine and Doctors in the Early Days—The District Medical Society of Hunterdon County—Biographical Sketches of the Physicians of the County, both dead and living—History of Homœopathy in Hunterdon, etc.

DR. JOHN BLANE, in his "Medical History of Hunterdon County," referring to the practice of the early days, says,—

"Every neighborhood appears to have had some one who could bleed and extract teeth; some (generally German) could cup. Occasionally a 'handy man' could straighten a crooked bone if it was broken, get great credit for doing so, and was called a doctor. Female *accoucheurs* were plentiful, particularly among the German and English part of the population.

"In nearly all cases the remedies were the growth of the soil, but very little 'apothecary medicine' being used, and that of the most simple kind. Lingering cases among the wealthy received attention from a great distance,—Burlington, Bucks County, and Philadelphia. Easton was little known, Somerville had not come into existence. In looking over the county map and gathering all the information tangible on the subject, I find the following-named places have been locations and centres for the profession (they are arranged according to the date of the first physician locating): Pittstown, 1748; South Branch and Three Bridges, 1750; Bethlehem and upper part of Kingwood,§ 1760; New Germantown, 1765; Flemington, 1765; Quakertown, 1766; Ringos, 1771; Hamden, 1783; Readington, 1784; Milford, 1790; Oakdale, or Barber Station,§ 1790; Prallsville,§ 1791; Reaville, 1791; New Hampton, 1800; Bloomsbury, 1800; White House, 1800; Lambertville, 1802; Milltown,§ 1807; Clinton, 1810; Boar's Head,§ 1812; Clarksville, 1812; Spring Mills,§ 1815; Frenchtown, 1820; Everittstown, 1821; Mount Pleasant,§ 1827; Barbertown,§ 1828; Lebanonville, 1831; Perryville, 1831; Clover Hill, 1836; Rocktown,§ 1838; Sergeantsville, 1840; Little York, 1840; Rosemont, 1841; Stanton, 1841; Woodsville, 1846; California, 1851; Centreville, 1851; Fairmount, formerly Fox Hill,§ 1853; Annandale, 1855; Wertsville,§ 1855; Mechanicsville, 1860; Baptisttown, 1860; Mountainville, 1861; Stockton, 1866; Junction, 1866; Cokesburg, 1868; High Bridge, 1869; and New Market,§ at what date I cannot ascertain."

"THE DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY FOR THE COUNTY OF HUNTERDON"

was organized June 12, 1821, at Flemington, by permit and authority of the State Medical Society. The members at organization were Drs. Nicholas Belleville,‖ John McKelway,‖ James T. Clark,‖ Joseph Phillips,‖ William Johnson,‖ Henry B. Poole,‖ William P. Clark,‖ John Bowne,‖ William Geary,‖ Henry S. Harris, John A. Hendry,‖ Henry H. Schenck,‖ Edmund Porter,‖ John Sloan,‖ John Lilly,‖ O. W. Ogden,‖ William Barnet,‖ Isaac Ogden,‖ and Henry Holcombe.‖

The following is a list of those who have since joined the society, with the date of their admission:

1823.—May 6, ‖John B. Price; October 28, John F. Schenck.
1824.—May 4, ‖Israel L. Coriell, ‖W. A. A. Hunt.
1825.—May 3, ‖G. W. Case.
1826.—May 2, ‖David P. Hunt.
1827.—May 1, ‖John Honeyman.
1828.—April 29, ‖Merrill W. Williams.¶
1836.—May 3, John Blane, ‖Jacob E. Hedges, ‖William Duryea, ‖Lewis R. Needham, ‖Henry Field, ‖Joseph A. Landis, Joseph Welling,¶ ‖John Manners, ‖Cicero Hunt, George P. Rex.
1846.—July 14, ‖Henry Southard, Benjamin Davidson.¶
1847.—May 3, ‖Josiah Quimby, ‖Samuel Lilly, ‖John H. Phillips, Thomas E. Hunt; October 26, ‖William R. Hand.
1848.—October 24, Henry Race.
1849.—May 1, Albert S. Clark;¶ November 15, ‖James Pyatt.
1850.—October 22, Justice Lessey.¶
1851.—May 6, ‖Jacob R. Ludlow, ‖Abm. T. B. Van Doren; October 28, William S. Creveling.
1852.—May 4, ‖Williard F. Combs, ‖Henry Smith.
1853.—May 3, ‖Charles Bartolette, ¶A. J. McKelway, ‖James Riley.
1854.—May 9, ‖A. H. Koon; October 25, Isaac S. Creamer, Simeon T. Dana.‖
1855.—May 8, ‖John Leavett, ‖J. Alfred Gray, Henry Wagoner.¶
1856.—May 3, D. W. C. Hough.¶
1857.—October 20, Matthias Abel.
1859.—May 10, John Grandin, N. B. Boileau.

* Deceased. † Not now practicing. ‡ Removed.
§ Have ceased to be locations for physicians.
‖ Deceased. ¶ Removed from county.

1860.—May 8, George H. Larison, *Henry B. Nightingale, *Alexander Barclay.
1861.—October 29, John Linaberry.
1862.—May 13, Moses D. Knight, *Thomas M. Bartolette, Beriah A. Watson;† October 28, William Rice.†
1864.—May 10, C. W. Larison; October 25, *James H. Studdiford.
1865.—May 9, Irenus R. Glen;† October 24, †Levi Farrow, George R. Sullivan.
1866.—October 23, George T. Ribble, Asher Riley, *John R. Todd.
1867.—May 14, B. B. Matthews;† October 22, Theodore H. Studdiford, Obadiah H. Sproul, *Charles R. Cowdric.
1868.—May 12, George B. Young.†
1869.—April 15, John Q. Bird;† October 19, Jeremiah O. Hoff, Charles Thompson,† *Richard Ludlow, Nathan Case.†
1870.—April 19, Austin W. Armitage;† October 18, A. S. Pittinger.
1871.—October 17, *Charles M. Lee, William Knight.
1873.—April 15, William H. Schenck, Albert Shannon.
1875.—April 27, G. W. Bartow.
1876.—October 17, G. M. Best, A. M. K. Reading.
1879.—April 24, E. K. Deemy, John L. Cooper; October 21, A. C. Smith, William R. Little.
1880.—October 19, J. H. Ewing.

The first officers were Nicholas Belleville, President; William Johnson, Vice-President; Hervey B. Poole, Secretary; John Bowne, Treasurer. The first board of censors was composed of Drs. John McKelway, John Lilly, William P. Clark, and Henry B. Poole, who received their first application in the person of John B. Price, Oct. 22, 1822 (a student of Dr. Johnson's), for examination, which was satisfactory, and a certificate granted accordingly; he afterwards became a member of the society.

From 1828 to 1835 the society was inoperative, but was resuscitated in the last-named year. After one or two meetings it "went to sleep," and remained in a somnolent state until 1846, when a new charter was granted, May 12th, by the State society to Drs. John F. Schenck, John Lilly, John Blane, Henry Southard, and Benjamin Davidson, all of whom (except Dr. Davidson, and he by John Bowne) met at Flemington, July 14, 1846, and again organized by electing John Bowne president, John Lilly vice-president, John F. Schenck treasurer, and Henry Southard secretary. Since that time the society has gone on in a progressive manner.

The successive presidents have been:

1821, Nicholas Belleville; 1822, John Bowne; 1823, Isaac Ogden; 1824, William Johnson; 1825, John Lilly; 1826, John McKelway; 1827, Israel Coriell; 1828, John Honeyman; 1836, William Johnson; 1846, John Bowne; 1847, John Lilly; 1848, John Blane; 1849, William Johnson; 1850, W. A. A. Hunt; 1851, Albert S. Clark; 1852, Samuel Lilly; 1853, Thomas E. Hunt; 1854, Justus Lessey; 1855, John Blane; 1856, A. S. Clark; 1857, William Johnson; 1859, John F. Schenck; 1860, John Leavett; 1861, William S. Creveling; 1862, H. B. Nightingale; 1863, Matthias Abel; 1864, Isaac S. Cramer; 1865, J. A. Gray; 1866, N. B. Boileau; 1867, J. H. Studdiford; 1868, I. R. Glen; 1869, Samuel Lilly; 1870, C. W. Larison; 1871, Matthias Abel; 1872, William S. Creveling; 1873, M. D. Knight; 1874, A. S. Pittinger; 1875, T. H. Studdiford; 1876, George R. Sullivan; 1877, N. B. Boileau; 1878, George H. Larison, 1879, William H. Schenck; 1880, Albert Shannon.

The secretaries of the society have been:

1821–26, Henry B. Poole; 1826–36, John F. Schenck; 1836, L. R. Needham; 1846, Henry Southard; 1847–51, Samuel Lilly; 1851, J. R. Ludlow; 1852–55, Willard F. Combs; 1855–59, Alfred Gray; 1859–63, I. S. Cramer; 1863, H. B. Nightingale; 1864–71, G. H. Larison; 1871–80, O. H. Sproul.

The treasurers of the society have been:

1821, John Bowne; 1822–23, W. P. Clark; 1824–28, Henry Holcombe; 1836–45, John Lilly; 1846–49, John F. Schenck; 1850–54, George P. Rex; 1855–58, John F. Schenck; 1859–80, John Blane.

The board of censors have been:

1821, John Bowne, John Lilly, H. B. Poole, H. S. Harris; 1822, John McKelway, John Lilly, William P. Clark, H. B. Poole; 1823, John McKelway, John Lilly, H. B. Poole, William Johnson; 1824, John Bowne, J. McKelway, H. B. Poole, John Lilly; 1825, John Bowne, H. B. Poole, John A. Hendry, H. Holcombe; 1826, John McKelway, H. B. Poole, William Johnson, John Bowne, John Lilly; 1827–28, J. Bowne, J. Lilly, William Johnson, J. F. Schenck, Israel L. Coriell; 1847, J. Lilly, William Johnson, John Blane, Henry Southard; 1848, J. Lilly, William Johnson, J. F. Schenck, G. P. Rex; 1849, J. Lilly, J. Blane, J. F. Schenck, G. P. Rex; 1850, J. Lilly, J. Blane, A. S. Clark, G. P. Rex; 1851–52, William Johnson, J. Blane, S. Lilly, G. P. Rex; 1853, J. Blane, A. S. Clarke, S. Lilly, G. P. Rex, William Johnson; 1854, William Johnson, Charles Bartolette, W. S. Creveling, John Blane; 1855, A. S. Clark, I. S. Cramer, W. S. Creveling, John Blane; 1856, J. A. Gray, William Johnson, A. H. Koon, John Blane; 1857, J. A. Gray, William Johnson, S. Lilly, John Blane; 1858, J. A. Gray, William Johnson, J. F. Schenck, John Blane; 1859, J. A. Gray, William Johnson, I. S. Cramer, W. S. Creveling; 1860, J. Blane, John Leavett, I. S. Cramer, J. F. Schenck; 1861, J. Blane, William Johnson, W. S. Creveling, J. F. Schenck; 1862, H. B. Nightingale, N. B. Boileau, J. Blane, M. Abel; 1863, G. H. Larison, I. S. Cramer, W. S. Creveling, John S. Linaberry; 1864–65,‡ N. B. Boileau, M. Abel, William Johnson, J. Blane.

Among the papers which have been read before this organization, receiving the approbation of the society, —several of which were published,—we name that by Dr. Clark, 1821, entitled "A Cursory Analysis of the Theory of Health, Predisposition, and Disease;" Dr. Johnson, 1822, "An Inquiry into the Nature and Cure of Erysipelas;" Dr. John Sloan, 1822, "Intermittent Fever;" Dr. J. Bowne, 1823, "Observations on Cynanche Trachealis;" Dr. J. Lilly, 1826, "Desultory Remarks on Vaccination;" Dr. J. Blane, 1850, on "Allowing Graduates to Practice without License;" Dr. G. P. Rex, 1851, "Enteric Fever;" Dr. S. Lilly, 1851, "Epidemic Cholera;" Dr. Creveling, 1853, "Phthisis Pulmonalis;" Dr. McKelway, 1854, "Psoas Abscess;" Dr. Johnson, 1856, "Erysipelas" (continued since 1822); Dr. G. H. Larison, 1864, "Smallpox;" Dr. Glen, "Surgery" (ordered printed); Dr. Blane, 1865, "History of Medical Men and Medicine in Upper Towns of Hunterdon County;" Dr. T. H. Studdiford, 1869, "Prolapsus Uteri;" Dr. O. H. Sproul, 1869, "Scarlet Fever;" Dr. N. Case, 1870, "Cholera Infantum;" Dr. M. Abel, 1871, "Report on Practice of Medicine;" Dr. Boileau, 1871, "Report on Obstetrics" (ordered printed); the paper by Dr. Armitage, 1871, on "Phthisis;" and many others.

Of the members of the society the following served as surgeons during the late civil war: Dr. B. A. Watson, in Fourth Infantry, Nov. 25, 1864, to July 9, 1865 (as assistant surgeon from March 26, 1863); Dr. G. R. Sullivan, in Thirty-ninth Infantry, as assistant surgeon from July 11, 1862, and as surgeon from Sept. 28, 1864, to June 17, 1865; Dr. A. Barclay, Jr., in Thirtieth Infantry, as assistant surgeon, from Sept. 15, 1862, to March 5, 1863; and Dr. J. R. Todd, in Sec-

* Deceased. † Removed from county. ‡ The society has had no censors since 1865.

ond Cavalry as assistant surgeon, from April 15, 1864, to Nov. 1, 1865. Dr. T. H. Studdiford was in the medical department in Baltimore, Md., during the war.

Honorary Members.—The roll contains the following names: Isaac Ogden,* elected May 11, 1826; J. R. Ludlow,* elected Oct. 28, 1851; William Johnson,* elected May 8, 1866; John F. Schenck, John Blane, elected May 12, 1868; John McKelway,* Henry S. Harris, elected April 18, 1871.

The meetings have always, with two exceptions, been held at Flemington, generally alternating between the county-house and the Union Hotel. In 1862 the society met at Perryville, at the office of Dr. John Blane, and in 1864 at the office of Dr. G. H. Larison, in Lambertville.

Up to 1872 ninety-four members had been admitted into the society. Of this number twenty-six had been lost by death, four had been expelled, twenty-four had removed from the county or been honorably discharged, two by cutting of the county, and seven dropped for delinquency; leaving, at that date, thirty-one members in good standing. The loss in membership since that time has somewhat exceeded the gain by admission of new members; so that at the present time (1880) the membership numbers twenty-four, as follows: A. Shannon, Stanton, President; George N. Best, Stockton, First Vice-President; A. C. Smith, Bloomsbury, Second Vice-President; O. H. Sproul, Stockton, Secretary; John Blane, Perryville, Treasurer; C. W. Larison, Ringos, Reporter; W. R. Little, Bloomsbury; M. Abel, Quakertown; N. B. Boileau, Perryville; Isaac S. Cramer, Sergeantsville; W. H. Schenck, Flemington; W. S. Creveling, Bethlehem; T. H. Studdiford, G. H. Larison, Lambertville; John S. Linabury, Mountainville; M. D. Knight, Little York; George R. Sullivan, Flemington; George T. Ribble, Milford; J. O. Hoff, Bloomsbury; A. S. Pittinger, Glen Gardiner; William Knight, Clinton; G. W. Bartow, Three Bridges; M. K. Reading, Baptisttown; John H. Ewing, Flemington.

Of the members of this society, three have become fellows of the State Medical Society by virtue of holding the office of president of the latter organization,—viz., Samuel Lilly* in 1853, John Blane in 1861, and G. H. Larison in 1874.

The following are the names of the first physicians who settled at the several points named, with the dates of their commencement of practice: John Rockhill, at Pittstown, in 1748; George A. Vescelius, South Branch and Three Bridges, 1749; Rev. John Hanna, Bethlehem, 1760; Oliver Barnet, New Germantown, 1765; George Creed, Flemington, 1765; Aaron Forman, Quakertown, 1766; Gershom Craven, Ringos, 1771; John F. Grandin, Hamden, 1783; Jacob Jennings, Readington, 1784; William McGill, Milford, 1790; —— Clark, Oakdale, 1790, or earlier; John Bowne, Prallsville, 1791; William Prall, Reaville, 1791; —— Holmes, New Hampton, about 1800; Isaac Ogden, White House, 1800; Richard Kroesen, Lambertville, 1802; Benjamin V. C. Hunt, Clinton, 1810; James Pyatt, Boar's Head, 1812; Jonathan Axford, Clarksville, 1812; John McGloughen, Spring Mills, 1815; Edmund Porter, Frenchtown, 1820; Henry Holcombe, Everittstown, 1821; Henry S. Harris, Mount Pleasant, 1827; William R. Hand, Barbertown, 1828; Henry Field, Lebanonville, 1831; John Blane, Perryville, 1831; George P. Rex, Clover Hill, 1834; —— Dunn, Rocktown, 1838; Richard Mershon, Sergeantsville, 1840; Thomas T. Mann, Little York, 1840; John Barcroft, Rosemont, 1841; Henry A. Kirkpatrick, Stanton, 1841; Frederick Gaston, Woodsville, 1846; Jacob K. Stryker, California, 1849; Joseph Stevenson, Centreville, 1851; George T. Heston, Fairmount, 1853; Robert Fenwick, Annandale, 1855; Louis Blackwell, Wertsville, 1855; —— Hoffman, Mechanicsville, 1860; John Leavitt, Baptisttown, 1860; John S. Linaberry, Mountainville, 1861; O. H. Sproul, Stockton, 1866; Robert Fenwick, Junction, 1866; William C. Alpaugh, Cokesburg, 1868; William Hackett, High Bridge, 1869.

Personal sketches of many of the more prominent medical men of Hunterdon County are here given.

JOHN ROCKHILL.—Dr. Blane, in his "Medical History of Hunterdon County," says of Dr. Rockhill that he was the first regular physician in the county of whom there is any reliable record. He was a son of Edward Rockhill, of Burlington Co., N. J.; born March 22, 1726; studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Cadwallader, of Philadelphia. At the commencement of his medical life, in 1748, he migrated to Pittstown, Hunterdon Co., and there was physician to the Society of Friends. He died there April 7, 1798, and was buried in the Friends' burying-ground at Quakertown. He married (1) a Miss Robeson, whose brother married the doctor's sister, the grandmother of ex-Secretary of the Navy Robeson. In addition to Blane's record, from which the above is derived, we add that he married (2) Elizabeth Potts, widow of Thomas Potts, who was (1772) sheriff of Sussex County and a member of the Provincial Assembly of 1776. The doctor had no issue by his second marriage. Her children by a former marriage intermarried with his by a former wife, and for several generations the Potts and Rockhill families have been closely intermarried. Mrs. Rockhill, who survived her husband some years, was a daughter of —— Lukens, of Pennsylvania, and sister to the well-known John Lukens, surveyor-general of that State prior to the Revolution. Dr. Rockhill was in some manner related to the old Jersey family of Lambert (Thomas Lambert, who came in the "Shield," 1678). In some family papers he speaks of "Cousin Achsah" (Lambert). He was therefore probably related to his preceptor, Dr. Cadwallader, who married into the family of Lambert. He entered into some speculations in

* Deceased.

land with the latter, Dr. Rockhill doing the surveying; the papers are dated 1754–55, and show that Cadwallader was at that date in Trenton. From the "New Jersey Biographical Encyclopædia" we extract the following reminiscences:

"The range of country over which his functions were exercised was enormous, being limited only by the Blue Mountains on the north and the Delaware on the west, and extending on the south and east fairly into the territory covered by the physicians of Burlington, Raritan, and New Brunswick. Owing to the troublous state of the times, his practice was largely surgical, one of his notable cases being a most dangerous gunshot wound that he treated with remarkable skill and success. During a foray on the part of the Indians living to the north of the mountains the house of a settler named Wedges was attacked, plundered, and burned; and, while the family were escaping to the woods, one of the children, a girl of twelve, was shot directly through the lungs. She fell, as was supposed, dead; but when her people returned the next morning she was found in the brush, very much exhausted, but yet alive. Dr. Rockhill was sent for,—the distance to Pittstown was nearly forty miles, and the roads little more than blazed tracks through the woods,—and by his exertions saved her life. She entirely recovered, and subsequently married a son of Edward Marshall—the Edward Marshall who took the famous 'long walk' along the Delaware—and reared a family of twelve children."

Frederick A. Potts lives on a part of the old Rockhill property.

GEORGE ANDREW VIESSELIUS.—This old-time physician, familiarly known as the "Red-Cheeked Doctor,"* was born and educated in Holland or Germany, and emigrated to America not later than 1749. He lived on the "Old York Road," half a mile from Three Bridges, in Amwell township. He was an energetic and successful practitioner, and in his practice traversed a large district of country. He died in 1767. His remains were interred on his own land with no monument to mark the spot.

His wife was Miss Psyche Gardiner, of Three Bridges. They had five children,—Hendrick, Andrus, Theodorus, Margaret, Ida. The farm remained in the family until Henry and Catharine, his wife, sold it, May 1, 1797, to Gabriel Carkhoff, who took the old stone building down and built the house now occupied by his son-in-law, Barrillia Robbins.

When Dr. Viesselius died medical advice was so scarce that his widow was frequently called on, and she, with the assistance of a bound boy (Jacob Tidd), often prepared washes, salves, plasters, etc. Jacob afterwards set up business for himself.†

JOHN MANNERS, who was a physician as well as a lawyer,‡ was born in Hunterdon County in 1786. He was the son of John and Rachel Manners. After a full course in the College of New Jersey he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his degree of M.D. in 1812. Soon after, he was licensed to practice in New Jersey. He located at Flemington, but subsequently removed to a handsome country-seat near Clinton, this county, to which he gave the name of "Belvoir." Having married (in 1810) a daughter of Dr. Thomas Cooper, of South Carolina, he was brought into intimate relations with many eminent Southerners, which developed in him an admiration for Southern character and customs, and led him to make Belvoir, as near as he could, the model of a Southern homestead. He became a member of the County Medical Society in 1836. His latter years were devoted more to law than to physic. He died June 24, 1853, and by his will he prescribed his place of burial§ and his epitaph, which is as follows:

"Erected to the memory of Hon. John Manners, Esq., A.M., M.D., and Counsellor-at-Law of the Supreme Court, United States of America. The Friend and Medical Pupil of Benjamin Rush, M.D., LL.D., Philadelphia. The Friend, the Pupil, and the Son-in-Law of Thomas Cooper, M.D., LL.D., etc., of South Carolina; and the Friend and Correspondent of Thomas Jefferson, LL.D., of Virginia, formerly President of the United States."‖

JOHN BOWNE studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. Moses Scott, of New Brunswick, and Prof. William Shipman, of Philadelphia. He was licensed in 1791, and commenced at once to practice in Prallsville. Four years later (1795) he removed to Ringos, where he followed his profession for over sixty years, and at the same time successfully managed his farm. "He was born Sept. 2, 1767, upon a farm which was in June 28, 1778, the battle-field of Monmouth," the scenes of which battle were indelibly stamped upon his memory, and during which his father and family sought refuge in the woods and two days later returned to a desolated home.

"He was," says Dr. Stephen Wickes,¶ "intelligently conservative in the adoption of new modes of practice. He was a man of cheer, fond of anecdote, quick in reply, and possessed of a temperament which rendered labor light. Business and duty were not hardships to him. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Mount Airy, and for more than fifty years one of its ruling elders. In the eventful times in which he lived he was warmly attached to the institutions and liberties of his country, and was ready on all suitable occasions to give expression to his opinions, and to sustain these with argument spiced with the wit and humor for which he was noted. He never descended to the vulgar, nor in any way brought reproach upon the Christian name which he so uniformly illustrated, and to which so early in life he connected himself."

He became quite wealthy. He died Nov. 4, 1857, on the farm at Barber's Station on which he had lived for nearly sixty-two years,** and now the residence of his only son, Hon. Joseph G. Bowne. He was a prominent member of the State Medical Society, which conferred upon him the honorary degree

* So called on account of one of his cheeks being very red, probably a congenital affection.—*Blane.*

† The reader is referred to Dr. Blane's "Medical History of Hunterdon County" (p. 80) for an amusing anecdote involving Drs. Viesselius and Barnet.

‡ See sketch with "Bench and Bar of Hunterdon County," in this work.

§ Trenton, N. J.

‖ Biographical Encyclopædia of New Jersey, pp. 453, 454.

¶ History of New Jersey Medicine, Wickes, p. 163–64.

** *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, November, 1859.

of M.D. He was also one of the founders, an active member, and for years an officer, of the Hunterdon County Medical Society. He was elected a member in 1818 of the Cliosophic Society of Nassau Hall, Princeton.* His remains were interred in the Barber burial-ground, on the road from Headquarters to Lambertville, where a beautiful engraved obelisk of Italian marble marks his grave, on the shaft of which is:

On the right-hand side:

"JOHN BOWNE, M.D.,
Born
September 2d, 1767.
Licensed
August 3d, 1791.
Died
November 4th, 1857.
Fifty years a
Ruling Elder in the
2d Presbyterian Church, Amwell."

On the left-hand side:

"ANN COOLE,
wife of
John Bowne, M.D.,
Born
March 5th, 1770.
Died
February 18th, 1856."

"Dr. Bowne was a most remarkable man. Although of small stature, he was blessed with a very robust constitution, was a man of the most indomitable energy. His practice in his palmiest days extended over an area of more than twenty miles long by six miles wide, at a time when public roads were few and far between, his labors being performed principally on horseback. He might at all times and seasons of the year, in fair weather or foul, be seen emerging from his gate at the earliest dawn on his daily visits to his patients. As a physician he was bold, and at the same time a sound and judicious practitioner. He possessed the regard and esteem of all his professional brethren in a most unbounded degree."†

OLIVER BARNET, born in 1743, was a brother of Dr. William Barnet, of Elizabethtown, who was not only distinguished as a physician, but was a prominent Whig and patriot during the Revolution. The home of Oliver was in New Germantown, Hunterdon Co. He was wealthy, endowed with civil offices, and, like his brother, an earnest Revolutionary patriot and successful physician. He was surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, his commission dating Feb. 14, 1776.‡ He was one of the associate justices at the trial in Westfield of the murderer of Rev. James Caldwell, of Elizabethtown.

Dr. Barnet's name is still remembered in the place of his residence in connection with many anecdotes illustrative of his peculiar character. One is related by the Rev. Dr. Messler, of Somerville. Dr. Barnet had a colored man, Cuffy, who drove his coach and was a favorite. After building a vault for himself on a sightly knoll, he told Cuffy that when *he* died he might be put in it with himself and Mrs. Barnet; but Cuffy stammered, 'N-n-no, doctor, I guess not."—"Why not, Cuffy?"—Well, doctor," said Cuffy, "there will be a resurrection; and if the devil comes for you, he might make a mistake and take me. No, I don't want to be put there." The old doctor laughed and changed the subject. Dr. Barnet died in 1809, aged sixty-six. His remains rest in the vault alluded to, erected on his estate.§

ISAAC OGDEN, born near Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1764 was graduated at Princeton in 1784. Upon entering his profession he settled at Six-Mile Run, near his native town. He there married a daughter of Elder Peter Stoothoff. It was said that he rocked the cradle of his wife when an infant, while as a student he boarded in her father's family.‖ The only child by this marriage became in early life the wife of Rev. Isaac N. Wyckoff, D.D., then of Somerset County, now of Albany, N. Y. She died in 1827.

Dr. Ogden left his first place of residence, and after being a short time at White House removed to New Germantown. He there succeeded to the practice of Dr. Oliver Barnet, his brother-in-law, about 1809, and during the next few years practiced extensively and successfully. He had considerable celebrity as an obstetrician. He was an earnest student of astronomy, and for several years he published an almanac, in which were weather "prognostications" in rhyme, which at the time had an extensive circulation, and of which, preserved as curiosities, copies are still to be found in out-of-the-way country-houses and in the hands of book-collectors.¶ He became a member of the State society in 1788, and was one of the founders of the District Medical Society of Hunterdon County in 1821. He was president of the latter in 1823 and in 1826, when he removed from the county (to New Brunswick, N. J.), was elected the first honorary member. During the later years of his life he abandoned the practice of medicine almost entirely, and acted as postmaster. He died suddenly of apoplexy, and was buried in the graveyard of the First Reformed Church of New Brunswick. His memorial stone has the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Dr. Isaac Ogden, who departed this life on the 6th of May, 1829, in the 66th year of his age. A kind husband, an affectionate father, an humble Christian."**

ABRAHAM BERTRON, or BERTRAND, was a practitioner living on the south branch of the Raritan River, not far from Readington. Tradition locates him there about the year 1784. He lived in a small house on the hill, near Levi Mettler's present residence. In 1786 he kept the tavern at North Branch.

* Biographical Encyclopædia of New Jersey, p. 475.
† Dr. Blane's Med. Hist. Hunterdon County, p. 26.
‡ Stryker's Register.
§ Wickes' Hist. Med. in New Jersey to 1800, pp. 136, 137.
‖ Ibid., p. 351.
¶ N. J. Biog. Ency., p. 436.
** MSS. Notes of Rev. Dr. Messler, *et aliis*.

JACOB EGBERT, born near Flemington, Dec. 25, 1771, was brought up there with his father, and entered the Methodist ministry at about the age of twenty-one or twenty-two, continuing as an itinerant preacher for several years. He removed to Port Elizabeth, Cumberland Co., N. J., married, commenced the study of medicine, and was licensed in 1805. He died at Pemberton, N. J., in the autumn of 1831.

LEWIS R. NEEDHAM read medicine with Dr. Jepthah B. Munn, and later with Dr. John Blane; attended medical lectures, and in 1835 received his doctor's degree. After being examined and licensed he entered into partnership with Dr. Blane, which association continued until his death. He was a physician of marked ability, and consequently highly successful. He was possessed of genial manners and a kindly disposition. His wife was Susan F. Sayre, of Morris Co., N. J. He was born at East Haddam, Conn., in 1806, and died at Perryville, N. J., Nov. 12, 1841.

HENRY H. SCHENCK, JR., oldest son of Dr. Henry and Ellen (Hardenberg) Schenck, of Millstone, Somerset Co., N. J., was born in New York State in 1782 (February). He subsequently removed, with his father, to Neshanic, N. J. He married Jane Herder; began the study of medicine, but soon after became a soldier in the war of 1812. After the war he practiced medicine vigorously and successfully, both at Quakertown and at Readington, settling at the latter place about 1810, and being in practice there until his death, Dec. 20, 1823. His remains rest in the churchyard at Readington. He left a widow and several children, but none of them in the profession. His name is the twelfth on the roll of members of the medical society of this county. In Readington he resided first in the old parsonage building, about two miles from the church, on the road leading from Readington to White House, later in the old brick Ten Eyck house, on the Old York Road, east of the church, and closed his life in a house a few hundred yards farther east, subsequently occupied by Mr. Titus.*

JOHN HONEYMAN was born near New Germantown, Hunterdon Co., Feb. 22, 1798. He was the eldest son of James Honeyman and Mary Miller, and a grandson of John Honeyman, who figured in the French and Indian war under Wolfe, and during the Revolution as "the spy of Washington." While in his "teens" the subject of this notice taught the New Germantown Academy, and afterwards attended Middlebury College, Vermont. He studied medicine with Dr. William Johnson, of White House, attended lectures in 1822–23 at the University of Pennsylvania, and commenced practice in his native village in 1824. After a professional career of fifty years, he died Jan. 2, 1874. He held numerous offices in the medical society and the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a ruling elder for twenty years. He had a large practice, was esteemed far and wide, and by economy accumulated a competence. His character was so extremely exemplary that it is said of him that he never prevaricated, never told an untruth, never uttered a harsh word, never made an enemy. His death created a void in the medical profession which will long be felt, for he had the love and respect of the fraternity. At about thirty years of age he married Miss Elizabeth S. Nevius, daughter of Judge Peter S. Nevius, of Pleasant Plains, Somerset Co. They had one daughter, who married Judge H. D. Maxwell, of Easton, Pa., and three sons,—viz., John C., who became a physician; Peter N., a merchant; and A. V. D., an attorney, editor, and publisher in Somerville. The children are all living,—John and Peter in New Germantown, their native place. For further details of his life the reader is referred to the "Family Memorial," published in 1874.

JOHN FORMAN GRANDIN was born May 28, 1792; studied medicine under Dr. Newell, of Allentown, N. J.; practiced his profession all his life at Hamden, where he died in 1811. His grandson, John Forman Grandin, M.D., studied medicine under Hon. John Manners, M.D., at Clinton; received his degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1852, and has since practiced his profession in Clinton Township, N. J. For further sketch of Dr. Grandin see biographical department of Clinton township.

GEORGE P. REX, born in the city of Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1813, was educated in the classical schools of that city; studied medicine in the office of Dr. George McClellan, and was graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1834; settled at Clover Hill, N J., that year, and practiced medicine; was married in 1836 to Gertrude V., daughter of Jacob Williamson, Esq., and in 1837 moved to Reaville, his present residence. In 1856 he removed to Perry, Pike Co., Ill., and soon after was appointed a member of the State Board of Education, and assisted in building the State Normal University, at Bloomington, Ill., as a member of the building committee. In 1861 he entered the military service as surgeon of the Thirty-third (Normal) Illinois Infantry Regiment, and served through the war as division surgeon and medical director; was mustered out in December, 1865. He was largely engaged in cotton-planting near Selma, Ala., in 1866–67, and was made post-surgeon of the United States army at Selma, Ala., in September, 1867. In 1868 he was elected high sheriff of Dallas Co., Ala., and in 1869 was appointed by President Grant United States assessor of internal revenue for the Second District of that State, embracing twenty-six counties. He remained in this position until 1871, when, his health failing him, he returned to Reaville, N. J., where he has since resided and practiced his profession, being one of the three oldest physicians in Hunterdon County. He became a member of the County District Medical Society, May 3, 1836, was its treasurer in 1850, and one of the board of censors from 1848 to 1853.

* Dr. Blane.

JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN SCHENCK, a native of Neshanic, Somerset Co. (born June 6, 1799), is of Dutch descent, his ancestors having come from Holland and settled in the Millstone valley. His father, Dr. Henry H. Schenck, was an assistant surgeon in the Revolutionary army. His maternal grandfather was Rev. Jacob R. Hardenberg, first president of Queen's (now Rutgers) College. He commenced reading medicine with his brother, Dr. Jacob R. Schenck, and continued his studies with Dr. Henry Vanderveer; attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and was licensed to practice in 1820. He established himself first at North Branch, but soon removed to Readington; his stay there was also brief, as he settled in Flemington in 1822, where he has since resided. There, for more than half a century, he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1870 he retired from regular practice, and since then his professional labors have been confined to an occasional consultation with his son, Dr. W. H. Schenck. When he first established himself in Flemington there was but one other physician in the place, and for a long time only the two. Possessing high natural qualifications, a thorough professional training, a zealous enthusiasm, and an unflagging energy, he speedily built up a very large practice, extending over a wide reach of country surrounding Flemington. Since 1820 he has been connected with both the Somerset and the Hunterdon County Medical Societies; has been president, and is now an honorary member, of the latter association. In 1820 he married a sister of Dr. Van Deursen, of New Brunswick, N. J.; she died in 1848, and in 1850 he married Miss Annie M. Churchill, of Portland, Conn., who died in 1865. His son, Dr. William H. Schenck, is one of the leading physicians of the county. Another son, J. Rutsen Schenck, was long connected with journalism in Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, and died April 1, 1879.

SAMUEL S. CLARK, now of Belvidere, N. J., is a native of Hunterdon County (having been born in Flemington, Nov. 8, 1845), although he never practiced medicine here. After receiving his degree of M.D., in 1848, he located at Belvidere, where he has since resided.

JOSEPH F. SHEPARD was born March 30, 1819, in Raritan (then Amwell) township, Hunterdon Co.; son of the late Joseph Shepard, farmer. He studied medicine with the venerable Dr. Schenck, of Flemington, with whom he remained five years, also attending the University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1853. He practiced a short time in Hightstown, after which he removed to Phillipsburg, Warren Co., where he settled permanently.

HENRY HOLCOMBE, a native of Hunterdon County, was born Aug. 5, 1797. From the College of New Jersey he was graduated in 1818; with Dr. George Holcombe, his cousin, he read medicine, and subsequently (1821) received his degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He first settled in the practice of his profession at Rowland's Mills, in Readington township, but in 1822 removed to Everittstown, Alexandria township, where for the ensuing thirty-seven years he was engaged as a physician and surgeon. His practice increased rapidly, and soon extended over almost the entire county and across the river into Pennsylvania. One of the founders (1821) of the County Medical Society, he was for several years its treasurer, and in 1825 a member of the board of censors; also an honorary member of the Philadelphia Medical Society. He was interested in agricultural matters, and owned a large farm, which he managed successfully. He died April 7, 1859. His wife was Catherine, daughter of Samuel Case, and his only child subsequently married Baltus Pickel, Esq., of Trenton.

HENRY B. POOLE, born at Enfield, England, April 24, 1791, came to America in 1801; studied with Dr. Augustus R. Taylor, of Middlesex, N. J.; was licensed in 1818, and at once began the practice of medicine at Flemington. He was one of the founders of the County Medical Society, and its first secretary; afterwards (1826) its vice-president, and a member of the board of censors. He was also a member and officer of the State Medical Society. In 1827–28 he practiced in New York, then moved to South River, Middlesex Co., N. J., where he practiced until 1855, when he was disabled by paralysis. He died Dec. 2, 1861, in his seventy-first year.

JAMES H. STUDDIFORD was born in Lambertville, N. J., September 12, 1832. He was the son of Rev. Dr. P. O. Studdiford, of the same place.* He was graduated from the College of New Jersey with high honors in 1852. He at once entered the office of Dr. Josiah Simpson, his uncle; and began the study of medicine. To this instruction he added three courses of medical lectures, 1852–54, and in the spring of the latter year received the degree of M.D. In 1856 he was licensed to practice, and located as a physician at Quakertown, this county, as successor to Dr. A. J. Clark; in 1857 he settled in Lambertville, where he died in 1870,—March 23d. He was a prominent member of the County Medical Society, and an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN WALL was born in Bucks Co., Pa., in 1787; received his professional education under Dr. John Wilson, of Solebury, Pa., Dr. Wall's native town. "About 1807 he succeeded Dr. McKissack at Pittstown, Hunterdon Co.; acquired a considerable practice, and became in that locality extremely popular. . . . His charges for professional services were very small, and he rarely took the trouble to collect even these. If the recovered patient left a jug of apple-brandy at the doctor's door, it was considered in the light of full payment of a long bill; and while, in

* See sketch of this venerable clergyman with history of Lambertville, in this work.

the end, his too free use of his liquid fees tended to throw his practice into other and steadier hands, it is none the less true that his professional ability was quite exceptional. He was very fond of out-door sports,—hunting, fishing, and riding,—and in such passed much of his time. A marked characteristic of the man was his use of the words 'that is,' and 'that is to say,' on most all occasions. He never married. He died Sept. 12, 1826,"* aged thirty-nine years, seven months, and twenty-two days.

William P. Clark, son of Rev. Joseph Clark, and brother of Col. Peter I. Clark, of Flemington, was born in New Brunswick, N. J.; was graduated in 1819, subsequently studied medicine, was licensed, and practiced in Wilkesbarre, Pa. He afterwards removed to Clinton, this county, and in 1821 was one of the founders of the County Medical Society. His essay, "A Cursory Analysis of the Theory of Health, Predisposition, and Disease," read at the first semi-annual meeting of the society, Oct. 23, 1821, was the only paper read at that meeting, and the first read before that society. In 1836–37 he was third vice-president of the New Jersey State Medical Society. He removed to Belvidere, Warren Co., N. J., in 1825, and was there engaged in active practice until his death, Sept. 4, 1857. He never married.

William Johnson, son of Thos. P. and Mary (Stockton) Johnson, was born at Princeton, N. J., Feb. 18, 1789. He read medicine with Dr. John Van Cleve of that place, and received his degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1811. The same year he was licensed, and commenced practice at White House. For more than fifty years he was one of the leading practitioners of the county, and among his office students were a number of subsequently eminent physicians. He died Jan. 13, 1867, at White House, where he was buried. He was one of the founders of the County Medical Society, and a member (and vice-president in 1823) of the State Medical Society. He had two sons, who became physicians,—Thomas and John V. C. He was for more than fifty years a member, and most of the time ruling elder, in the Reformed Church (Rockaway) at White House.

Edmund Porter, late of Frenchtown, N. J., was born in Connecticut (1791); received his medical education in New England, and shortly after being licensed settled in Easton, Pa., from whence he peregrinated to Union Co., Pa., to the West Indies, and finally back to the United States, locating at Frenchtown, this county, where he remained until his death, July 12, 1826. He was one of the founders of the Hunterdon County Medical Society, and one of its first delegates to the State Medical Society. He was twice a candidate for the State Assembly, and the last time was elected. He was a successful and popular physician, methodical to an extreme, but possessed of a cheerful, sanguine temperament. He was for the times a voluminous writer upon medical, political, and miscellaneous topics, contributing largely to the periodical press of the day. He cherished a desire to write for posterity, and to this end deposited in the cellar-wall of a house built for his use in Frenchtown, in 1823, a curious document which a party of investigating antiquarians unearthed some twenty-five years later, and from which are extracted the following paragraphs:

"To futurity I address myself, in the year of our Lord 1823. Perhaps this memento may be of service or curiosity to future generations, if found among the rubbish of this mansion, erected by order of Edmund Porter, M.D., physician and surgeon; member of and principal founder of the Medical Society of Hunterdon County, N. J.; licentiate of the Connecticut Medical Society, also of the Medical Society of St. Bartholomew's (West Indies), and Union Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and author of a number of medical essays, political pieces, to be found in the *New York Medical Repository* and *American Medical Recorder*, the *New England Journal of Medicine*, and in the newspapers,—viz., The Trenton *True American*, *The Spirit of Pennsylvania*, the *Eastern Sentinel*, etc., etc. . . .

"Edmund Porter was born in Haddam, Conn., June 18, 1791; emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1815; married Mary More, Sept. 28, 1816; have three children [names and dates of birth]; commenced the practice of medicine in this town June 10, 1820. Intermitting fever makes its appearance after an absence of twenty years; has been common along the banks of the Delaware River, and dysenteria interiorly; charcoal pulv. proved a useful adjunct in the latter complaint. . . .

"Finder of this document, know that I wrote it to amuse; if it should afford you any, remember the end of all things, and prepare yourself to die, as all of us have done whose names you see enrolled on this memorial. . . . We look to future generations to preserve unimpaired the liberty and independence which thus far we have assisted to perpetuate at the risk of our lives and fortunes. This voice from the tombs admonishes you to do the same as we have done for you!!! Farewell."

Of his children, it is believed, none now survive, nor has he any living descendants. His portrait is in the possession of the Hunterdon County Medical Society.†

Nicholas Jacques Emanuel de Belleville, the first president of the Hunterdon County Medical Society, of which he was one of the founders, was born in Metz, France, in 1752; was educated in that country, and practiced in the hospitals of Paris. He came to America in 1777, with Count Pulaski,‡ attending him in the capacity of surgeon until the fall of 1778, when he settled at Trenton, Hunterdon Co., and there resided until his death, Dec. 17, 1831, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. On several occasions he was called to attend the exiled King of Spain, at Bordentown. Dr. Nicholas Belville (as he was generally called) acquired a large practice, and became one of the medical pillars of the State, being constantly sought in consultation, and the favor of studying under his supervision being eagerly solicited by young men desirous of adopting medicine as a profession. His manner was quick and peremptory, but his deportment in the sick-room was kind and soothing. He was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard, Trenton, of which church he was a pew-holder and an occasional attendant. Gen. Philemon Dick-

* Biog. Ency. of New Jersey, pp. 460, 461.

† Ibid., pp. 486, 487.

‡ Notes of Philemon Dickinson.

inson, with whom he was on intimate terms, held him in high consideration, and to him, more than to any other, he confided the details of his private life and social relations. One of his pupils, Dr. F. A. Ewing, prepared for the press, at the time of his decease, his obituary notice, and furnished the inscription for his tomb. He married Ann Brittain, and had two daughters, one of whom became the wife of Dr. James Clark,* and the other, of Lieut. Hunter of the United States navy.

JOHN BLANE, son of Thomas Blane and Elizabeth (Toombs) Blane, was born in North Brunswick, Middlesex Co., N. J., July 7, 1802. After receiving as good an education as the neighborhood and private

John Blane

teachers afforded, he taught school in Hillsborough, Somerset Co., a year, and then went to a select school at that time taught by Abraham G. Voorhees, a graduate of the College of New Jersey, boarding in the family of the principal; stayed a year, and then taught a short time again, and then, in the spring of 1822, he entered the office of Dr. William McKissack, of Millstone, Somerset Co., N. J., under whose instructions he remained five years, with the exception of attending medical lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons the winter of 1825–26, and the lectures of the Rutgers Medical College, 1826–27.

The Chancellor of the State of New York having decided that the diploma of Rutgers College did not confer the right to practice in that State, he passed an examination before the board of censors of Somerset Co., N. J., and received his diploma from the Medical Society of New Jersey, April 26, 1827 (the society afterwards—Jan. 22, 1856—conferred the degree of M.D.), and commenced practice, in connection with the apothecary business, at 526 Pearl Street, New York City. At the end of the year he gave up this and went to Clarksville, Hunterdon Co., N. J., in partnership with Dr. W. A. A. Hunt, and then, in April, 1831, removed into Bethlehem (now Union) township, where he has resided ever since. He is a member of the District Medical Society of Hunterdon, —served as its president in 1848 and 1855,—and is (1881) its treasurer and historian; of the Medical Society of New Jersey (he was for sixteen years one of its censors, and its president in 1861). Was delegated to the American Medical Association in 1855, and has been since 1867, and is now, one of its necrological committee.

In May, 1840, he married Miss Cornelia Hunt, daughter of Isaac Smith, of Hunterdon County. By her he has had two daughters,—Nancy, the eldest, married Dr. N. B. Boileau, of Hunterdon, and Mary married Dr. Nathan Case, of Warren County.

His traveling over an extensive field of practice was performed for thirty years on horseback, and, he believes, with advantage to his general health.

HENRY S. HARRIS, one of the founders of the Hunterdon County Medical Society, and an honorary member, read, studied, and practiced medicine under the supervision of Dr. Henry Vanderveer, of Bedminster, for four years; afterwards in the office of Dr. Charles Smith, of New Brunswick. After receiving his certificate from the medical society of Middlesex County he commenced practicing medicine in Hunterdon County in 1819, and continued until 1831 at Milford and Mount Pleasant, frequently riding several miles into Pennsylvania. He subsequently removed to Allamuchy, Warren Co., N. J., where he practiced thirty-five years, and then removed to Belvidere, N. J., where he now resides. Hon. Henry S. Harris, member of Congress, is a grandson of Dr. Harris.

GERSHOM CRAVEN was born in 1744, graduated at Princeton in 1765, and attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania; was surgeon of the Second Regiment Hunterdon troops during the Revolution. He was the first regular-bred physician to locate at Ringos, which he did in 1771. He was popular, persistent, and successful. He reared an interesting family, to whose interests he was greatly devoted. He continued his practice up to the year 1812, when he was disabled by paralysis. He died in 1819, leaving a widow and several children to inherit little or no earthly estate, but the heritage of a good name. His remains were buried in the Episcopal churchyard, near Ringos, where a stone bears this inscription:

* History of New Jersey Medicine.

"In
Memory of
Dr. G. Craven, Rebecca
his wife, and three of their children.

Doct. Gershom Craven
Died May 3d, A.D. 1819,
In the 75th year of his age.

Rebecca died March 3d, A.D. 1836,
In the 80th year of her age.

John died June 1st, A.D. 1790,
Aged 15 years.

Elizabeth died Aug. 16, A.D. 1805,
In the 27th year of her age.

Titus died Sept. 5th, A.D. 1794,
aged 6 years.

On the right hand may they stand, saying—
'Here, Lord, are we and those thou hast given us.'"*

George Creed, a native of Jamaica, L. I., was born Oct. 1, 1735. Upon commencing practice, in 1765, he settled in Flemington, from whence he removed to Trenton, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died suddenly, of apoplexy, about 1775.† He was undoubtedly the pioneer practitioner of Flemington. His wife died in Trenton in 1835, in her ninety-fourth year, and his daughter (Mrs. Ryall) died in 1859, aged ninety-one.

Aaron Forman was a prominent physician and surgeon of this county. Although an Episcopalian, he married, in 1769, Ann, the daughter of John Emley, a Quaker. He was a man of strong convictions and firm of purpose. He joined the State Medical Society in 1767.

Dr. Forman was of Welsh parentage, and born Feb. 4, 1745; he moved from Freehold, N. J., to a farm near Quakertown, and practiced in that vicinity from 1766 to 1794, when he removed to Pittstown. He left five sons and one daughter, all since deceased. The latest survivor was the venerable John E., of Alexandria, who died Aug. 10, 1867, aged ninety-five years. Dr. Forman's wife, Ann, died Dec. 13, 1794, aged fifty-two years. She and her husband were buried in the Friends' burying-ground at Quakertown. He erected over her grave the first grave-stone with an inscription in that burial-ground. He died Jan. 11, 1805, and was buried by the side of his wife.

Dr. Forman was proud of his profession and careful of his medical reputation. He early introduced inoculation for the smallpox, and treated many hundred patients of that kind successfully. He was a venerable-looking man, but possessed of fine social qualities and a loving heart, combined with great firmness of will and decision of character.

William McGill resided between Frenchtown and Milford, on the farm now or recently owned by Mr. Hawk. The house in which he lived is still standing. He commenced practicing medicine in the closing years of the last century. He married a daughter of Thomas Lowrey, one of the pioneers of Flemington, later the founder of Frenchtown, and afterward of Milford. He had a large family of children, none of whom are believed to be living. One of them, Joseph, read medicine with his father. His wife survived him, and for many years boarded a physician, Dr. Mershon, who kept up the practice. Dr. McGill is represented as a very popular and good practitioner, a large, portly man, dignified in deportment, and unsuspicious of any one. He died much regretted. His remains were buried in the grounds of the Kingwood Presbyterian Church, with the Lowrey family. His headstone reads:

"In
Memory of
Doct. William McGill,
who departed this life
June 23rd, 1815,
In the 47th year of his age.

I pass the gloomy vale of death,
From fear and danger free;
For there His aiding rod and staff
Defend and comfort me.

Let friends no more my suffering mourn,
Nor view my relics with concern.
Oh, cease to drop the pitying tear:
I've passed beyond the reach of fear."

William Prall was a native of Amwell, this county, and son of Abraham Prall; born in 1771, read medicine with Dr. Moses Scott, of New Brunswick, and entered the profession in 1793, near Reaville, where he continued until his death. He was a popular physician, and had a large practice. His first wife, Mercy Reeder, died Sept. 18, 1798; his second wife was Miss Mary, daughter of Lewis Chamberlin.‡ Dr. Prall's remains were interred in the graveyard formerly attached to the Presbyterian church (since torn down and removed), between Larison's Corner and Reaville, where a stone contains this record:

"In
Memory of
Doct. William Prall,
who died Feb. 9, 1825,
In the 54th year of his
age."

Both his wives were buried in the same cemetery.⁋

Zaccur Prall, son of Isaac, and cousin of Abraham, the father of Dr. William Prall, of Amwell, read with his uncle, Abraham P. Hagaman, of Somerset County. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1816. He practiced in Amwell for a while, and then removed to near Willow Grove, Pa., where he died without leaving any family. He is said to have adopted and practiced homœopathy during the latter part of his life.‖

John A. Hendry, one of the founders of the Hunterdon County Medical Society, in 1821, was the eldest son of Capt. Samuel Hendry and Elizabeth Anderson, and was born at Burlington, N. J., in 1786.¶ He commenced practice at Ringos in 1808,

* Blane's Med. Hist., pp. 86, 87.

† Hall's Presbyterian Church, Trenton.

‡ See sketch of the Prall family in history of East Amwell township.

⁋ Blane's Medical History of Hunterdon County, pp. 94, 95.

‖ Dr. Blane.

¶ Communicated by Dr. Hendry's daughter.

and continued there until 1827, when he sold out to Dr. M. W. Williams and removed to New York City; he became a member of the "Medical Society of the City and County of New York" in 1831. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of New Jersey after the death of his father, who was an officer in the Revolutionary war and stood by Washington's side when André was executed. While at Ringos, Dr. Hendry lived in the house later occupied by Dr. Cicero Hunt. He died June 23, 1834, by the breaking of a blood-vessel, and was buried at Stuyvesant church. He married Abby Chambers, of Trenton, April 18, 1810, and had nine children. Drs. M. Chambers and H. Holcombe were his pupils at Ringos, and Drs. Pyatt and Geary were his associates. He was commissioned by Governor Ogden as surgeon of the militia of Hunterdon County.

H. A. Terrence was born in Cork, Ireland, Aug. 28, 1848. He is descended from a brother of Brian Boru, one of the most celebrated of the native Irish kings. Exiled from Ireland on account of the revolutionary movement of 1864–65, he came to America, finished his medical studies, and in 1873 went back to Ireland. After graduating at the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, he returned, in 1875, to America, and settled at New Hampton Junction, this county. He is accredited with being a successful practitioner.

Oliver Wayne Ogden, about the year 1811, was engaged in a very extensive practice in New Germantown and its vicinity. He studied medicine under the superintendence of his uncle, the late Dr. Isaac Ogden. He attended lectures in Philadelphia, and was a licentiate of his native State. He was a more energetic practitioner than his uncle. His address was prepossessing, his manners easy, and he had an exuberance of animal spirits. He did not continue many years in practice: having received the appointment of United States marshal for the district of New Jersey, he let the practice go and devoted himself to the duties of the new office. He married a niece of Dr. O. Barnet,—a Miss Wisner. He attained quite a fortune, but lost it in unfortunate speculations. He died about 1840, of pulmonary consumption, aged about sixty-two years. He was one of the original members of the District Medical Society of this county in 1821. Hon. J. C. Rafferty, Flemington, is his son-in-law.

William Barnet, a nephew of Dr. Oliver Barnet, read medicine with his uncle, Dr. O. W. Ogden, attended lectures in Philadelphia, and commenced practicing in New Germantown a little before the war of 1812, in which he enlisted as an officer. He died early in life. He was talented, courteous, and very highly esteemed, and was one of the first members of the District Medical Society of Hunterdon County, was present at its semi-annual session, Oct. 23, 1821, and it is presumed he died shortly after.*

* Dr. Blane's Medical History, pp. 39, 40.

Israel L. Coriell was living in Milltown, Kingwood township, and practicing there, in 1824, or earlier. He was an active member of the county society during its early years. Dr. Coriell was killed, not far from the year 1828, by being thrown from his sulky in the neighborhood of Locktown. He was a native of Somerset County, and his remains were taken there for interment. He never married.

Merrill W. Williams, a native of Dorchester, Conn., practiced in Ringos from 1827 until 1829, when he removed to Somerville, and later to New York City. He read medicine with Dr. Lawrence Vanderveer. He married Miss Eliza B. Duryea, of Millstone. She died in 1847; he about the year 1877.

Jacob E. Hedges was born in Somerset County, son of William J. Hedges, a merchant of that place. Dr. Hedges became a member of the County Medical Society in 1836, at which time he was practicing at Milford. During the first of his practice Dr. John McGloughen was living, who recommended him highly, so that Dr. Hedges soon acquired a good practice, which was cut short by his early death. He married a daughter of Daniel Disborough, of Milford. They had no children. He was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard in Mount Pleasant, Alexandria, where a monument bears the following legend:

"Sacred
To the memory of
Dr. Jacob E. Hedges,
who died
July 22d, 1841,
aged 29 years, and 3 months.

Noble, generous, free-hearted, he
Was early called away from friends
Who deeply mourn his untimely death.

Art is long, and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though strong and brave,
Still like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

William Duryea, son of Col. H. B. Duryea, of Blawenburg, Somerset Co., was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1833; was admitted as a member of the District Medical Society of Hunterdon County, May 3, 1836, at which time he was practicing at Flemington. Soon afterwards he removed to the West, where it is said he died.†

Henry Southard, a native of Somerset County, was a practitioner at Flemington and Reaville, in this county, and a member of its district medical society until Oct. 26, 1847, when he returned to his native county and became connected with its medical society. (See a further sketch, under head of "Medical Profession of Somerset County," elsewhere in this volume.)

Josiah Quinby, the son of Josiah Quimby, of Hanover township, Morris Co., N. J., was born Feb. 2, 1783. He read with Dr. John S. Darcy, attended lectures in New York in 1815 and 1816, and shortly

† Dr. Blane.

after located at Readington, this county, where he continued to practice until he died. He married, in March, 1818, Margaret, daughter of William Dalley, of Readington township, whom he left a widow with five children,—William D., Phœbe, Ann, Josiah, and Margaret. He lived on the road leading from Readington to Centreville, about equidistant between them; he afterwards lived on a farm on the road leading to Pleasant Run, known as the Aray farm, where he died. He was a man of easy and kind disposition, very moderate in his charges, and very diffident in his collecting; of which fact, no doubt, some took advantage, to his and his family's injury. In the new cemetery attached to the Readington church, on a large headstone, is the following:

"In
Memory of
JOSIAH QUINBY, M.D.,
who died
February 14th, 1854,
Aged 61 years, and 12 days.

Let friends forbear to mourn and weep,
Whilst sweetly in the dust I sleep;
The toilsome world I left behind,
A glorious crown I hope to find."

ALBERT S. CLARKE, who practiced at Quakertown from 1848 to 1856, became a member of the County Medical Society in 1849, from which he was honorably discharged in 1856, at which time he removed to Bushnell, Ill., where he was recently living and practicing his profession.

JAMES PYATT was a native of Middlesex County, read medicine with Dr. Freeman, of Woodbridge, attended lectures in New York, and located at the Boar's Head in Delaware (then Amwell) township, where he resided until his death, continuing to practice until near the time of his decease. He married Sarah King, daughter of Jeremiah King, a wealthy landholder in that neighborhood; she and three children survived him,—John (since deceased, leaving no children), J. King Pyatt, living near Croton, and Rachel (since deceased), who became the wife of Daniel Rittenhouse, of the same place. Dr. Pyatt was active and energetic, and had a large practice. He also kept the Boar's Head Hotel for several years. He was buried in the cemetery attached to the Old School church at Baptisttown, and over his grave appears the following legend:

'DR. JAMES PYATT,
Died
October 26th, 1864,
Aged 80 years and 29 days.

Death is the path that must be trod,
If we would pass from Earth to God;
Clap our glad wings and fly away,
To join the blessed in endless day."

ABRAHAM T. B. VAN DOREN, born June 15, 1823, practiced in Readington from 1843 to 1848, and at Ringos, 1850–52; subsequently went South, but soon returned to Branchville (now South Branch), where he died, June 30th of that year. (See sketch in "Medical Profession of Somerset County," in this work.)

WILLARD F. COMBS was a native of Delhi, N. Y., born in 1828. He came to New Jersey and read medicine with his cousin, Dr. H. S. Combs (son of Seth Combs, of Delhi), who was then practicing medicine in German Valley, Morris Co., N. J. He attended lectures in New York, was licensed in 1851, and the following year was admitted a member of the district society of Hunterdon County, and was at once elected its secretary, *vice* Dr. J. R. Ludlow, resigned and removed from the county. Dr. Combs practiced at Stanton and at Flemington, where he died of pericarditis, Aug. 16, 1854. He was a member of the Baptist Church. His wife was Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Asa Jones, of Flemington. He left two children,—Frank and Caroline, living in Flemington. "A gentleman of prepossessing manners, comely in person, and very sociable, he enjoyed a popularity seldom possessed by one so young in the profession."*

CHARLES BARTOLETTE, a native of Flemington, was a son of Rev. Charles Bartolette, Baptist minister of that place. He read medicine with Dr. Mershon, of Flemington, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1846, when he commenced practice in Milford, this county, succeeding Dr. William Taylor. He there continued until his death. "He was a good practitioner of both medicine and surgery. He was about five feet eight inches in height, well proportioned, brown hair, expressive blue eyes, frank, open countenance, good conversational powers, pleasing in address, and in every way calculated to win and retain the confidence and affection of his patients, as well as of all others who knew him." March 8, 1851, he married Anna, daughter of George and Ellen Carpenter, of Milford; she and four children (Ellen, Peter, Louisa, Charles) are still living. He was buried in the Union Cemetery, Milford, and over his grave the marble records:

"Born
April 8th, 1825,
Died
March 10th, 1866.

The warm heart that throbbed for others' sorrows, and the open hand of charity, are now still in death; and await the awards of the great Physician."

He also was a member of the District Medical Society.

A. J. MCKELWAY, who was practicing at Ringos from 1852 to 1854, and was a member of the Hunterdon County Medical Society, removed from the county in 1854; was surgeon of the Eighth New Jersey Volunteers from Sept. 14, 1861, to April 7, 1864; is now practicing medicine in Gloucester Co., N. J., of whose county medical society he is a member.†

SIMEON S. DANA, a graduate of Jefferson Medical

* Dr. Blane's Medical History.
† Ibid., p. 53; Trans. State Medical Society, 1880, p. 9.

College, received his diploma from the State Medical Society in 1852, while residing at Finesville, Warren Co., N. J. In the fall of 1854 he removed to Raritan township, locating at Clover Hill as the successor of Dr. Rex. In the same year he joined the County Medical Society. He died in 1861, in the prime of manhood, while on a visit to the place of his nativity in Massachusetts. His wife was a Miss Julia Hall, of Somerset County, who, after her husband's death, removed with her children to Massachusetts.

Thomas M. Bartolette, youngest son of Rev. Charles Bartolette, and brother of Dr. Charles, with whom he studied medicine, was born in Flemington, Nov. 4, 1827. In 1855 he was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, when he commenced practice at Mount Pleasant, succeeding Dr. Jacob Winters. In 1864 he moved to Asbury, N. J., where he died Sept. 29, 1866. He was buried near his brother, in the cemetery at Milford.* He was a member of the medical society of this county. He married, in 1855, Amy K., daughter of Henry W. and Sarah Johnson, of Milford, and left one child,—Evangeline,—who has since become the wife of a Mr. Johnson, of Milford. Mrs. Dr. Bartolette subsequently married a Mr. Hallahan, and is living near Riegelsville.

Charles B. Ferguson was Dr. Wall's successor at Pittstown, locating there in 1826, and continuing his practice with average success for five years, when he removed to Doylestown, Pa., where he subsequently died.

Richard Gagen, who practiced in Pittstown from 1835–37, was a native of Ireland. He was well read in his profession, and very successful in practice. He would not stoop to some of the customs of the times. From Pittstown he removed to Philadelphia, thence to New Orleans, where he died about 1840. He was a very precise man, and remarkably neat, but very diffident and unassuming.

George T. Blake was a native of Maine, a graduate in medicine in the city of New York; located in New Germantown, this county, in 1853; practiced there four years or more, and removed to Elizabeth. He subsequently made a specialty of treating cancers. He died in 1861.

Cicero Hunt, born in Mercer Co., N. J., studied medicine with Dr. James T. Clarke, of Trenton, and located in 1828 at Ringos, where he labored as a physician unremittingly for thirty-five years, until 1863, when he relinquished the business to his partner, C. W. Larison, M.D. He died Dec. 1, 1876.

Jacob W. Williamson, son of Abraham Williamson, born May 12, 1821, residing near Ringos, practiced a short time at his native place. He went to California, but after a short stay came back and located at Somerville. In 1852 he returned to Ringos, where he died August 9th. He was buried in the cemetery between Pleasant Corner and Reaville.

* "He was the last of the surviving brothers of the family. All the sisters, four in number, still survive."—*Trans. State Society*, 1867.

Jacob Jennings, the first physician located in Readington, practiced there in 1784, and probably earlier. He owned and resided on the farm where Jacob G. Scomp now lives. He had an extensive practice. He was a member of the North Branch (now Readington) Reformed Church, and in 1789 became a minister of that, and later of the Presbyterian, denomination. He was the grandfather of Governor Henry A. Wise, of Virginia.

Ebenezer Sherwood, born in Woodbury, Conn., in 1782, studied medicine with Drs. Charles Smith and Moses Scott, of New Brunswick. After being licensed to practice he located in Readington (1807), where he continued seven years. He married Miss Elizabeth Sloan, by whom he had one child, Elizabeth, deceased. His first wife dying in 1814, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Lane, widow of John Lane, and removed into German Valley, locating at what is now known as Middle Valley, where he practiced until 1844, then removing to Peapack, where he spent the remaining nine years of his life, dying Feb. 25, 1854. He was a Presbyterian, a man of ordinary size, rather slender, of general good health, although in his later years rheumatism compelled him to use crutches. While practicing in the valley he had a private institution for the treatment and relief of the insane. This was before the day of asylums. He left a widow, four sons, and three daughters. The eldest, Rev. Jona. H., was in charge of the Presbyterian Church at Milford, where he died; Marshall, the youngest, is a practicing lawyer in Iowa; the other two are farmers.

John Van Horn, a native of Readington, this county, was a pupil of Dr. Jacob Jennings, and commenced practice about 1787, living in the house with his brother on the Old York Road, about one and one-half miles from the Readington church. He practiced for twenty years, and was found dead in the road, after a dark, stormy night, some distance from home, near David Scomp's, with indications of epilepsy. The head-stone in the Readington churchyard contains the following:

"In
Memory of
Doct. John Van Horn,
who departed this life
A. D. 1807,
In the 41st year of his age.

A message for me was suddenly sent,
My age but forty-one;
My friends, make haste for to repent,
For your time may quickly come."

Wesley Cramer, son of William Cramer, of Round Valley, Hunterdon Co., after acquiring his profession, located in Readington in 1854. He boarded with L. B. Stout. He subsequently practiced in Lebanonville, and afterwards to Aurora, Ill.

William P. Woodruff, who practiced in Milford from 1830 to 1837, moved thence to German Val-

ley, where he stayed but a short time; removed to Ohio, and died there in 1851.

William Morelan came from Sussex Co., N. J., to New Hampton in 1810, and practiced there ten or more years. Dr. Blane says, "He is spoken of both by patients and members of the profession as a popular and successful physician. He was generous and confiding, loved to enjoy life in his peculiar way, and was not content unless he had a friend to partake with him. He had been twice married, had a son, William, whom he educated for the profession, and a daughter, who married John Hunt, near Asbury."

Samuel W. Fell, born at Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1788, located at New Hampton before the war of 1812. He married Miss Lydia, daughter of Maj. Henry Dusenberry, and commanded a company, the "Washington Greens," in the war of 1812, and after its close resumed his practice at New Hampton, but subsequently removed to Belvidere, where he died, July 11, 1824, aged thirty-six years. His wife died March 18, 1839, aged forty-eight years. His only son, J. W., studied medicine under Dr. McClenahan, and after his graduation went to England.

John Van Cleve Johnson, son of William Johnson, M.D., deceased, of White House, studied medicine with his father, whom he for some time aided in his extensive practice. He then removed to Somerville and assisted Dr. H. Vanderveer, and in July, 1858, returned to White House, practicing with his father until the latter's death, in 1867. He still pursues his profession there, occupying his father's late residence.* Dr. Thomas Johnson, another son of William, is now practicing at Readington.

Thomas Elder, a rather eccentric Scotchman, who purchased at a sheriff's sale most of the village of Bloomsbury after the manufacture of iron was discontinued, practiced medicine rather for the accommodation of his neighbors than from choice, but was popular and successful therein. He was a high-minded, honorable man, but very proud. He finally sold out and removed to Philadelphia with his family.

Hugh Hughes, son of Dr. John S. Hughes, who was his preceptor, practiced at Washington, N. J., from 1816 to 1822, when he changed locations with Dr. John Sloan, then at Bloomsbury. Dr. Hughes practiced at the latter place from 1822 until his death, in 1856, April 22d. He was born March 17, 1794. He never married. He was buried in the Greenwich churchyard. His obituary may be found in vol. ix. of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

Richard Kroesen, born in Readington township in 1766, a pupil of Dr. Jacob Jennings, practiced in Readington, New Germantown, Ringos, and Lambertville, where he died, March 19, 1807, aged forty-one years. His remains, at first interred in the Presbyterian cemetery at Lambertville, were afterwards removed to Mount Hope Cemetery. His wife was Miss Abigail, daughter of Abraham Ten Eyck.

William Coryell came with Dr. John Lilly as a stable-boy. When he grew up he studied medicine with his employer, and was graduated in the University of Pennsylvania in 1826. He then went into partnership with his preceptor and benefactor, and continued until his death, three years later.

William Alexander Anderson Hunt, one of the oldest practitioners in the county, was the son of Rev. Holloway W. Hunt, for many years pastor of the Presbyterian churches of Alexandria and Bethlehem. Dr. Hunt read with Dr. William McKissack, attended medical lectures in New York, and was licensed to practice in 1816; he joined the Somerset District Medical Society in 1817, and that of this county in 1823. The University of the City of New York conferred on him, in 1847, the honorary degree of M.D. He practiced in Readington 1817–19, and at Clarksville until near the time of his decease, Sept. 9, 1878.

David Forst,† a native of Solebury, Bucks Co., Pa., born in 1786, read with Dr. John Wilson, of that place, and in 1807 settled to practice in the lower part of Kingwood, where he continued as a successful physician until his decease, Aug. 6, 1821. His wife died in Philadelphia in 1862, aged seventy-three years. Both were buried in "Barber's Burying-ground."

Benjamin Van Cleve Hunt, son of Daniel Hunt, of Clinton, after acquiring his profession, located near that place. He married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. John F. Grandin, of Hamden. About 1819 he emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died. He sustained a good reputation as a practitioner, and well maintained the dignity of the profession.

Conyngham Crawford, a native of Ireland, was graduated from Rutgers and Jefferson Colleges, and settled at Hunt's Mills (Clinton) in 1828. He built the house lately occupied by Dr. Henry Field, deceased, to whom he sold. He removed to Philadelphia in 1832; subsequently went to Louisiana, where he died.

John McGloughlen was born in Ireland. He came to Alexandria township about 1787, taught school, boarding with Dr. George Campbell. He married Miss Jane Stull, and commenced farming at Helltown (now Spring Mills). He was frequently called to visit the sick and prescribe for them, and after Dr. Campbell was afflicted with paralysis (1812), and particularly after Dr. McGill's death, in 1815, these calls for medical aid were greatly increased. "He was, through the wants of the times, the common consent of the people, owing to their confidence in his skill and ability, made emphatically the Cincinnatus of our profession; and the next year (1816) the Legislature passed a law licensing all who were in regular practice at the time. This completed his ability to collect, but did not add to his practice, as

* Dr. Blane's Medical History of Hunterdon County, p. 98.

† Generally pronounced *Fuss*.

he already had all he was able to do, riding day and night. He practiced over grounds on which there are no less than fourteen practicing physicians now located, at a time when roads were poor and no bridges to cross the Delaware. He practiced largely in Pennsylvania, and was for over fifteen years surgeon to the Second Regiment of the Hunterdon brigade of militia. He was a stout-built, full-habited man, with keen blue eyes and brown hair. He was quick at repartee, kindly in his manners, and very hospitable. He died Sept. 17, 1835, and was buried in the Stull (now known as Salter's) burying-ground, between Milford and Frenchtown."*

JACOB K. STRYKER, a native of German Valley, Morris Co., read medicine with Dr. Combs; was graduated at the University of New York, 1849; located at California, this county, where he practiced until his death, Sept. 8, 1862, at the age of forty-one years and eleven months. He was buried in the cemetery attached to the Lower Valley Presbyterian church. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Leonard Flomerfelt. His one surviving child is since deceased. He was a very careful and observant practitioner, and a much more useful man in the profession than some who have made more noise and stir in the world. He was a member of the Lutheran Church.

CORNELIUS W. LARISON was graduated M.D., Jan. 20, 1863. He immediately thereafter settled at Ringos, Hunterdon Co., where he has since been engaged in the practice of medicine and in educational matters, in which he has always taken a lively interest.†

REV. GEORGE H. LARISON, of Lambertville, studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Lilly, of Lambertville; attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1858 receiving the degree of M.D. He commenced practicing in Bucks Co., Pa., but the following year removed to Lambertville, where he has since resided, and where he has an extensive and lucrative practice. He is a member of the County Medical Society, and was for seven years its secretary; is also a member of the State Medical Society, and for years was one of its vice-presidents or its presiding officer.‡

ANDREW B. LARISON was born at Sandy Ridge, Hunterdon Co., Dec. 31, 1841. He was the third son of Benjamin Larison, and a brother of Dr. C. W. Larison, of Ringos. He entered Geneva Medical College in 1861, graduating therefrom in 1864, and immediately entered the United States army as an assistant surgeon. After the war he attended the Lewisburg (Pa.) University, and was ordained a minister of the Baptist Church in 1870; henceforward he was engaged as principal of the Ringos seminary, and as pastor of the church at the same place until his death, Sept. 25, 1872.

GEORGE R. SULLIVAN, of Flemington, son of James T. Sullivan, of Pennsylvania, was born in Maryland in 1836. He was graduated from Newton University, receiving his degree of M.D. in 1859 from the Maryland Medical College. He removed to Hunterdon County in 1860, locating in Flemington, and laboring successfully as a physician until July, 1862, when he entered the service of his country as assistant surgeon of the Fifteenth Volunteer Infantry Regiment. After two years' service with this command he was (1864) appointed surgeon of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, and served until peace was declared. "Few surgeons rendered more continuous service in the army than Dr. Sullivan, and certainly none more valuable. From the battle-fields of Virginia he returned to Flemington, where he resumed his professional duties, continued uninterruptedly until the present time, with the exception of a few months' visit to Europe in 1880. His practice is extensive, and he is in frequent request as a consulting physician. He has rare ability as a surgeon, and has performed many of the most important operations which have claimed the attention of the profession in the State." He married, in 1877, Miss Adah, daughter of the late George F. Crater, of Flemington.

JOHN H. EWING, who is now, and has been since 1879, associated in practice with Dr. Sullivan, is a native of Flemington, where he was born in the year 1853. He was graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1877, and subsequently practiced his profession at St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia.

DE WITT C. HOUGH was for six years engaged as a physician at Frenchtown. He removed to Rahway, N. J., in 1856; was surgeon of the Seventh New Jersey Infantry Regiment during the war; since its close has enjoyed various civil honors and a large and influential practice in the city to which he removed from this county. He was a member of the District Medical Society of Hunterdon County during his residence here, joining in 1855 and being honorably discharged in 1856.

WILLIAM H. SCHENCK, born at Flemington, Sept. 21, 1826, attended the public schools of his native place and the grammar-school of Rutgers College; commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of his father, Dr. John F. Schenck, and was graduated from the University of New York in 1848. He then entered into practice at Flemington, in company with his father. In 1850–51 he was engaged in medical practice at Ringos, and after a year spent in the drug business in New York he embarked in 1853 for Australia, where he resided for fourteen years, engaged in mining and in the practice of his profession. While there, in the year 1862, he married Margaret McLean, a native of Scotland. In 1867 he returned to America and resumed his residence and his practice in Flemington, where he still continues.

JOHN LILLY was a prominent physician and resident practitioner of medicine in Lambertville since

* Dr. Blane, Med. Hist., 1873.

† See further sketch in history of East Amwell township.

‡ See further sketch in history of Lambertville.

1809.* He was the son of Samuel Lilly, barrister, and was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1783. He was "apprenticed" to Dr. Samuel Stringer, of Albany, N. Y., and after serving four years was licensed in 1807. In 1808 he commenced practice at Readington, Hunterdon Co., succeeding Dr. John Van Horn, but the following year removed to Lambertville, same county, becoming the successor of Dr. Kroesen, then recently deceased. He was in 1821 one of the founders of the District Medical Society of Hunterdon County; was its president in 1825 and 1847, vice-president in 1823 and 1846, treasurer from 1836 to 1846, a censor from 1821 to 1825, inclusive, and in 1847–48, and was repeatedly a delegate to the State Medical Society, of which he was an active member. "His mind and character were those of a refined gentleman, scrupulously neat in his personal habits, pure and chaste in all his acts and words; he was very attentive to his patients; his judgment sound and clear, and his practice in emergent or dangerous cases prompt and energetic. . . . He was always a stickler for the most rigid professional ethics. He never permitted himself to be betrayed into the violation of the strictest code, and was not slow to condemn such violation on the part of others."† He was a member, even early in life, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for years a vestryman or senior warden of St. Andrew's at Lambertville. In 1840–41 he was a member of the Legislative Council of New Jersey. He died June, 1848.‡ His wife was Miss Julia Moodie, of Lansingburg, N. Y., whom he married in 1808.

SAMUEL LILLY graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of M.D. in 1837, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Lambertville. He soon acquired an extensive business and high reputation as a physician. He was a leading member of the County Medical Society,§ of the State Medical Society (of which he was president in 1853), and an official of the American Medical Association. He died April 3, 1880. He was buried at Mount Hope Cemetery. "As a practitioner he preferred surgery, and was a good and safe operator." He wrote many medical essays, etc., was a man of temperate habits, about five feet nine inches high and weighing two hundred pounds, frank and affable, and of refined and literary tastes. He was twice married,—in 1839 to Mary A. Titus, of Mercer County, who died; in 1850 to Mary Ellen Torbert (widow), daughter of Lewis Coryell; she died in 1867.‖

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, late of Frenchtown, and son of James Campbell, was born at Newtown-Stewart, County Tyrone, Ireland, Aug. 15, 1758. Educated at Dublin University, he received special medical instruction from Dr. Farling. He received his degree of M.D. while the American Revolution was in progress, and, sympathizing with the patriot cause, he emigrated to this country and joined the Continental army. He served as surgeon until peace was declared, when he settled at Frenchtown.¶ In 1787 he became a member of the State Medical Society. His exceptionally thorough education and his extensive surgical experience during the war combined to throw into his hands a very large practice. Here he married Rachel, youngest daughter of Jeremiah Thatcher, by whom he had two children.** He was actively engaged in his profession until prostrated by paralysis in 1812, his death following a second stroke in August, 1818. He was buried in the Kingwood Presbyterian churchyard.

WILLIAM WELCH, a native of Hunterdon, born in Bethlehem, Sept. 12, 1837, son of William Welch, of Valley Station, who was a farmer in that township. After his graduation, in 1859, he settled in Philadelphia, Pa., which has been his residence and the theatre of his professional labors until the present time. He holds high rank in the profession, both as a practitioner and as a writer.

JOHN LEAVITT, of Baptisttown, was born in New Hampshire in 1819. He read with Dr. R. M. McLenahan, of New Hampton, Hunterdon Co. After receiving his diploma he commenced practicing at Asbury, Warren Co., but after some subsequent changes located at Baptisttown, this county, in 1854. He was there engaged in active practice until his death, Oct. 20, 1875. He was a member of the District Medical Society, and in 1860 its president. He was very conservative in practice.

HOWARD SERVIS was born near Ringos, Hunterdon Co., Oct. 6, 1829. His father, Garret, was postmaster at Clinton, also sheriff and a member of the Legislature; his mother, Susan Stout, was a granddaughter of John Hart, a signer of the "Declaration." Howard was a student of Dr. Charles C. Philips, of Deerfield, N. J.; entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1856, and in 1858 received his degree. He at once commenced the practice of medicine at Fairmount, this county, but in 1863 removed to New Hampton, and succeeded to Dr. R. M. McLenahan's practice, the latter giving up professional labor on account of failing health. About three years ago he removed to Hampton Junction. He has made the record of an eminently successful physician and surgeon. In 1867 he married

* New Jersey Biographical Encyclopædia, p. 75.

† Dr. John Blane.

‡ On one of the walls in the interior of St. Andrew's church is a tablet to his memory, the inscription on which ends with these words: "*In pace dormet.*"

§ Admitted May 3, 1847.

‖ See sketch in connection with "Bench and Bar."

¶ He was commissioned "surgeon, hospital Flying Camp, Continental army, April 11, 1775."—*Stryker's Register New Jersey in the Revolution.*

** His wife survived him, living with her daughter until her decease, Feb. 14, 1837. His daughter, Ann (who married John Fine, Esq., of Warren County, since deceased), subsequently lived with her son in New York City. His son, James, died in 1815.—*Blane's Medical History of Hunterdon County.*

Belinda, daughter of Philip Johnston, of Washington, N. J.

HENRY A. KIRKPATRICK, son of the late Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, D.D., of Amwell, was born in 1816. Having read medicine in the office of Dr. Cicero Hunt, of Ringos, he entered Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated M.D. in 1841, and the same year established himself at Stanton, Hunterdon Co., where he continued until his decease. He acquired a large practice and the reputation of a skillful physician. He married (1) Mary Servis, of Ringos, and (2) a daughter of Jacques Quick, of Readington. He died Sept. 29, 1851. He was buried in the cemetery of the United First Presbyterian Church of Amwell, and the marble over his grave bears this inscription:

"In
Memory of
DOCTR. H. A. KIRKPATRICK,
who died
Sept. 29th, 1851,
In the 35th year of his age.

Oft between Death and his patient he stood,
And relieved by the healing art,
Yet though science and knowledge his mind had enlarged,
He fell by the conqueror's dart.
But Death though the body he brings to the tomb
In spite of the genius of man,
The soul that's in Jesus is free from all harm,
Let his power do all that it can."

His wife, Mary, died April 7, 1845, aged thirty years, and her grave and that of her husband are side by side.

SYLVESTER VAN SYCKEL, of Clinton, was born in Union township, Hunterdon Co., Feb. 21, 1826. He is a son of the late Aaron Van Syckel, and a brother of Judge Bennet Van Syckel, late of Flemington, now of Trenton. The family is of Dutch extraction. Graduating from Princeton in 1846, he became the pupil of the celebrated Dr. Valentine Mott, and attended lectures at the University of New York; became an M.D. in 1849, and was successively assistant physician, house physician, and house surgeon of Bellevue Hospital. He was appointed by Governor Clark one of the quarantine hospital physicians in 1850, during the ship-fever epidemic. He removed to Clinton (1850), commenced there the practice of his profession, and soon had an extensive ride. For many years he has held a leading place among the physicians of that section. March 24, 1853, he joined his fortunes with those of Mary E., daughter of John Carhart, of Clinton. Of his six children, three are now (1880) living,—John C., William C., and V. Lamar.

NATHANIEL B. BOILEAU, son-in-law of Dr. John Blane, graduated an M.D. in 1858, and has since practiced in this county, for the past thirteen years at Perryville. See further sketch in the history of Union township.

JOHN R. TODD was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, March 10, 1864. April 15, 1864, he was commissioned an acting assistant surgeon in the United States volunteers, and attached to the Second New Jersey Cavalry Regiment. Nov. 1, 1865, he was honorably discharged, and in January, 1866, having been licensed, he commenced practice at Lebanonville, Hunterdon Co. He was a member of the District Medical Society, and in excellent standing as a physician and citizen. He married a daughter of W. Johnson, Esq. He died (Lebanonville) in 1876. In October, 1880, his widow married Dr. John Grandin, of this county.

WILLIAM WETHERELL, of Lambertville, son of a Methodist Episcopal minister, was born in Wrightstown, Bucks Co., Pa., Jan. 1, 1819. His literary education was received at the Newtown Academy, and his medical instruction from Dr. C. W. Smith, of Wrightstown, supplemented by two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the class of 1846. He soon after removed to Lambertville, N. J., and commenced practice. During the years that have supervened he has won the confidence and esteem of the community in which he resides. "Jealous for the honor of his profession, and concerned for the safety of the public, he has always given earnest attention to the subject of regulating the practice of medicine, and was mainly instrumental in getting through the Legislature the present law regulating practice in the State."

ROBERT MILLS MCLENAHAN, who practiced as a physician at New Hampton, Hunterdon Co., from the time of receiving his doctor's degree (1836) until within a short time of his death, which occurred April 28, 1864, was born Oct. 19, 1817, at Pennington, N. J.; studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Welling, and was graduated from the New York Medical College. His genial manners, combined with high professional abilities, won him a reputation seldom enjoyed by a country physician. So heavy became his labors, and with constantly failing health, that he called in the professional aid of Dr. Howard Servis, who became his successor. His first wife was Christiana, daughter of the late Aaron Van Syckel, of Union township; she died March 8, 1856. His second wife, a Miss Johnston, survives him. His remains repose in the Baptist churchyard in Union township.

JOHN ALFRED GRAY was born on the homestead-farm of his father, Joseph Gray, in the vicinity of Princeton, July 6, 1812. His mother's maiden name was Annie Furman; his parents were both natives of New Jersey. Before entering college he was the pupil of Rev. Dr. Baird, of Princeton. He was graduated at Nassau Hall in 1832, and studied his profession with Samuel Howell, M.D., of Princeton; attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1836. He then removed to Toledo, Ohio, and for a time was assistant editor of the *Toledo Blade;* from thence he removed to Rocky Hill, Somerset Co., where he practiced from 1844 to 1854, when he removed to Flemington, where

he continued until his death. July 3, 1837, he married Miss Abby Douglas, of Trenton, N. J., who died at Rocky Hill, Feb. 22, 1846. On May 24, 1848, he married Miss Jane Allen Hart, daughter of the late Neal Hart, Esq., of Rocky Hill, who survived him. Dr. Gray was an efficient practitioner, but failing health in his later years impaired his usefulness in the profession. He was conservative in practice, and yet not behind the times. He was a member in good standing of the District Medical Society of Hunterdon County, attending to his duties with alacrity, and was its president in 1865. In 1864 he became a member of the American Medical Association. He died at his residence in Flemington, Sept. 29, 1872.*

HENRY RACE, son of Jacob Race and Sophia Hoff his wife, was born Feb. 23, 1814, in Kingwood, now Franklin, township. He studied medicine with Drs. H. H. Abernethy and Henry Southard, and graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, March 31, 1843. He commenced the practice of his profession immediately after, at Pittstown, Hunterdon Co., which situation he has occupied ever since, except from February, 1849, to April, 1851, spent in California. He was married May 6, 1857, to Ada Louisa Woodruff, of Milford, N. J.†

GEORGE NEWTON BEST, son of Cornelius Best and Elsie Alpaugh his wife, was born at Round Valley, Clinton township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Oct. 16, 1846. He prepared for college at Pennington Institute, Pennington, N. J., and entered Lafayette College, class of 1873; passed through freshman, sophomore, and half of junior year. On leaving college he took charge of Riegelsville high school; also taught at Wilmington, Del. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. A. S. Jordan, of Riegelsville, N. J.; attended three courses of medical lectures and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, 1875. He commenced the practice of his profession, the same year, at Rosemont, Hunterdon Co., where he still remains. He was married in 1877 to Hannah, daughter of Richard Wilson, of Raven Rock, N. J.

THOMAS EDGAR HUNT, son of William A. A. Hunt, M.D., and his wife Eliza S. Auten, and grandson of Rev. Holloway W. Hunt, who for more than forty years was the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Bethlehem, was born at Clarksville, Hunterdon Co., N. J., about 1827. After receiving his preliminary education he studied medicine with his father, and attended the medical lectures of the University of New York, graduating in 1847. On the 3d of May of the same year he received from the medical society of New Jersey his diploma to practice in this State, and at the same time became a member of the District Medical Society of the county of Hunterdon. Of this society he was vice-president in 1852, and president in 1853. About this time he received the honorary degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. In 1848 was delegate to the American Medical Association, and was for some time permanent member of the same. He married Miss Cynthia Martin, daughter of Judge Martin, of Orange Co., N. Y.; they have had a large family of children, six of whom are living,—two daughters and four sons.

WILLIAM C. ALPAUGH, a native of Tewksbury township, this county, born Sept. 14, 1841, was of German extraction, his ancestors being among the earliest settlers of the State. He lived upon his father's farm until his sixteenth year, and for two years thereafter was engaged in school-teaching. He spent the two years following at the Hackettstown Presbyterian Seminary, and then read medicine with Dr. Barclay, of Lebanon, N. J. In 1865 he entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in 1867 was admitted to practice in the Charity Hospital, connected therewith. The next year he was graduated second in a class of more than one hundred students. He at once began a regular practice, but in the spring of 1869 was induced to settle at High Bridge, Hunterdon Co. He was associated on the start with Dr. Fields, of Clinton, but after 1872 practiced alone. He has a deservedly high reputation as a physician and surgeon, an extensive practice, and a wide ride.

ALEXANDER BARCLAY, whose father was also a physician,‡ was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, Jan. 9, 1832. He read medicine under his father, attended lectures, was graduated M.D., and licensed by the board of State censors. He then (1860) began practice at New Germantown. During the war of the Rebellion he served as assistant surgeon of the Thirtieth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, resigning therefrom March 5, 1863, and returning to New Germantown. He resumed his practice, which he continued until his death, caused by his horse taking fright and running away, he being thrown from his carriage; his skull was fractured and effusion resulted, causing his death at the end of three days,—June 18, 1865. His professional standing was excellent. He was a member of the County Medical Society. He was quite a musician, and, in fact, had a diversity of talents. His wife was a Miss Waldron, of New Germantown; left two children,—a son and a daughter.

JOHN P. B. SLOAN, born near Bloomsbury, N. J., May 26, 1799, after being licensed as a physician, established himself in Bloomsbury, Hunterdon Co. He subsequently removed to Washington, N. J., and died at Easton, Pa., Feb. 10, 1849. He was one of the founders, in 1821, of the Hunterdon County Medical Society, in whose archives is still preserved a well-written dissertation by him on "Intermittent Fever," read before that body at its semi-annual meeting in October, 1822, which shows that he was disposed to analytical investigation of disease,—a taste by no means common among country practitioners of his

* Dr. John Blane, in Trans. State Society, 1872, pp. 112, 113.

† See also sketch of the Race family in the history of Franklin township, in this work.

‡ Dr. Alexander Barclay, of Newburg, N. Y.

time. He was the son of Rev. William B. Sloan, for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Greenwich, Warren Co., N. J.

JOHN S. LINABERRY, born in Morris Co., N. J., son of John Linaberry, received his primary education in the schools of Hunterdon County, was a student at Ann Arbor University, Michigan, and graduated in medicine at the University of the City of New York in 1861, soon after which he settled at Mountainville, in Tewksbury township, this county, where he has since successfully practiced his profession. In 1862 he was married to Ellen Robinson, of this county.

HENRY B. NIGHTINGALE was the son of the Rev. —— Nightingale, a Baptist minister of Doylestown, Pa. He was well educated, was a graduate at Philadelphia, a member of the District Medical Society of this county, a scientific and judicious practitioner, and was a member of the Baptist Church. He practiced his profession at Rosemont (commencing about the year 1859) and at Flemington, ending his days of usefulness at the former place, Sept. 10, 1873, aged about fifty years. He left a widow and a large family to mourn his loss.

JAMES REILEY, born at Durham, Bucks Co., Pa., in the year 1829, was graduated from Union College in 1849; studied medicine with Dr. Condict, of Blairstown; attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and soon after commenced practice at Lambertville, in this county. In 1862 he was appointed surgeon of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, and soon became brigade surgeon; was mustered out of service in June, 1863. He helped to raise the Thirty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and was appointed its surgeon. He served with distinction until the close of the war, in 1865. He died March 23, 1872, at Succasunna, N. J., where he had enjoyed an extensive practice for years.

JOHN WATSON YOUNG, son of Nelson V. Young, Esq., was born at Mount Airy, in West Amwell township, this county, Jan. 1, 1840. He studied with Dr. William Wetherell, of Lambertville, who was his attending physician during his last illness. He matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1862. The same year he located at Montague, Sussex Co., N. J., there practiced his profession, and there died, Feb. 14, 1864. He was buried at Mount Airy. His son bears his name,—John Watson Young.

ASBURY PARISH, M.D., was born May 17, 1846, at Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y. He was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in March, 1874; served as substitute resident physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital for some time; was then appointed to the resident staff of physicians of the St. Mary's Hospital, and served one year. In the summer of 1876 he commenced practice in Flemington, where he is still located. He married Theresa H. Down in February, 1877.

The practicing physicians in the county at the present time are the following: Matthias Abel, T. M. A'Hearn, William C. Alpaugh, John Blane, N. B. Boileau, George N. Best, G. W. Bartow, Isaac S. Cramer, William S. Creveling, Emanuel K. Deemy, John H. Ewing, John F. Grandin, William Hackett, T. Edgar Hunt, Edgar Hunt, Jeremiah O. Huff, John V. C. Johnson, Thomas Johnson, Moses D. Knight, William Knight, Cornelius W. Larison, George H. Larison, John S. Linaberry, William R. Little, J. D. McCauley, Asbury Parish, A. S. Pitinger, Henry Race, A. M. K. Reading, George P. Rex, Lewis C. Rice, George T. Ribble, Asher T. Riley, John V. Robbins, John F. Schenck, William H. Schenck, Howard Servis, O. H. Sproul, Albert Shannon, A. C. Smith, Theodore H. Studdiford, George R. Sullivan, Sylvester Van Syckel, Horace G. Wetherell, William Wetherell, Peter C. Young.

HOMŒOPATHY IN HUNTERDON.

The first person in this county to practice medicine upon the principle of *similia similibus curantur* ("like cures like") was CLARENCE W. MULFORD, a retired Baptist clergyman of Flemington. He was not, we believe, a college graduate, although well read in the science of medicine. He became popular as a physician, and had an immense practice. This, taken in connection with his enfeebled state of health, caused him, in 1860, to associate with himself Dr. Joseph Taylor, but he continued in active practice nearly to the time of his death, which occurred in July, 1864. He was pastor of the Baptist Church in Flemington from 1844 to 1849. His son, Dr. Joseph Mulford, was a graduate of Hahnemann College, Philadelphia. He removed to New Brunswick, N. J., was a surgeon in the army during the Rebellion, and is now serving in the same capacity in the United States army.

WILLIAM R. HAND, a native of Somerset County, commenced the "regular" practice of medicine in Hunterdon County at Clarksville in partnership with Dr. W. A. A. Hunt in 1826. He married a daughter of J. Annin, of Somerset, and in 1827 removed to Barbertown, this county. While at this place he became a convert to the principles of Hahnemann, for in 1856 his name was dropped from the roll of members of the District Medical Society of Hunterdon County "for practicing homœopathy." He remained in practice at Barbertown until 1870, when he removed to Virginia, and died there in 1871, aged about seventy-five years.

J. IRONS, formerly of Philadelphia, settled in Lambertville about the year 1859. After a residence and practice there of two or three years he removed from the place, and is since deceased.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, also of Philadelphia, came to Flemington in 1860, as stated above, to assist Dr. Mulford. He was a grandson of the celebrated Richard Gardner, M.D., of Philadelphia. Dr. Taylor served for two years as a surgeon in the Union army,

1862–63, after which he practiced his profession in Flemington until 1866, and at Frankford, Pa., until his death, in 1871. He was a graduate of Hahnemann College.

J. J. CURRIE, a native of Swedesboro', N. J., and a graduate of Hahnemann College, came to Flemington in 1866, where he practiced until 1871, then removed to Hightstown, in this State. He subsequently went to Columbus, Burlington Co., N. J., where he is now engaged in active practice.

T. B. J. BURD was born in 1846, in Hunterdon County; graduated from the Hahnemann College in 1871, and at once commenced practice at Washington, Warren Co., N. J., but soon removed to Flemington, engaging at once in a practice of homœopathy, which he still continues. He is a member of the Homœopathic Society of New Jersey.

ISAAC COOPER, formerly a resident at Mullica Hill, Gloucester Co., N. J., established himself as a practicing homœopathic physician at Frenchtown in the year 1871. Four years later he removed to Trenton, where he is still in practice.

JOHN M. LOWE came to Milford, Alexandria township, of this county, in 1873, where he is still engaged in his profession. He was graduated by the University of New York in 1858, and has been practicing homœopathy for the past fifteen years.

RUFUS REED, from Yonkers, N. Y., settled at Lambertville in 1877, and is now (1880) practicing there. He was graduated from Hahnemann College.

DAVID KITTINGER was also a graduate of the Philadelphia College (Hahnemann), and settled in Flemington in 1861 or 1862. When Dr. Taylor went into the army, Dr. Kittinger took his practice, but upon the former's return the latter removed to Wilmington, Del., where he now resides and practices.

By the above it will be seen that there are at the present time only three regular homœopathic physicians in Hunterdon County,—viz., Dr. Lowe, at Milford; Dr. Reed, at Lambertville, and Dr. Burd, at Flemington.

There is no homœopathic medical society in this county.

CHAPTER VII.

THE PRESS OF HUNTERDON COUNTY.

First Newspaper in the State—The First Paper in the County—The Hunterdon Gazette, the Pioneer Paper in what is now Hunterdon—The Hunterdon Republican—Clinton Newspapers—The Lambertville Press—The Press of Frenchtown—Other Papers.

THE State of New Jersey did not have a newspaper until the year 1777,* although a magazine of some note—"The American Magazine"—had been published at Woodbridge, Middlesex Co., some years before. About six months after the *New Jersey Gazette* suspended, the *Federal Post* or the *Trenton Weekly Mercury* was established (May 5, 1787), which has since passed through many hands and changes of title,—as the *Advertiser* and as the *Federalist*,—and is now the *State Gazette*. The *True American* appeared in 1801, and disappeared in 1828, although the name was again revived in 1845. In 1821, Stacy G. Potts and Joseph Justice commenced the *Emporium*, a religious and literary paper; in 1827 it became a Jackson organ. It was discontinued in 1838, the year Mercer County was formed. The *National Union* was published in 1833, by E. B. Adams. These papers were the only newspapers published in Trenton, so long as that place remained in Hunterdon County.

THE HUNTERDON GAZETTE.

The first paper which was issued in what is now Hunterdon County was the *Hunterdon Gazette*. This paper was printed and published at Flemington, by Charles George, editor and proprietor; it appeared as a non-partisan sheet on the 25th day of March, 1825, and was placed at the rate of two dollars yearly.

Mr. George continued to publish the *Gazette* until the 2d of May, 1832, when the paper was discontinued, although Mr. George continued to keep a job-office until July 18, 1838, when John S. Brown bought the material and revived the *Gazette*. He continued the publication until the 1st of March, 1843. Mr. Brown changed the paper to a Whig organ, and advocated the election of William H. Harrison to the Presidency. At the last-named date the paper was sold to John H. Swallow, who was aided in conducting the paper by Henry C. Buffington, who had it under his control for some years, Mr. Swallow subsequently retiring.

In 1856 (possibly earlier) the paper was edited by Willard Nichols. After his retirement (date not known) Alexander Suydam became the proprietor, and sold it in 1863 to J. Rutsen Schenck,† who sold it to Charles Tomlinson in July, 1866. Mr. Tomlinson changed the name of the paper to the *Democrat*, and published it until July 10, 1867. At that time he purchased the

HUNTERDON COUNTY DEMOCRAT,

and united the two interests, and continued to publish under the latter title until his death. Thus it will be seen that the *Hunterdon County Democrat*, as at present organized, is the successor of the first paper published in the county.

This, the second paper established, was commenced as a political necessity on the 5th of September, 1838. The *Gazette*, up to near that time, was non-partisan, and readily gave either party a hearing, This, however, could not last, and, the *Gazette* soon after becoming the organ of the Whigs, their political opponents

* It was styled the *New Jersey Gazette*, and commenced Dec. 5, 1777. Imprint: "Burlington, printed by Isaac Collins." A folio sheet, about eight by twelve inches, price twenty-six shillings per annum. It was removed to Trenton in 1778, and discontinued in 1786.

† Son of Dr. John F. Schenck, of Flemington, who served his apprenticeship in the *Hunterdon Democrat* office, under Mr. Seymour.

were left without a journal devoted to their interests. The Democrats, feeling the need of a mouthpiece, took measures to start a paper: on the 5th of September, 1838, the *Hunterdon Democrat* appeared under the proprietorship of G. C. Seymour, and printed for the proprietor by Josephus Shann. It was a sheet twenty-one by thirty inches in size, and the subscription was two dollars per annum. Mr. Shann left the *Democrat* April 1, 1839, when Mr. Seymour assumed the whole management.

In September, 1849, Hon. Edmund Perry* became the editor and proprietor, and held it until 1854. On Jan. 1, 1853, Adam Bellis became the publisher under some agreement with Mr. Perry. About Jan. 1, 1854, Mr. Bellis became owner in part, and continued to manage it as editor and publisher until July, 1866, at which time it passed into the hands of Dr. Nightingale,† who, as its editor and publisher, managed it till July, 1867, when Charles Tomlinson became the owner, and merged the two interests of the *Democrat* (formerly *Gazette*) with the *Hunterdon County Democrat*, and continued to publish it until his death, Aug. 5, 1875. Under the management of Adam Bellis (now of the *Warren Journal*) the *Democrat* became a paying institution, and under the management of Charles Tomlinson its prosperity was increased.

After the death of Mr. Tomlinson the property and good will were purchased by Robert J. Killgore, who succeeded to the chair editorial on the 1st of October, 1875, and who continues to give his attention to the paper.

The *Democrat*, in all the forty-two years of its existence, has been conservative in its course, and has exercised an influence for union and harmony in the party that established it. It has taken no part in the making of candidates for local or county offices, but when made it has exerted an honest and persevering influence to elect the same. Of all the editors of the *Democrat* but two survive, Adam Bellis and the present editor. Mr. Swallow, who once owned the *Gazette* for a short time, is still alive.

In March, 1868, Mr. L. R. Runkle succeeded J. Rutsen Schenck as local editor of the *Democrat*,—a position he has filled acceptably ever since. It is but justice to Mr. Runkle to record the fact that much of the interest which has attached to the paper during the past twelve years is due to his persevering industry and tact. Of those who have learned the art of printing in this office, it may be truly said that John Y. Foster‡ has made his mark the highest. Of the present force on the paper, Messrs. L. R. Runkle, W. S. Runkle, Forrest A. Rice, and John H. Choyce learned the "Art preservative of all Arts" in this office.

* See sketch in "Bench and Bar of Hunterdon County," elsewhere in this work.

† A personal sketch of Dr. Nightingale will be found in the "History of the Medical Profession," *ante*.

‡ Author of the work "New Jersey in the Rebellion," etc.

THE HUNTERDON REPUBLICAN,

also published at Flemington, was established in 1856. The Presidential campaign of that year found the young Republican party without a newspaper to represent its principles in Hunterdon County. A stock company was formed, and soon sufficient shares were subscribed and paid for to warrant the establishing of a Republican paper. On the 15th of October, 1856, the first number was issued, Thomas E. Bartow being its editor. He continued at its head until the fall of 1862, when he was succeeded by the late G. A. Allen, Esq.,§ and William G. Callis, who was then employed in the office. Mr. Allen retired from his editorial connection with the paper in 1872, leaving it to the sole control of Mr. Callis, by whom it is now (1880) conducted.

Since its establishment the paper has been twice enlarged, and is now one of the largest and handsomest of our State papers.

CLINTON NEWSPAPERS.

The first representative of the press in Clinton was the *Clinton Times*, established in February, 1859, as a local paper, neutral in politics, by William Abell. In April, 1860, it passed into the hands of A. J. Shampanore, who converted it into a political organ representing the Republican party. In January, 1861, he enlarged it and changed its name to the *New Jersey Leader*. Soon afterwards Shampanore & Little became its publishers; then Mr. Little was announced as publisher, and Mr. Shampanore‖ as editor. On the 1st of January, 1864, William Abell¶ resumed the proprietorship, and published the paper as a Democratic journal. He continued its issue until the summer of 1865, when it was discontinued. The full files of both the *Times* and *Leader* are now in the hands of Enoch Abell, Esq., of Union township.

On the 11th of April, 1868, J. Rutsen Schenck, who had been previously the publisher of the *Hunterdon County Gazette*, began, in Clinton, *The Constitutional Democrat*, with a new establishment. Dec. 15, 1868, John Carpenter, Jr., purchased it, changed the name to

THE CLINTON DEMOCRAT,

and has continued its publication as a Democratic paper to the present time. It claims to have the largest regular circulation of any newspaper in Hunterdon County, and is certainly one of the most influential and prosperous. William H. Carpenter is the local editor; John Carpenter, Jr., editor and proprietor.

§ Personal sketch in "Bench and Bar" chapter, *ante*.

‖ A. J. Shampanore subsequently published the Belvidere *Intelligencer* (now the *Apollo*), and, associated with his son, is the present proprietor of *The Bound Brook Chronicle*.

¶ Published the *Hackettstown Gazette* from 1861 to 1864. When he discontinued the *Leader*, in 1865, it was not for want of patronage, for its circulation had been increased to fifteen hundred subscribers, but because he "thought he was tired of the printing business." He is now (September, 1880) residing in Providence, R. I.—*Vide* personal letter.

THE LAMBERTVILLE PRESS.

The first paper published in Lambertville was *The Telegraph*. It was started in May, 1845, by John R. Swallow. He sold subsequently to Messrs. George C. Large and William B. Hughes; the latter disposed of his interest to Edwin G. Clark, and the paper was published under the firm-title of Large & Clark, and later by Mr. Clark alone. While the latter gentleman had sole charge of the paper he changed the name to *The Delaware Valley Diarist*. In 1853, Franklin P. Sellars purchased the establishment of Mr. Clark, and upon taking possession he changed the name of the paper to *The People's Beacon*. He had charge until 1858, when the office again changed owners, and the paper its name; he sold, in that year, to Clark Pierson, who continued the paper under the title of *The Beacon*, which name it still bears. In November, 1869, Hazen & Roberts purchased the establishment. April 1, 1875, Phineas K. Hazen bought his partner's interest, and has conducted the sheet to the present time, both as editor and proprietor.

During the ownership of Clark Pierson, *The Beacon* was enlarged from a seven- to an eight-column paper. It has always been neutral in politics. Its publication-office is located on the corner of Bridge and Union Streets, in connection with which is a good job-printing office.

The Lambertville Record was founded in September, 1872, by Clark Pierson, as its editor, publisher, and proprietor, and, without any changes, as such still remains. It was started as a Republican paper, and so continues. It is a well-managed, ably-conducted local paper. Its office is situated at the corner of Union and Coryell Streets. Mr. Pierson is also postmaster.

FRENCHTOWN PAPERS.

The first paper in Frenchtown was the *Press*, which was established April 2, 1868, by Charles S. Joiner. It was a weekly paper, independent in politics, and a twenty-four-column quarto in size. In the great fire of June 29, 1878, the office was destroyed. The last number of *The Frenchtown Press* was a half-sheet, containing an account of the fire, and issued from one of the Trenton printing-offices, July 3, 1878.

The Hunterdon Independent first appeared May 6, 1871. Its publishers were S. D. & R. Slack, and Andrew Slack was its proprietor. Ross Slack retired from the firm in the spring of 1874, and S. D. Slack continued the publication of the paper until his death, Jan. 21, 1879. The *Independent* was then purchased by J. R. Hardon & Co., who had charge until December, 1879, when Mr. Hardon became sole editor, publisher, and proprietor. He still continues its publication, the office being located at the corner of Bridge and Harrison Streets. It is a thirty-two-column paper, and is published weekly.

The Frenchtown Star was founded by W. H. Sipes, in May, 1879. It was designed to be a monthly periodical, and its initial number was eight pages of six by nine inches in size, but it was enlarged with its second number to twelve pages, and so continued for ten months. March 31, 1880, the form was changed to a twenty-four-column, and it was made a weekly at the same time. Mr. Sipes still continues its publication, his office being located at the head of Bridge Street.

OTHER PAPERS.

The Family Casket was first issued at White House, on Wednesday, the 8th of April, 1868, by A. J. Shampanore. It was twenty by twenty-six inches in size, and was published weekly, at one dollar per annum. On the 1st of October of that year it was enlarged to a seven-column sheet, it having attained a circulation of six hundred. It was edited and published by Mr. Shampanore until Sept. 12, 1877, when he sold it to E. S. Stout; but, the latter gentleman not being able to continue it, the establishment reverted to its original owner, who, on the 1st of December, 1877, removed the office to Bound Brook, where the paper reappeared Jan. 30, 1878, but the following April its name was changed to the *Bound Brook Chronicle*. The *Casket* was independent in all things, but took a decided stand in favor of temperance, being in 1871–72 the organ of the Good Templars. It was first published over B. V. Pickel's store; in April, 1870, it was removed to the building now occupied as the post-office; in June, 1872, it occupied the structure now known as James Mallison's hardware-store, the owner having built it on purpose for a printing-office. Its success was remarkable, the paper having reached a circulation of twelve hundred and thirty-two on its third anniversary.

The Leader, a weekly newspaper devoted to local news and interests, was established at Milford by John C. Rittenhouse, March 17, 1880. This is the first publication of any kind in Milford. It was started a five-column paper in size, all printed at home, but was soon enlarged to seven columns to the page, with "patent outsides,"—that is, the first and fourth pages of the paper are furnished the publisher ready printed from some other establishment. In connection with the *Leader* is a job-printing office, under the same management, and located in Conine's building.

The first number of *The Mutual Insurance Advocate* was issued April 1, 1873. It was originally proposed to make it an occasional publication, but during most of the seven years it has been published it has appeared as a quarterly. It was devoted to the interests of mutual insurance in general, but was published by the Readington Farmers' and Citizens' Mutual Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. Its editor was Aaron J. Thompson, the assistant secretary of the company from its organization to the present time. The last number, recently issued, contained the following announcement: "This number of the *Advocate* makes twenty-three issues. Hereafter, other methods of advertising will be resorted to."

In 1872 were published at Glen Gardner the *Mountain Echo* and the *Glen Gardner Sentinel*, printed at Washington, Warren Co., N. J., by the *Touchstone* and *Star* offices respectively. They were issued but a year or two, and then discontinued. The *Philocrat* is now published as a weekly newspaper. It was established in 1879 by Dr. Thomas C. Hunt, edited by Rev. William Henderson, of California, until the summer of 1880, when Dr. Henderson assumed the editorial control. Is a four-page, five-column paper, devoted to the advocacy of the temperance cause.

CHAPTER VIII.

AUTHORS OF HUNTERDON COUNTY.*

Prefatory Remarks—Sketches of Forty-seven Authors of the County, arranged Alphabetically, with List of their Publications.

PURPOSELY, a wide scope has been permitted in this chapter *on authors*. The design is to record what has been done by natives of this county, or those who have resided in it, in the way of influencing others through the press. Hence Legal Decisions, Lectures, Addresses, Tracts, Serials, and extended articles in Newspapers and Magazines have been included. The list has not been restricted to those who have written books.

The rule of selection was to take those who were born in the county and have published whether while living in the county or elsewhere. Of those not natives of the county, the selection comprises those who have resided in the county, and some or all of whose productions appeared while residents. Editors have not been included, because their publications receive mention in the chapter on the press. Probably some names are omitted that should appear. Of the forty-seven authors mentioned, twenty-one were natives of the county.

BAILEY, REV. WILLIAM.—Born Feb. 14, 1819, in Bethlehem, Albany Co., N. Y.; graduated at Rutgers College, July, 1842; graduated from theological seminary of Reformed Church, New Brunswick, July, 1845; entered the ministry of Reformed Church at Guilderland, Albany Co., N. Y., 1845; remained there to 1847; pastor at Schodack, N. Y., 1847–56; at Constantine, Mich., 1863; Albany Third Church, 1868; White House, N. J., 1868 to present. Mr. Bailey has been an active and successful pastor, fully enlisted in all Christian work.

Publications.—He contributed a valuable historical article on "The White House" to a magazine published by A. V. D. Honeyman, Esq., of Somerville, in 1873. He has also written for *The Christian Intelligencer* and *The Sower*.

BIRD, HON. JOHN T.—(See a biographical sketch in the chapter on the "Bench and Bar," elsewhere given.)

Publications.—While in Congress he made a number of able speeches which were published,—in 1869, "The Method proposed to Reconstruct Georgia;" 1870, "Against Repudiation," "The Farmer and Tariff," "In Opposition to the Third Attempt at Reconstruction of Georgia," "On the Regulation of Commerce by Congress;" 1871, "On the Enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment," "On National Education;" 1872, "Civil Service," "Revenue Reform," "The Tariff;" 1873, "Crédit Mobilier."

BLANE, JOHN, M.D.—Born in the township of North New Brunswick, Middlesex Co., July 7, 1802. (For further particulars see "History of the Medical Profession of Hunterdon County," in this work.)

Publications.—Dr. Blane has devoted considerable attention to historical subjects. He has written a valuable history of the medical society of this county, which embodies about all that is known of the history of the physicians of the county from 1748 to 1872. In 1837 he made a minority report against the monopoly powers of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. He was chairman of a committee of inquiry, being senator that year from this county.

BUCHANAN, JAMES, ESQ.—Born at Ringos, June 17, 1839; removed to Clinton, 1849; began study of law with Hon. J. T. Bird, 1860; 1863–64, law school of Albany University; began practice of law at Trenton, 1864; in 1875, honorary degree of A.M. conferred by Lewisburg University; in 1865 was appointed reading clerk New Jersey Assembly; member board education, Trenton, 1868–69; presiding judge Mercer County, 1874–79.

Publications.—He is the author of several pamphlets,—"Protection to American Ship-Building," an address before the National Board of Trade, Washington, D. C., 1879; "Growth and Importance of the Baptist Denomination," an address before the New Jersey Baptist State Convention, October, 1879; "History of the Central Baptist Church, Trenton, N. J.;" "Our State Finances." He has contributed at different times about one hundred articles for the daily and weekly press, both secular and religious, among the most prominent of which are "Legal Status of Women in New Jersey," 1869; "Capital Punishment," 1878. Judge Buchanan's articles give evidence of an active and well-informed mind. His style is clear and direct.

BUCHANAN, REV. JOSEPH CHANDLER.—Born at Ringos, May 17, 1841; resided at Clinton for several years; graduated from Madison University, New York, 1866; received A.M. 1869; ordained and installed over Baptist Church, Scotch Plains, N. J., Oct. 1, 1869–78; present pastor Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J.

Publications.—He has published three sermons,—"Thoroughly Furnished," "Home Life," and "The Great Calamity,"—also four annual reports of East New Jersey Baptist Association, 1872–76, inclusive.

* Prepared by George S. Mott, D.D.

He has contributed nearly fifty articles to *Examiner and Chronicle, Religious Herald, National Baptist.* In 1871 he published a "Historical Sketch of Baptist Church of Scotch Plains, N. J." He has been prominent as a member of various boards of benevolent, religious, and educational work of his denomination.

CLYDE, REV. JOHN C.—Born Oct. 22, 1841, at White Deer Valley, near Williamsport, Pa.; entered Lafayette College, Easton, in 1860; remained one year, and then spent a year at Belle Centre, Logan Co., Ohio, from which he had come to college. In August, 1862, he joined the Seventy-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers. He remained in the army until July, 1863, serving most of the time as deputy provost-marshal on the Mississippi River at Columbus, Ky. He was honorably discharged, returned to Lafayette College in September, 1863, and graduated in 1866. He then entered the theological seminary at Princeton, and graduated 1869. Licensed by Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, April, 1868, he supplied the church at Tioga, Pa., four months of vacation; 1869–70, stated supply at Chesterville, Iowa; August, 1870, to June, 1872, supply of Presbyterian Church, Shenandoah, Pa.; June, 1872, to July, 1879, pastor Presbyterian Churches at Frayer and Charlestown, Chester Co., Pa.; July, 1879, pastor of Presbyterian Church, Bloomsbury; degree of A.M. in course from Lafayette College.

Publications.—The authorship of Mr. Clyde has so far been of the historical order. In 1876 he published "History of the Allen Township Presbyterian Church, and the Community which has sustained it, in what was formerly known as the 'Irish Settlement,' Northampton Co., Pa." This is a 12mo of one hundred and ninety-eight pages. In 1879, "Genealogies, Necrology, and Reminiscences of the 'Irish Settlement;' or, a Record of those Scotch-Irish Presbyterian Families who were the First Settlers in the 'Forks of Delaware,' now Northampton Co., Pa." This is a 12mo of four hundred and twenty pages. In 1880, "Rosbrugh, a Tale of the Revolution; or, Life, Labors, and Death of Rev. John Rosbrugh, Pastor of Greenwich, Oxford, and Mansfield Woodhouse (Washington) Presbyterian Churches, N. J., from 1764 to 1769; and of Allen Township Church, Pa., from 1769 to 1777; Chaplain in the Continental Army; Clerical Martyr of the Revolution; Killed by Hessians in the Battle of Assanpink, at Trenton, New Jersey, Jan. 2, 1777. Founded upon a paper read before the New Jersey Historical Society at its meeting in Trenton, Jan. 15, 1880; to which is appended genealogical data of all the Rosbrughs of the connection in America." While in the army he contributed a series of letters to Bellefontaine (Ohio) *Republican;* in 1871, a series of articles on "College Secret Societies," in *Nassau Literary Magazine,* Princeton; in 1872, a series on "Rotary Eldership," in *Presbyterian,* Philadelphia. He has also written short articles on various topics for different journals. Mr. Clyde gathers with great care and industry all accessible details which bear upon his theme, and these he weaves together with skill, presenting an attractive narrative.

COMFORT, REV. LAWRENCE L.—Born Nov. 5, 1822, in Orange Co., N. Y.; graduated at Union College 1848, and at theological seminary New Brunswick 1851. Licensed in 1851, he was pastor of Reformed Church, White House, 1852–54; New Hurley, 1854–71. Settled at Berea 1872, and at Montgomery, N. Y. 1873. He died July 21, 1879.

Publications.—While pastor at White House he published a sermon on "Temperance," Dec. 18, 1853, pp. 15.

DEMAREST, REV. CORNELIUS T.—Graduated from Columbia College 1804, and licensed 1807; was settled at White House 1808–13; while there was elected a trustee of Rutgers College; pastor at English Neighborhood from 1813–39; King Street, New York, 1851–62. Died 1863.

Publications.—He was engaged in church controversy, and published "A Lamentation over Rev. Solomon Froeligh, with copious historical Notes." (For further see Corwin's "Manual," p. 233.)

HONEYMAN, JOHN, M.D.—Born at New Germantown, Feb. 22, 1798; graduated Medical Department University of Pennsylvania 1824; practiced at New Germantown, and died Jan. 2, 1874.

Publications.—His publications were: 1. "On Temperance," in *Temperate Reporter,* 1837; 2. "History of Revival under Dr. Pohlman," in *Lutheran Observer,* 1840. In a memoir of him, published 1874, are letters, addresses, and six poems from his pen.

HONEYMAN, PETER NEVIUS.—Born June 12, 1840, at New Germantown, where he still resides; graduated at Allentown Seminary 1856, and became a merchant. Like most of the family of this name, he plies a facile pen. He is a son of the preceding.

Publications.—He has contributed articles to several newspapers, besides a series in Hackettstown *Gazette,* 1862; "Plots and Counterplots," a serial in thirty-six chapters, in Belvidere *Intelligencer,* 1864–65; "Byron Hunter," serial in twenty chapters, in same, 1865; "The Mysterious Spectre," in twenty chapters, in same, 1865; also about a dozen poems.

HONEYMAN, COL. ROBERT RAYMOND.—Born at New Germantown, Oct. 1, 1836; died June 14, 1873. He was colonel of Thirty-first New Jersey Regiment. (See Army Record of this History.)

Publications.—His publications were, in "Our Home," 1873: 1. "New Germantown: Its Local History;" 2. "An Arkansas Tour;" 3. His "War Journal" (posthumous). He also contributed various articles to the Hunterdon *Republican* about 1858.

HONEYMAN, REV. WILLIAM EDGAR.—Born July 26, 1839, at New Germantown, brother of above; graduated at Princeton College, 1861, and at Princeton Theological Seminary, 1864; preached at Rockaway, N. J., Shenandoah, Pa., and Ashland, Pa., to November, 1870, when, health failing, he returned to

New Germantown. In May, 1871, went to Wabasha, Minn., thence to Colorado and California, returning to New Jersey in 1879.

Publications.—Two articles of his appear in "Our Home," 1873: 1. "Ascent of Long Peak, Col.;" 2. "Minnesota Climate for Invalids." In newspapers a number of sermons in part or in full. He has written considerably for different journals.

HUNT, CICERO, M.D.—Born in Ewing township, Mercer Co., N. J., 1801; died Dec. 1, 1876. (See sketch in Medical chapter, Hunterdon County, in this work.)

Publications.—He took a deep interest in politics, and wrote two articles on political questions, published in Hunterdon *Gazette*, December, 1858, and July, 1860. His chief excellence as a writer was in his poetical compositions. He composed an ode on "The Celebration and Completion of the Erie and Hudson Canal, Oct. 20, 1825." This was written while he was assistant physician at the State's prison, N. Y. This ode was selected by the committee out of 148 competing odes. It was sung in New York City, at the celebration, and was published in the journals of that city. He also prepared a poem, which was dedicated to the young gentlemen of the Lyceum at Ringos, 1847. It expatiates on the works of Nature. It presents the causes which led our forefathers to this land, and the difficulties they encountered; closing with the injustice done the savages, their fate, and their end. A long poem of his, entitled "America," was published in the Hunterdon *Gazette*, January, 1856. The theme is the organization of the American party. These poems indicate a poetic talent which, if cultivated, would have secured a good reputation to Dr. Hunt.

JANEWAY, JOHN LIVINGSTONE, D.D.—Born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1815; son of Jacob J. Janeway, D.D., a very prominent divine in the Presbyterian Church of the last generation. John graduated at Rutgers College, 1835; theological seminary, New Brunswick, 1840. Pastor at Montville, N. J., 1843–50; at Flemington, of Presbyterian Church, 1850–69. Degree of D.D. was conferred by Lafayette College, 1866. He served as chaplain of Third New Jersey Regiment and of the Thirty-first.

Publications.—Two sermons by him have been published: 1. "On the Death of President Lincoln;" 2. "Memorial Sermon on the Death of P. O. Studdiford, D.D."

KIRKPATRICK, REV. JACOB, D.D.—Born Somerset Co., N. J., Aug. 8, 1785; graduated Princeton College, 1804; studied law under George C. Maxwell, Esq., Flemington, but at the end of three years began the preparation for the gospel ministry with John Woodhull, D.D., of Freehold, N. J.; licensed to preach Aug. 8, 1809; stated supply of Ringos and Mount Airy Churches, 1810–15; pastor 1815 to death, May 2, 1866. (For sketch of his life see "Kirkpatrick Memorial," published in Philadelphia, 1867.)

Publication.—His only publication is "Half-Century Sermon."

LARGE, GEORGE H.—Born Dec. 1, 1850, at White House Station; graduated Rutgers College, 1872; admitted to bar of New Jersey, 1875, having studied under J. N. Voorhees, Esq., Flemington.

Publications.—"The Imagination, its Nature, Uses, and Abuses," in "Our Home;" editor of *Targum*, a college paper; essays on "Literary Revivals" and on "Character of George Washington," for which college prizes were obtained.

LARISON, REV. GEORGE HOLCOMBE, M.D.—Born Jan. 4, 1831, in Delaware township. (See Medical chapter in this work, for a biographical notice.)

Publications.—"Annual Address before the Medical Society of New Jersey, May 25, 1875." This gives evidence of an acquaintance with the classics and with the history of medicine most creditable to the author; also an essay, "Diseases Prevalent in the Valley of the Delaware."

LLOYD, REV. AARON.—Born Erie Co., Pa., July 27, 1817; graduated at Rutgers College, 1842; at New Brunswick Theological Seminary, 1845; settled at Gorham, 1846–47; over Presbyterian Church, Phelps, 1848–50; Livingston, N. Y., 1851–53; missionary at Hudson, N. J., 1853–55; pastor at White House, 1855–56; Pekin, 1857–60.

Publications.—"Scripture Office of the Deacon," 1850; "Sermon before the City Missionary Society," 1853.

MACBETH, PROF. JAMES WALKER.—Born at Dalrymple, Ayrshire, Scotland, 1814. He was graduated at the University of Glasgow, receiving the prize for the Greek poem; from this college he received the degree of A.M. He studied divinity at the same university, and entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. About 1852 he came to this country and devoted himself to teaching. From 1855 to 1861 he was principal of a classical school at Hudson, N. Y., then at Hempstead, L. I., and in several other places. He took charge of the high school, Flemington, 1873, and remained until 1875, when he was elected professor of history, belles-lettres, and political economy in the University of West Virginia. Professor Macbeth died July 6, 1879, in the ripeness of his intellect.

Publications.—While at Flemington he published his work on "Might and Mirth of Literature," which at once attracted the attention of scholars; it quickly passed to the third edition. The book is a marvel of toil, learning, and discrimination in selecting the finest gems of the world's literature. It is the most able and scholarly work ever published by any author in this county. It is the fruit of years of reading and thought. The book is a 12mo. Prof. Macbeth's exuberant imagination, high culture, and great attainments were also exhibited in two works in manuscript completed just before his death,—one a theological poem, the other a Scotch novel entitled "Bonnie Dalrymple." In addition to these, he pub-

lished several essays on educational and religious topics, among which is "Theology for the Million," a pamphlet, also a series of articles on "English Philology."

MAXWELL, HENRY DUSENBURY.—Born in Flemington, Dec. 5, 1812; studied law with Nathaniel Saxton, Esq.; licensed as attorney, 1834; opened an office in Easton, Pa.; in 1850 went as consul to Trieste, Austria; presiding judge of Northampton Co., Pa., 1856–62; died Oct. 3, 1874. (For further see chapter on "Bench and Bar.")

Publications.—1. A series of letters from Greece, 1850, in Easton *Whig;* 2. "Charge to Grand Jury," 1856; 3. Various political speeches during war of the Rebellion.

MELICK, MISS ANNIE E.—Born at Germantown, Hunterdon Co., N. J.

Publications.—She wrote nine poems of decided merit, also two prose articles in "Our Home," under *nom de plume* of "M. A.,"—"The Commonplace," "About Nutting."

MCNAIR, REV. JOHN.—Born in Pennsylvania, 1805; graduated at Jefferson College, 1828; studied theology about two years in Princeton Seminary, and was ordained as an evangelist by the Presbytery of Erie, Nov. 7, 1833. His several fields of labor were Warren, Pa., Philadelphia, Vincennes, Iowa, Milford, N. J., Stroudsburg, Pa. He was settled at Clinton, 1851–64. While at Clinton he was chaplain of a nine months' regiment. He received the degree of D.D. from Lafayette College. He died January 27, 1867.

Publication.—The only one, so far as known, is a book of poems.

MOTT, REV. GEORGE S., D.D.—Born Nov. 25, 1829, in the city of New York; pastor at Flemington, 1869 to present; degree of D.D. conferred by Princeton College, 1874. (See his biography in Chapter X., History of Hunterdon County, on subsequent pages.)

Publications.—Books: "The Prodigal Son," 1863, Presbyterian Board of Publication; "The Resurrection of the Dead," 1866, A. D. F. Randolph; "The Perfect Law," 1868, American Tract Society. Articles: In *Presbyterian Magazine*, 1857, "David and Goliath." In *Princeton Review*, 1863, "Paul's Thorn in the Flesh;" 1871, "Retribution;" 1872, "Annihilation;" 1873, "The Sunday-school, its Past and Present." In "Our Home," 1873, "Capital Punishment." Religious Tracts: "Holding on to Christ," of which two hundred and fifty thousand copies have been printed, published by American Tract Society; and the following by Presbyterian Board of Publication: "Gaming and Gambling;" "There is no Passing;" "Eating and Drinking Unworthily," referring to the Lord's Supper; "Nurse them at Home." Miscellaneous: In 1864, "A Discourse at the Funeral of Capt. George V. Griggs," by request of Co. K ("Harris Light"), Second New York Cavalry; in 1865, "Seven Weeks of Prayer," Newton, N. J.; 1873, Opening Address at the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of Somerset County Sunday-school Association; in 1875, "Sermon before the Hunterdon County Bible Society;" in 1876, "History of Presbyterian Church, Flemington, N. J.;" in 1878, "The First Century of Hunterdon County," both in pamphlet; in 1876, articles on the Sunday-school lesson for the first quarter of the year, published in Somerset *Gazette*. In addition to these, many articles in different newspapers, both secular and religious.

MOTT, LAWRENCE S.—Born March 9, 1856, in Rahway, N. J.; son of above; graduated at Princeton College, 1877; studied law in the offices of John T. Bird, Esq., Flemington, and John Emery, Esq., Newark; took one year's course in Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, June, 1880.

Publications.—In 1871 he started the "Young American Monthly," a boys' amateur journal, which attained a circulation of five hundred copies in 1873, when it was discontinued on account of his entrance into college. During that period he wrote most of the articles for his paper, and contributed about fifty stories and sketches to other boys' papers. At Princeton he contributed several articles for the college magazines. While studying law several articles were published in *Flowers' Magazine*, of Somerville, and and many sketches and articles on various topics in the Hunterdon *Republican*, Somerset *Gazette*, *Herald*, *Sun*, and *Times* of New York, the *Times*, *Record*, and *Evening News* of Philadelphia. Early in 1879 he became the regular correspondent of New York *Times* for the central counties of New Jersey, and so remained until his connection with the regular staff of the Philadelphia *Times*, September, 1880.

NOLL, ARTHUR BURTIS.—Born in New York City, Oct. 16, 1814. He has been a school-teacher since 1837,—in New Germantown, this county, from 1846–53, again from 1868–76. He had charge of a department of the *Family Casket*, and wrote all relating to education and schools, from 1868–79.

OPDYKE, GEORGE.—Born in Kingwood township, Hunterdon Co., in 1805. He began life on a farm, and there remained until his sixteenth year, when he began teaching a district school. Believing that the West afforded the best chance for a young man, he opened a clothing-store in Cleveland, Ohio. A better opening soon presented itself in New Orleans, and he was in the clothing trade there for several years. In 1832 he transferred his business to New York City. About 1850 he began the importation of dry-goods, and continued in that business until 1867. In the early part of 1867 he withdrew from the dry-goods business, and in the following year established the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co. In 1858 he was elected to the Legislature of New York, in 1861 mayor of New York City, and was in office at the time of the draft riots of July, 1863, the suppression of which was

largely due to his prompt and decisive action. He died June 12, 1880.

Publications.—In 1852 a work on political economy. Finance was a study of peculiar interest to him. This excellent treatise has not received the attention it truly deserves, partly from the fact that the house which published it (Putnam) retired from active business soon after the issue of the first edition. He was a frequent contributor to the press from 1860–76 on political and financial questions. His reports to the New York Chamber of Commerce were regularly published. His messages as mayor of New York, 1862–63, were published by Hurd & Houghton in 1866.

OGDEN, ISAAC, M.D.—Graduated from Princeton College in 1784, and established himself as a physician at Six-Mile Run. Subsequently he removed to White House, and a few years later (1809) to New Germantown, and in 1826 he went to New Brunswick.

Publications.—For several years he published an almanac, in which he presented prognostications of the weather, generally in rhyme. At the time it had a very extensive circulation.

OLMSTEAD, JAMES MUNSON, D.D.—Born in Stillwater, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1794; graduated from Union College, 1819, and from theological seminary, Princeton, 1822; pastor of Presbyterian Churches, Landisburg and Centre, Pa., 1825–32; Middle Tuscarora, 1834–37; Flemington, 1837–49. In 1854 he removed to Philadelphia, where he died Oct. 16, 1870.

Publications.—"Thoughts and Counsels for the Impenitent," 1846, a popular work which reached third edition; "Our First Mother," written in the form of letters from a pious and intelligent mother to her daughters and nieces; "Noah and His Times," 1854, which was received with very great commendation; "The Voice of God," a sermon preached at Flemington on occasion of national fast, Friday, May 14, 1841. His works give evidence of study and ability. His style was direct, and often pungent.

PORTER, EDMUND, M.D.—Born Haddam, Conn., June 18, 1791. After various sojourns in different places, he established himself in Frenchtown, 1820, where he practiced until his death, July 12, 1826.

Publications.—He contributed largely to the medical journals and newspaper press on political, medical, and miscellaneous topics. They are found in the *New York Medical Repository, American Medical Recorder, New England Journal of Medicine,* also in the *Trenton True American, The Spirit of Pennsylvania, The Eastern Sentinel.* (For an interesting sketch of his eccentricities see "Biographical Encyclopædia of New Jersey.")

RACE, HENRY, M.D.—Born in Franklin township, this county, Feb. 23, 1814. (See biographical sketch in the chapter upon the "Medical Profession of Hunterdon County.")

Publications.—During the summer of 1851 he published a series of articles: "Stray Leaves from the Note-Book of a Returned Californian;" 1854–55 he wrote many of the leading editorials for *The Reformer,* a temperance paper then published at Trenton. After the repeal of the Missouri Compromise he wrote a series of political articles for the *Lambertville Beacon,* under the *nom de plume* of "No Doughface." He also wrote elaborate articles in the interest of the "Free Soil" movement for the Hunterdon *Gazette* and the Belvidere *Apollo.* He was the prime mover in the establishment of the Hunterdon *Republican,* for which he wrote many of the editorials that appeared for the first two years. He has been a frequent contributor since, as also to other papers.

RUSHTON, REV. WILLIAM OTIS.—Born New York City, Dec. 6, 1852; graduated from the College of the City of New York, 1872, and from Union Theological Seminary, 1875; settled over Presbyterian Church at Fairmount, N. J., 1875–77; West Union, Iowa, 1877 to present time.

Publications.—In 1876 he published "History of Presbyterian Church, Fairmount;" besides this two other sermons in newspapers: 1. "Reign of the Lord: A Thanksgiving Sermon, Nov. 29, 1877;" 2. "The Breach of Uzzah," Aug. 29, 1880. He has also written for the local press.

SCOTT, REV. JAMES.—Born Scotland, 1809; graduated at Universities of Glasgow and Belfast; settled over Presbyterian Churches of German Valley and Fox Hill, 1834–43; Newark First Reformed Church, 1843 to death, in 1858.

Publications.—"Life of Rev. Robert Pollock," 12mo, pp. 364, New York, 1848. An epic poem. On this he had long been engaged. It had but recently been finished when he died. He left directions for its publication.

SHURTS, REV. JACOB VANDEVEER.—Born Flemington, N. J., Oct. 15, 1849; graduated at Wyoming Seminary, 1874, and Bangor Theological Seminary, 1877; settled over Presbyterian Church, Chaumont, N. Y., 1877.

Publications.—In 1875 he prepared "Daily Thoughts," being selections from sermons and writings of Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D.D., published by Dodd & Mead,—an admirably-conceived and well-edited book. He has contributed to Watertown *Times, Dispatch, Family Casket, Church at Work.*

STROBEL, REV. PHILIP ARTHUR.—Born Sept. 16, 1812, Charleston, S. C.; graduated at Lutheran Theological Seminary of South Carolina; pastor of Spruce Run Lutheran Church, June, 1860, to December, 1864.

Publications.—"History of the Saltzburgur," a colony of German Lutheran Protestants who settled at Ebenezer, Ga., 1754. Published in 1854, by T. N. Kurtz, of Baltimore, Md., 350 pp. Pamphlets: "On the Adaptation of Lands in Southwest Georgia to the Raising of Cereals," Savannah, 1849; series of articles to prove the genuineness of the Blue Laws of Connecticut, 1849. Sermons: "Value of the Soul,"

Columbus, S. C., 1842; "Thanksgiving Sermon," in Lockport, N. Y., 1859; "Thanksgiving Sermon," Danville, N. Y., 1877. Three articles for Dr. Sprague's "Lutheran Ministers in the United States," 1858, besides various reports and articles in *Lutheran Observer*, Raleigh *Christian Advocate*, Charleston *Observer*. In press now, "Jubilee Memorial Volume of Hartwick, Lutheran Synod of New York," Lutheran Publication House of Philadelphia.

STUDDIFORD, REV. PETER.—Born in New York City, 1763; graduated at Columbia College, 1786; studied theology with Dr. John Livingstone; pastor at Readington and Bedminster, 1787–1800; Readington, 1800–26; appointed professor of Hebrew, 1812. Died Nov. 30, 1826.*

Publications.—"Funeral Sermon of Jacob R. Hardenbergh, D.D.," 1790; "Justification, with some of its Precious Fruits," sermon in *New Jersey Preacher*, 1813.

STUDDIFORD, PETER OGILVIE, D.D.—Born Jan. 11, 1799, at Readington, N. J.; died June 5, 1866.†

Publications.—Although a ripe scholar and able preacher, his publications were simply a Fourth-of-July oration before his old friends at Readington, N. J., 1845, and his sermon at the death of his lifelong friend, Dr. Kirkpatrick, which was published after his death.

STUDDIFORD, PETER AUGUSTUS, D.D.—Born in Lambertville, Hunterdon Co.; son of the above. He graduated from Princeton, 1849, and from the theological seminary, 1855. Degree of D.D. was conferred by Princeton College, 1874.†

Publications.—"Thanksgiving Sermon," at Belleville, N. J., 1862; "Historical Discourse at Semi-Centennial Anniversary of Hunterdon County Bible Society," Aug. 21, 1866; "Historical Discourse at the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Presbyterian Church, Lambertville," Sept. 22, 1872; sermon preached at the dedication of Thompson Memorial Church, October, 1874.

STEWART, CHARLES SAMUEL, D.D.—Born Flemington, 1795; graduated at Princeton College, 1815. Among his classmates were Dr. Charles Hodge, Bishop McIlvaine, and Alexander Wurts, Esq. Graduated from Princeton Seminary, 1818, then studied law at Litchfield, Conn.; went as missionary to the Sandwich Islands, 1823; health of his wife failing, he returned, 1825; entered the navy as chaplain, 1828. At the time of his death, Dec. 15, 1870, he was the senior chaplain of the navy. His last cruise ended in 1862. The next year he received the degree of D.D. from New York University.

Publications.—1. "Residence at the Sandwich Islands," one volume, 1828. This passed through six American editions, and was republished in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, being recognized as a standard authority on the early history of that mission. 2. "A Visit to the South Seas," two volumes, 1831. This was reprinted in London, edited by Rev. William Ellis, missionary to Polynesia, and afterwards to Madagascar. 3. "Sketches of Society in Great Britain and Ireland," two volumes, 1834. 4. "Brazil and La Plata," 1856. He left many manuscripts, and, had his life and health been spared, they would have been published. He was for many years a correspondent of the New York *Observer*.

SWAIM, THOMAS, D.D.—Born March 30, 1817, at Pemberton, N. J.; graduated at Madison University and Theological Seminary, 1846; settled at Washington, 1846–50; Baptist Church, Flemington, 1851–67; Philadelphia, 1857–80; degree of D.D. conferred 1864 by Lewisburg University, Pa.

Publications.—Sermon commemorative of Rev. Clarence W. Mulford, preached at Flemington, July 10, 1864; "A Discourse on Abraham Lincoln," 1865; and other discourses in pamphlet form. Besides these, he has contributed several hundred articles to various newspapers of the Baptist denomination,—New York *Examiner; Watchman*, Boston; *National Baptist*, Philadelphia; *Religious Herald*, Richmond.

THOMPSON, JOHN BODINE, D.D.—Born Oct. 4, 1830, near Pleasant Run, Readington township, Hunterdon Co., N. J.; graduated at Rutgers College, 1851; taught from 1851–57; graduated from theological seminary, New Brunswick, 1858; settled at Metuchen Reformed Church, 1859–66; Tarrytown, 1866–69; Saugerties, 1869–71; Free Church, Italy, 1871–73; Peekskill, 1873–74; Catskill, 1874 to present; D.D. by Rutgers College, 1870.

Publications.—"Church Manual," 1867; "Hymns of the Church," 1869; "Hymns of Prayer and Praise," 1870; "Christian Praise," 1870; "Christian Praise for Baptist Churches," 1870; "Christian Praise" enlarged, 1880. Sermons: "Signs of Promise," during the war; "Development: A Thanksgiving Sermon," 1868; "In Memoriam Goodwin Ensign," 1876; "The Centennial Exposition," 1876; "The Immovable Attachment of the Reformed Church of America to its own Faith and Order," 1876; "The Christology of St. John," 1877; "The Doubter" (a Tract), 1878. He has edited "Teachers' Column" in Somerset *Whig*, 1852; "Good News," a religious monthly, 1868; "Christian at Work in Italy," 1872. He has published many articles in different papers; the most important are "Letters of Travel," in New York *Times*, signed "H. H.," 1851; "Heart Fancies," in the *Carpet-Bag*, Boston, 1851–52; "The Abrahamic Covenant," "The Life of Trust," "Our Country," in Berg's *Evangelical Quarterly*, 1860–61; "My Religion," in the *Round Table*, 1868; "My Life," etc., in *Good News*, 1868; "Letters of Basilius," 1871; "The Dominie's Letters," in *Christian Intelligencer*, 1878–79; "Liturgical Articles," 1871; articles on "The History of the Churches of the Reformation," 1875; "Catechisms," 1879, "Fatherhood of God," 1880, in *The Sower;* lessons on

* A further biography may be seen in Chapter X., on following pages of this work.

† See sketch with history of Lambertville.

the Gospels, in *Sunday-School Times*, 1870. Besides this, Dr. Thompson has written for a large number of papers, both secular and religious.

VAN DYKE, REV. JOSEPH SMITH.—Born Nov. 2, 1832, at Bound Brook, N. J.; graduated from Princeton College, 1857, and theological seminary, 1861; tutor in college during seminary course; settled over Presbyterian Church, Bloomsbury, 1861–69; Cranberry, 1869 to the present.

Publications.—"Popery the Foe of the Church and of the Republic," published by Ziegler & McCurdy, Philadelphia. This is a valuable work, evincing research and setting forth in clear and pungent sentences the view of popery as stated in the title. It is highly recommended and has reached the very large sale of ten thousand copies,—an unusual number for a work of that character. Sermons: "Elements and Evidences of National Decay;" "The Scriptural Mode of evidencing Piety;" "Hard Times" (six sermons); "Justice and Judgment;" "God's Greatness;" "A Word to the Weary;" a tract on "Legal Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic: Address to the People of New Jersey," an appeal on temperance; "Criticism of Stone's 'Invitation Heeded: Reasons for Return to Catholic Unity,'" in "Our Monthly," 1872. In addition, he has written numerous articles for *Presbyterian Banner, Presbyterian Standard, Presbyterian Journal, The Presbyterian,* New York *Observer,* New Jersey *Good Templar.* Mr. Van Dyke has two books nearly ready for the press,—one on sacred biography; the other on the origin, antiquity, and primitive condition of man.

VAN FLEET, ABRAHAM V., LL.D.—Born Jan. 6, 1831, in Hillsborough township, Somerset Co.; admitted to the bar in November, 1852; began practice in Flemington, December, 1862; appointed vice-chancellor, May, 1875; degree of LL.D. conferred by Lafayette College, 1880. (For further sketch, see chapter on "Bench and Bar.")

Publications.—His written opinions will be found in reports of Chancery, commencing with 11 C. E. Green. Such legal opinions are entitled to be called literary work as much as are any products of the pen. They require more research and mental application than a great deal of the current literature.

VAN LIEW, REV. JOHN, D.D.—Born near Neshanic, N. J., Sept. 30, 1798; graduated from Rutgers College, 1816; from theological seminary, New Brunswick, 1820; settled Meadville, Pa., 1820–23; Mendham, N. J., 1824–25,—both Presbyterian; over Readington Reformed Church, 1826 to his death, Oct. 18, 1869; degree of D.D. conferred by Rutgers College, 1867. (For further see Corwin's "Manual of Reformed Church.")

Publications.—"Testimonial to Rev. Peter O. Studdiford, D.D.," 1866; "Discourse at Dedication of Reformed Church, Readington," 1865.

VAN SYCKEL, BENNET, LL.D.—Born in Union township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., April 17, 1830. (See chapter on the Bench and Bar of this county, antecedent.)

Publications.—His opinions in the Supreme Court and in the Court of Errors will be found in New Jersey Law Reports, commencing with fourth of Vroom, and in the Chancery Reports, commencing with sixth of C. E. Green. Among the earlier opinions are those in the Vanderveer will case, reported in sixth C. E. Green, 561, and in the celebrated case of Black *versus* The Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, reported in ninth C. E. Green, 455.

VASSAR, REV. THOMAS EDWIN.—Born Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1834; previous to entering the ministry practiced dentistry; studied theology under Rufus Babcock, D.D., and was licensed as a Baptist minister, 1856; pastor of Baptist Church of Amenia, 1857–65; Lynn, Mass., 1865–72; Flemington, N. J., 1872–80, when he became pastor of South Baptist Church, Newark. For one year, 1862–63, he served as chaplain of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteers. (For further see "Biographical Encyclopædia of New Jersey.")

Publications.—"Uncle John Vassar," American Tract Society, 1879. This is a biography of the devoted colporteur and missionary John Vassar, whose name is in all the churches. The life and labors are portrayed in a graphic style well calculated to arouse the ardor and consecration of the reader. Twelve thousand copies have been circulated in this county. The book has been reprinted in London. Sermons: "The Hidden Life," "Ebenezer Jubilee Memories," "It is the Lord," "The Pillar and Ground of the Truth," "Parting Words," "Three-Fourths of a Century Reviewed," "The Soldier's Dues and Duties," "The Threefold Cord," "The Beloved Physician," "Woman's Wrongs, and the Way to Right them." Addresses: "Farewell Counsels to Fellow-Soldiers," "A Symmetrical Character," "The Nation's Dead," "What Decoration Day Means," "The Moral Element in Education," "The Beauty of Israel," "The Adult Department of Sunday-School Work," "Our Undeveloped Resources," "War Days, and the Christian Patriot's Duty," "Woman's Work in the War."

VOORHEES, NATHANIEL W., ESQ.—Born Mine Brook, Somerset Co., N. J., June 29, 1829; graduated from Rutgers College, 1847; admitted to the bar, 1852; in 1856 became cashier of First National Bank of Clinton, which position he still retains. (For further see "Bench and Bar of Hunterdon County," this work.)

Publications.—Articles for newspaper and periodical press, chiefly on current subjects of interest, and relating to financial, political, and historical subjects; in 1873, a pamphlet, "Thoughts of Happiness from a Bible Stand-point of View;" an address before Hunterdon County Bible Society, and published by request.

WELCH, ASHBEL, A.M.—Born Madison Co., N. Y., Dec. 4, 1809; studied under Prof. Henry at Albany Academy in 1827; has been civil engineer, canal

and railroad superintendent, and president of railroad companies. (For personal sketch, see history of Lambertville, in this work.)

Publications.—These are numerous and valuable, the principal of which are "Report to General Railroad Convention on Safety Signals for Railroads," October, 1866; "Comparative Economy of Steel and Iron Rails," *Journal of Franklin Institute*, 1870. In *Transactions of American Society of Civil Engineers*, the following: "On Form, Weight, and Material of Rails," 1874 and 1875 (this was noticed favorably in *Proceedings of Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain*, 1876); "Interoceanic Canal Projects," 1880; "Ship Canal-Locks," 1880. An address before Pardee Scientific Department, Lafayette College, 1871; address before International Young Men's Christian Association, at Toronto, Canada, July, 1876; address before Young Men's Christian Association of New Jersey, Morristown, 1879, on "The Association Work among Railroad Men" (printed as a tract by the International Committee, and distributed over the country); an historical address before Hunterdon County Bible Society on the five hundredth anniversary of the Wycliffe translation of the Bible. Also three articles in *The Princeton Review*,—"Anointment of Jesus by Mary of Bethany," July, 1874, and January, 1875; "Perpetuity of the Sabbath," January, 1876; "God's Seventh Day's Rest," October, 1877.

WILLIAMS, REV. ALBERT.—Born April 29, 1809, at West Orange, N. J.; graduated from Princeton College, 1829, and from the theological seminary there in 1832; served four years as chaplain of the American Seamen's Friend Society, and in 1838 became pastor of Presbyterian Church, Clinton, Hunterdon Co., where he remained for ten years, when, in 1849, as one of the second company of pioneers, he sailed for California, where he still resides. (For a full sketch of Mr. Williams see "Biographical Encyclopædia of New Jersey.")

Publication.—"A Pioneer Pastorate and Times," San Francisco, 1879.

WRIGHT, REV. WILLIAM JANES, PH.D.—Born in 1831, at Weybridge, Vt.; graduated from Union College, 1857, and Princeton Theological Seminary, 1862; settled over Presbyterian Church, Ringos, 1865–68.

Publications.—Sermon on Jacob Kirkpatrick, D.D., 1866. Dr. Wright is now engaged in the publication of a series of "Mathematical Tracts," on an average seventy-four pages each. These relate to the higher mathematics, such as "Determinants," "Trilinear Co-ordinates," "Invariants," "Theory of Surfaces." These receive high commendation from Thomas Hill, ex-president of Harvard, and Prof. Duffield, of Princeton. He is the first American member of the London Mathematical Society.

WRIGHT, MRS. JULIA MCNAIR.—Born Oswego, N. Y., 1840; wife of Dr. Wright.

Publications.—Few authoresses have written so many and such excellent works as has Mrs. Wright. Her first book, "Freddie the Runaway," was published in 1859, when she was only nineteen years old; the next year two more. In 1861, "Blind Annie Lorimer" was published by the Presbyterian Board. In each of the two following years three 18mo volumes came from her pen. While she lived in Ringos several books were published, among them "Golden Heart and Golden Life" and "Almost a Nun," which had a large sale. Up to 1870 she had written from two to four books each year; since that date, the following: "History of the Early Church in Britain;" "Lights and Shadows of Bible Story;" "Patriot and Tory;" "Secrets of Convent and Confessional;" "Complete Home." Most of her books belong to the Sunday-school literature, and the better class of that.

CHAPTER IX.

SOCIETIES.

Sketch of the Hunterdon County Bible Society—Hunterdon County Agricultural Society—County Grange, Patrons of Husbandry—The Temperance Alliance—Teachers' Institutes—County Sunday-School Association.

THE HUNTERDON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THIS society was organized in 1816. Pursuant to public notice, a large number of the inhabitants of the county assembled on Thursday, October 16th, at the stone meeting-house in Amwell, otherwise known as the United First Presbyterian church, which has long since been torn down. Among those present at this initial meeting were most of the ministers and many of the prominent laymen of the county at that day, not one of whom survives at the present time. The Rev. Mr. Huntington, of New Brunswick, N. J., preached the sermon from Nehemiah iv. 6. The meeting was duly organized, with Gen. John Beatty, of Trenton, as temporary chairman, and Joseph Bishop, of Ringos, as secretary. The constitution was then considered and adopted, after which the following persons were elected for the ensuing year,—the first officers of the society: Hon. Samuel L. Southard, President; Gen. John Beatty, First Vice-President; Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, Second Vice-President; Rev. J. F. Clark, Third Vice-President; Rev. John Boggs, Fourth Vice-President; Peter I. Clark, Corresponding Secretary; Joseph Bishop, Recording Secretary; John Q. Blackwell, Treasurer; Peter Gordon, Jacob Anderson, Peter Thompson, Charles Rice, Dr. John Bowne, Thomas Gordon, Benjamin Hayden, Richard M. Green, Jacob Johnson, James Dunham, Abraham Stout, Isaac Dunn, John Carr, Jeptha Arrison, John Scudder, James Stevenson, John Prall, Jr., Jeremiah Kershow, John Carpenter, Samuel W. Fell, Henry Gulick, Levi Knowles, Richard Stockton, Jr., Dennis Wyckoff, and Joshua Bunn, Managers.

At a meeting of the board of managers it was re-

solved that five hundred copies of the constitution and the proceedings of the meeting be printed in pamphlet form for circulation through the county. It is an evidence of the thoroughness of the organization and of the general interest awakened that at a subsequent meeting of the board committee-men were appointed for the different townships, and also "distributing managers," to supply the destitute with copies of the Scriptures. It seems, however, "like a day of small things" when we read the resolution that a committee be appointed to purchase a number of Bibles, not exceeding one hundred, as soon as the treasurer is enabled to furnish the money.

At the second annual meeting, held at Flemington, July 29, 1817, the sermon was preached by Rev. Samuel Howe, of Trenton, and the plan of holding quarterly meetings was resolved upon. A collection was taken up, amounting to fifteen dollars and eighty-three cents.

The third annual meeting was held at Flemington, July 28, 1818, when an important change was made in the connection of the society. Up to this time it had been auxiliary to the New Jersey Bible Society, but it was at this session resolved to sever the relation and transfer its allegiance to the American Bible Society. This latter relation has since been sustained. The Rev. John Boggs, pastor of the Baptist Church in Hopewell, preached the annual sermon.

It is a mark of progress that at the next annual meeting, held at Lebanon, Aug. 31, 1819, it was resolved to purchase two hundred Bibles, and, as soon as the funds would admit, twenty-five more,—double the number they were able to purchase three years before.

The first record of any remittances to the American Bible Society was in 1821, when the treasurer was directed to pay to the parent society fifty dollars. From the report of the latter society we find that for the three years ending in 1821 the total amount sent them by the Hunterdon County Bible Society was one hundred and sixty dollars and fifteen cents.

At a special meeting held in Trenton in 1823 it was recommended to form auxiliary societies in the several townships; but this recommendation was not carried into effect.

In 1825 was made the first systematic effort to supply the destitute of the county with Bibles. Mr. Barrett, who was appointed to carry out this work, reported at the next meeting of the board of managers that he had found one hundred and sixty families without the Word of God. He had evidently canvassed but a portion of the county, as in 1826 measures were taken to employ one or more agents to ascertain the wants of the destitute. The agent, William Corwin, reported to the managers, June 3, 1827, that he had explored the townships of Lebanon, Readington, and Tewksbury, and found sixty-four families destitute.

From 1827 to 1839 (except for the year 1832) the minutes are missing. In 1832 a communication was received from Chief Justice Ewing, requesting a committee to be appointed by the society to meet and confer with the New Jersey Bible Society in reference to supplying the Sandwich Islands with the Sacred Word.

In 1841 measures were again taken to seek out those who were without Bibles. In 1845 the various evangelical ministers in the county preached on the subject of the Bible cause. In 1847 a colporteur of the American Bible Society was employed to make a resurvey of the county, that none might be left in want of God's Holy Word. During the ensuing two years increased care was given to the collections, and the Bible cause was much advanced by a more systematic work in its behalf. John C. Agin, as colporteur, was again in the field in 1849.

The thirty-sixth annual session (at Flemington, in August, 1851) was one of unusual interest. Two of the prominent members of the bar took active part in the proceedings. A donation of two hundred dollars was made to the parent society, and five hundred dollars pledged for the ensuing year, which pledge was redeemed, and that amount paid to the American Bible Society in 1852. In 1853 they increased it to eight hundred dollars, and this year appears to have been the first in which delegates were appointed to other societies; this fraternal greeting was extended to the societies of Somerset, Mercer, and Warren. In 1854 and 1855 one thousand dollars were pledged and paid to the parent society.

In 1856 a colporteur was employed, the collections were eleven hundred dollars and ten cents, and one thousand dollars was donated to the American Bible Society. In 1857 this society, for the *fifth* time, supplied the county with the Scriptures.

In August, 1860, on motion of Rev. Mr. Janeway, it was

"*Resolved*, That, in view of the increasing demand that God in His providence is making upon His people for the foreign field, the Hunterdon County Bible Society endeavor, the ensuing year, to raise the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, and, if this sum be raised, that five hundred dollars be devoted to the Turkish mission."

At the annual meeting of 1862 it was resolved to send a Testament to every soldier who goes to the Federal army from Hunterdon County.

In the minutes of 1863 are resolutions of respect to the memory of Col. Peter I. Clark and Samuel E. Stryker, Esq., the former of whom had been president, and the latter holding that office at the time of his death; and in 1864 tributes of respect were paid to the memory of Rev. Joseph Rogers and Col. A. W. Dunham, two of the managers.

The report of John C. Agin, colporteur for Hunterdon County Bible Society for the year 1864 to 1865, was as follows:

Number of families visited	6663
Number of families not at home	292
Whole number of families	6955

Families destitute	419
Families refused	218
Families supplied by gift	164
Families supplied partly by sale	25
Families supplied by sale	12
Single persons supplied with Bible	7
Catholic families visited	277
Catholic families supplied	54
Bibles given	164
Testaments given	123

The semi-centennial jubilee of this society was held in August, 1866, in a beautiful grove near the church in which, fifty years before, it was organized. Some two thousand persons were present. Nothing marred the joy of the occasion save that two loved and honored men, earnest workers in the cause, who had looked forward to this meeting, had been called away by death. After the preliminary exercises, in which Rev. John Van Liew, of Readington, Rev. John Burrows, of Mount Airy, Rev. Mr. Upham, of Reaville, Rev. Mr. Graw, of Lambertville, Rev. Dr. W. H. Green, of Princeton, and others, participated, Hon. Alexander Wurts took the chair as president of the society. After the transaction of the usual business the society took a recess and repaired to the tables near by, where a bountiful repast had been provided. Dinner over, the society resumed its session, and listened to the "Memorial Address" delivered by the Rev. P. A. Studdiford, of Lambertville, selected by the executive committee in place of the late Rev. Dr. P. O. Studdiford.* Among the delegates present from sister-societies were Hon. John Hill, Morris; Rev. James Le Fevre, Col. J. D. Hope, Somerset; and Rev. Dr. Sheldon, from the American Bible Society. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the feelings of the society in the removal by death of Jacob Kirkpatrick, D.D., and Peter O. Studdiford, D.D. This was followed by several tributary addresses, which, together with the usual miscellaneous business, filled out the balance of the session.

The financial reports show that the average of moneys received for the first ten years was but a trifle over fifty-seven dollars per annum. This steadily increased, until the decade from 1856–66 presents an aggregate of eleven thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and ninety-four cents, or an average of one thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars and ninety cents per year.

The annual sessions since 1866 have been held as follows:

1867, at Mount Pleasant Presbyterian church; 1868, Stanton Reformed church, sermon by Rev. Mr. Swaim; 1869, at Presbyterian church, Lambertville, sermon by Rev. David Tully (at this session a minute was adopted on the death of Adam Stiger, the last survivor of the founders of the society); 1870, at Presbyterian church, Milford, sermon by Rev. J. G. Van Slyke (receipts, $2068.38); 1871, at Bethlehem Presbyterian church, Sidney, sermon by Rev. N. L. Upham (receipts, $2050.03, and motion adopted to recanvass the county); 1872, at Reformed church, Lebanon, sermon by Rev. M. Herr (receipts, $1997.78; John C. Agin, canvassing agent, reported: Families visited, 3678; families destitute of Bibles, 240; families refused to receive Bibles, 154; Roman Catholic families visited, 162; Roman Catholic families supplied, 8; Bibles donated, 35; New Testaments donated, 23; New Testaments sold, 177; Bibles sold, 147; value of books donated, $35.36; amount received for Bibles and Testaments sold, 221.08); 1873; at Kirkpatrick Memorial Presbyterian church, Ringos, sermon by Rev. William Bailey (receipts, $1703.13); 1874, at Reformed church, Readington, address by the president, in place of the customary sermon (receipts, $1515.97); 1875, at Methodist Episcopal church, Mechanicsville, sermon by Rev. G. S. Mott, D.D. (receipts, $1496.06); 1876, at the Fair Grounds, Flemington, president's address in place of sermon (receipts, $1372.44; it was estimated that two thousand persons were present, and that there were four hundred vehicles in the inclosure); 1877, at Agricultural Society's grounds, Flemington, address by William P. Emory, the president (receipts, $1050.53); 1878, at Presbyterian church, Bloomsbury, sermon by Rev. P. A. Studdiford (receipts, $1005.15); 1879, at Methodist Episcopal church, Clinton, sermon by Rev. Mr. Anderson (receipts, $972.02); the last session (that of 1880) was held at the Presbyterian church, Lambertville, sermon by Rev. J. H. Smock, and receipts, $727.89. This being the semi-millennial of the English Bible, Ashbel Welch, Esq., delivered an appropriate address on the subject. The officers elected were: President, Rev. C. H. Traver; Vice-Presidents, Cornelius Arnett, Rev. William Rose, Rev. Alexander Miller, Rev. Thomas E. Gordon, Moses Robbins, Wilson Thomas; Recording Secretary, Rev. C. S. Converse; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. G. S. Mott; Treasurer, J. H. Higgins.

The presidents of the society have been:

1816–17, 1822, Hon. Samuel L. Southard;† 1818–26, Gen. John Beatty;† 1826–32, Chief Justice Charles Ewing† (no record for 1832–39); 1839–46, Dr. John Bowne,† of Amwell; 1846–49, Col. Peter I. Clark,† of Flemington; 1849–63, Samuel D. Stryker, Esq.;† 1863–68, Hon. Alexander Wurts;† 1868, N. W. Voorhees, Esq.; 1869, Hugh E. Warford, Esq.; 1870, Hon. John T. Bird; 1871, E. R. Bullock, Esq.; 1872, N. W. Voorhees, Esq.; 1873, John N. Voorhees, Esq.; 1874, Judge David Van Fleet; 1875, Vice-Chancellor A. V. Van Fleet; 1876, Dr. George P. Rex; 1877, William P. Emory, Esq.; 1878, Benjamin E. Young; 1879, Dr. John W. Blane; 1880, Rev. C. H. Traver.

The list of vice-presidents is too large to be here given in full, embracing, as it does, the greater part of the active membership of the society; but among them have figured Rev. J. Van Liew, D.D., Rev. C. O. Winans, Peter D. Rockafellow, Esq., Rev. George S. Mott, D.D., J. A. Anderson, Esq., C. F. Moore, Rev. William Bailey, Rev. J. H. Smock, Rev. J. B. Kugler, Rev. J. D. Hewitt, Rev. John Ewing, Rev. J. P. W. Blattenberger, Rev. J. B. Campbell, Rev. P. A. Studdiford, William V. Case, Rev. C. S. Converse,

* This address, to which we are indebted for much of the information pertaining to the society's early history, was published in pamphlet form in 1867.

† Deceased.

Rev. Alexander Miller, Rev. T. E. Gordon, Moses Robbins, C. Arnett, Wilson Thomas, etc.

Since 1867 the other officers have been:

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

1868, Rev. John Burrows; 1869–71, Rev. H. Doolittle; 1872–80, Rev. G. S. Mott, D.D.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

1868, Rev. J. L. Janeway; 1869–72, J. Burrows; 1873–79, J. D. Hewitt; 1880, C. S. Converse.

TREASURER.

1868–72, Wm. P. Emory; 1873, E. Vosseller; 1874–80, Joseph H. Higgins.

The county is at the present time being recanvassed on the voluntary plan, without expense to the society.

THE HUNTERDON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized Feb. 11, 1856, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of New Jersey entitled "An Act to incorporate The Hunterdon County Agricultural Society," approved Jan. 31, 1856. The original incorporators mentioned in the act were Hugh Capner, Charles Bartles, Jacob S. Williamson, Alexander V. Bonnell, Judiah Higgins, Sr., and Andrew Van Syckel. The amount of capital stock originally subscribed was six thousand dollars, to be divided into two hundred and forty shares, of twenty-five dollars each. This was afterwards increased to ten thousand dollars, and divided into four hundred shares, of twenty-five dollars each.

The officers of the society are elected annually by the stockholders, and consist of a president, two vice-presidents, treasurer, secretary and corresponding secretary, and fourteen directors. At the first meeting of the stockholders, held on the 16th of February, 1856, the following officers were chosen to serve for the ensuing year,—viz.: President, Hugh Capner; Vice-Presidents, Jacob S. Williamson, John C. Rafferty; Secretary, George W. Risler; Corresponding Secretary, John J. Clark; Treasurer, Bennet Van Syckel; Directors, Jacob F. Prall, John W. Bellis, John R. Young, Andrew Van Syckel, Jacob Johnson, Thomas Exton, Michael Shurts, Joseph Van Syckel, Elias Conover, Jonathan Higgins, John C. Hopewell, D. B. Kirkpatrick, Runkle Rea, Miller Kline.

The society purchased a fine level tract of land containing about forty acres, and erected spacious buildings for the accommodation of people and the protection of articles on exhibition, and sheds and stables for the shelter of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, etc. The laying out of the grounds, the erection of the fence, and the construction of all the buildings were under the management and general superintendence of John J. Clark. The location was chosen with a view to comfort, convenience, and accommodation. The buildings have been enlarged and added to, until the society now have one of the finest county fair grounds in the State.

The first exhibition of the society was held in the fall of 1856, and in each year since a fair has been held, with the exception of the fall of 1862. It was then postponed on account of the fact that regiments of soldiers were in camp on the grounds immediately adjoining the fair grounds. The exhibits have always been large and excellent in quality, but during the last four or five years, especially of stock and machinery, have greatly exceeded those of former years, and have been constantly increasing.

The object of the organization was, and is, to encourage rivalry among farmers, manufacturers, and stock-raisers, and to promote to the fullest extent possible all the agricultural interests of the county. It is essentially a county organization, although as to some matters, especially trotting, competition has been thrown open to the outside world.

In 1874 the society joined the National Trotting Association, and was a member for one year. Then they dropped their membership until the year 1880, when it was renewed, and it is unlikely that they will again sever the connection.

The following have been the officers of the society, in addition to those already named, during the successive years since the organization of the society:

1857.—President, Hugh Capner; Vice-Presidents, Jacob H. Huffman, F. S. Holcombe; Secretary, John N. Voorhees; Corresponding Secretary, John J. Clark; Treasurer, Bennet Van Syckel.

1858.—President, Hugh Capner; Vice-Presidents, Robert Killgore, Albertus K. Wagner; Secretary, John N. Voorhees; Corresponding Secretary, William Hill; Treasurer, Thomas C. Haward.

1859.—President, Hugh Capner; Vice-Presidents, A. K. Wagner, R. J. Killgore; Secretary, Martin Wyckoff; Corresponding Secretary, Alexander Suydam; Treasurer, Thomas C. Haward.

1860.—President, John C. Hopewell; Vice-Presidents, A. K. Wagner, R. J. Killgore; Secretary, Martin Wyckoff; Corresponding Secretary, John J. Clark; Tresurer, T. C. Haward.

1861–62.—President, John C. Hopewell; Vice-Presidents, George F. Crater, A. K. Wagner; Secretary, Martin Wyckoff; Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Clark; Treasurer, T. C. Haward.

1863–65.—President, John C. Hopewell; Vice-Presidents, A. K. Wagner, George F. Crater; Secretary, Reading Moore; Corresponding Secretary, F. S. Holcombe; Treasurer, T. C. Haward.

1866–68.—President, J. C. Hopewell; Vice-Presidents, A. K. Wagner, George F. Crater; Secretary, John L. Jones; Corresponding Secretary, R. S. Kuhl; Treasurer, T. C. Haward.

1869–71.—President, John C. Hopewell; Vice-Presidents, A. K. Wagner, George F. Crater; Secretary, John L. Jones; Corresponding Secretary, R. S. Kuhl; Treasurer, David Van Fleet.

1872–74.—President, John C. Hopewell; Vice-Presidents, George F. Crater, Caleb F. Fisher; Secretary, John L. Jones; Corresponding Secretary, R. S. Kuhl; Treasurer, David Van Fleet.

1875–76.—President, John C. Hopewell; Vice-Presidents, C. F. Fisher, George F. Crater; Secretary, J. L. Jones; Corresponding Secretary, Henry A. Fluck; Treasurer, David Van Fleet.

1877.—President, J. C. Hopewell; Vice-Presidents, C. F. Fisher, Andrew Van Syckel; Secretary, J. L. Jones; Corresponding Secretary, H. A. Fluck; Treasurer, R. S. Kuhl.

1878.—President, John C. Hopewell; Vice-Presidents, C. F. Fisher, Andrew Van Syckel; Secretary, J. L. Connet; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Johnson; Treasurer, R. S. Kuhl.

1879.—President, John J. Clark; Vice-Presidents, C. F. Fisher, Andrew Van Syckel; Secretary, J. L. Connet; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Johnson; Treasurer, R. S. Kuhl.

The following are the officers and directors for the year 1880: President, John J. Clark; Vice-Presidents, C. F. Fisher, John L. Jones; Secretary, John L. Connet; Corresponding Secretary, Willard C. Parker; Treasurer, R. S. Kuhl; Directors, F. S. Holcombe,

Martin Wyckoff, Joseph Haines, Jonathan Higgins, John H. Rockafellar, Jacob F. Quick, Hiram Moore, Michael Shurts, James R. Kline, Louis A. Exton, Simpson S. Stout, James M. Duckworth, David Van Fleet, Jacob R. Fisher.

The annual fair is held in the last week of September of each year.

THE COUNTY GRANGE, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Pomona Grange, No. 3, of Hunterdon County, was organized in Flemington, June 12, 1875, by Mortimer Whitehead, with the following as its first officers: Master, Caleb F. Fisher, of Grange No. 12; Overseer, D. R. Hill, No. 74; Lecturer, T. V. M. Cox, No. 56; Steward, Charles Robinson, No. 76; Assistant Steward, Levi Snyder, No. 88; Chaplain, Paul K. Hoffman, No. 80; Sec., E. M. Heath, No. 88; Treas., C. Watson, No. 80; Gate-Keeper, Ely Dalrymple, No. 75; Ceres, Mrs. T. V. M. Cox, No. 56; Pomona, Mrs. Susan Prall, No. 80; Flora, Mrs. Mary E. Schenck, No. 12; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. H. E. Holcombe, No. 12.

On the 8th of February, 1876, the following officers were elected and installed: Master, T. V. M. Cox; Overseer, D. R. Hill; Lecturer, E. M. Heath; Steward, David Bodine; Assistant Steward, D. V. L. Schenck; Chaplain, Rev. N. S. Allen; Sec., Joseph Sergeant; Gate-Keeper, E. E. Holcombe. The other officers remained as in the previous year.

Since that date the principal offices have been filled as follows:

MASTER.

1877–78, William Taylor, No. 103; 1879, H. F. Bodine, No. 88; 1880, J. T. Cox, No. 56.

OVERSEER.

1877, N. S. Conover, No. 97; 1878, Isaac Hoffman, No. 101; 1879, J. T. Cox, No. 56; 1880, J. V. L. Schenck, No. 12.

LECTURER.

1877, E. M. Heath, No. 88; 1878–80, Charles Watson, No. 80.

SECRETARY.

1877, F. S. Holcombe, No. 12; 1878–79, D. V. L. Schenck, No. 12; 1880, F. S. Holcombe.

TREASURER.

1877, Charles Watson, No. 80; 1878–79, D. R. Hill, No. 74; 1880, H. F. Bodine, No. 88.

STEWARD.

1877, J. T. Cox, No. 56; 1878, L. B. Carhart, No. 97; 1879, I. H. Hoffman, No. 101; 1880, W. H. Opie, No. 56.

The officers for the present year (1880), besides those above mentioned, are: Chaplain, Rev. J. Rodenbaugh, No. 88; Assistant Steward, I. H. Hoffman, No. 101; Gate-Keeper, E. E. Holcombe, No. 12; Ceres, Mrs. H. C. Holcombe, No. 12; Pomona, Mrs. M. A. Hagaman, No. 101; Flora, Mrs. E. Bodine, No. 88; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. M. E. Schenck, No. 12.

This society, which embraces at the present time seven subordinate granges, is well sustained by the members of the order in the county.

THE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

The Hunterdon County Temperance Alliance was instituted March 13, 1879, and is auxiliary to the New Jersey State Temperance Alliance. The first officers were: President, E. R. Bullock; Vice-Presidents, Rev. J. G. Williamson, M. B. Lanning, Martin Herr, C. H. Traver, and William Bailey; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. P. W. Blattenberger; Recording Secretary, Rev. A. M. Harris; Treasurer, C. C. Dunham.

Article II. of the Constitution recites that the objects of the Alliance "shall be to provide for a thorough canvass of the county, by sermons and lectures, in behalf of temperance; to organize and strengthen temperance societies; to combine religious bodies and all friends of temperance in efforts to suppress the evils of intemperance; and to secure by law the prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks."

Meetings are held annually and semi-annually, on the last Tuesday in May and November. The first semi-annual meeting was held at Frenchtown, Nov. 24, 1879. The annual meeting was held at Flemington, May 25, 1880. The officers of the preceding year were re-elected, except that the Rev. William Bailey was chosen corresponding secretary in place of Rev. J. P. W. Blattenberger. The semi-annual meeting of this year (1880) was held at Clinton, November 30th.

Besides the officers named above, there is a board of managers, composed of one person in each township, whose duty (among other things) it is to form an alliance in each township, to be auxiliary to the County Alliance. Some of the townships have effected the organization of such auxiliary societies. There is also an executive committee of nine, the president, corresponding secretary, and treasurer being *ex-officio* members, the other six being selected by the board of managers from their number.

A healthy state of public sentiment exists in Hunterdon County upon this subject, and this society, with kindred organizations, will most likely receive a cordial support.

HUNTERDON COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION AND INSTITUTES.*

The teachers of the county have frequently met for the purpose of mutual improvement and interchange of ideas. The first regularly organized association was held about 1860 or 1861. George Fleming, now principal of the Clinton Institute, says he was present at a meeting held at Centreville, although that was not the first. R. S. Hoppock, now a merchant of Mount Pleasant, was president. This association was short-lived, as its meetings ceased after a year or two.

Another organization was effected about 1870. There was more enthusiasm displayed at this time, and most of the prominent teachers of the county enrolled themselves as members. Among them were J. C. Butler, R. S. Hoppock, W. D. L. Robbins, John

* Contributed by Prof. George Fleming, of Clinton.

C. Holder, A. B. Hall, A. G. Creveling, Charles E. Green, L. K. Shouse, P. E. Tharp, A. H. Skinner, David Butler, S. R. Opdyke, P. G. Wyckoff, T. O. Allen, C. M. Sitgroves, E. J. Bell, S. R. Opdyke, W. B. Sarson, and I. N. Leigh. Several ladies were also members of the society. The association meetings were held three or four times a year until about 1875, when the "hard times" that followed the financial crash of 1873 caused the suspension of active operations for a time. During the present year (1880) the meetings of the association have been resumed, and several have been held at Flemington Academy. There are at present about twenty or twenty-five names on the roll of members. R. F. Pierce, principal of Flemington Academy, is president, C. R. Nightingale is secretary, and George Fleming, of Clinton, is acting treasurer.

The Teachers' Association is under the direction and control of the teachers. An institute is held annually, under the direction of the State superintendent, towards the support of which the sum of one hundred dollars is annually appropriated by the Legislature. The object sought to be attained is the instruction of the teachers by competent persons from outside of the county. The first institute under the present school-law was held at Flemington in 1870 or 1871.

COUNTY SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

June 28, 1860, a convention of the friends of Sunday-schools was held in Flemington, by whom a county convention was formed and officers appointed, including a secretary for each township in the county, and on the 19th of September following the association held a convention, when reports from sixty-three schools were presented. Rev. P. A. Strobel was appointed corresponding secretary.

The second annual convention was held in the village of Clinton, Oct. 8, 1862. Rev. Thomas Swaim, D.D., was appointed president for the ensuing year, and Rev. P. A. Strobel corresponding secretary. Feb. 25 and 26, 1862, voluntary conventions were held in Clinton and Flemington, for the purpose of adopting such measures as might be deemed best calculated to enlist the interest of Christians generally in the Sabbath-school work, and measures were taken to establish an association in each township in the county.

The third annual convention was held in the village of Frenchtown, Sept. 16, 1863, Rev. Thomas Swaim, D.D., presiding. This was the first convention the proceedings of which were published. The corresponding secretaries reported to the county association the death of some of their most active and useful members: Rev. Joseph Rodgers, of Frenchtown; Col. A. W. Dunham, of Clinton; Hon. Peter I. Clark, of Flemington; and John C. Reed, Esq.

The fourth annual convention was held in the Reformed church at Readington, Sept. 21, 1864, Rev. J. L. Janeway president.

The corresponding secretary reported eighty-five (a gain of eleven) schools, six thousand four hundred and thirty-one scholars, eighty-nine conversions, and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and seventy-five volumes in libraries.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, D.D.; Vice-Presidents, Hon. H. Hagerman, Hon. J. Pickel, and M. S. Stiger, Esq.; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, J. S. Higgins.

At the fifth annual convention, held in Lambertville in September, 1865, one hundred and twenty-five conversions were reported among the Sunday-school children. Rev. C. S. Conkling corresponding secretary.

Subsequent conventions were held as follows: Sixth, 1866, Presbyterian church, Flemington; seventh, 1867, Methodist Episcopal church, Clinton; eighth, 1868, Kingwood Baptist church, Baptisttown; ninth, 1869, at New Germantown; tenth, 1870, Presbyterian church, Ringos; eleventh, 1871, Baptist church, Croton; twelfth, 1872, Reformed church, High Bridge; thirteenth, 1873, Presbyterian church, Bloomsbury; fourteenth, 1874, Methodist Episcopal church, Mechanicsville; fifteenth, 1875, Presbyterian church, Stockton; sixteenth, 1876, Baptist church, Flemington; seventeenth, 1877, Baptist church, Wertsville; eighteenth, 1878, Reformed church, Stanton; nineteenth, 1879, Methodist Episcopal church, Quakertown; twentieth, 1880, Presbyterian church, Flemington.

Since 1865 the presidents have been Rev. H. Doolittle, 1866; Rev. J. P. Dailey, 1867; Rev. A. Armstrong, 1868; Rev. J. Burroughs, 1869; Rev. William Bailey, 1870; Rev. H. Doolittle, 1871; Rev. S. Sproul, 1872; Rev. Jacob Fehrman, 1873; Rev. C. S. Conkling, 1874–75; Rev. Wm. Swan, 1876; Rev. R. A. Chalker, 1877; Rev. T. E. Vassar, 1878; Rev. J. G. Williamson, 1879; Rev. C. H. Traver, 1880.

The corresponding secretaries for the same time were Rev. C. S. Conkling, 1866–72; Hugh E. Warford, 1873–77; E. Vosseller, 1878–80.

John W. Lequear has been recording secretary since 1872. (To him we are under obligations for the facts from which this sketch is compiled.)

The following officers were chosen at its last session for the ensuing year, 1881: President, Rev. G. F. Love; Vice-Presidents, Revs. J. D. Randolph, J. M. Helsley, and C. E. Walton; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, E. Vosseller; Recording Secretary, J. W. Lequear.

Since 1866, when the association was called to mourn the death of two pioneer pastors and Sunday-school coadjutors, Revs. Kirkpatrick and Studdiford, many of their efficient workers and zealous advocates have rested from their labors.

At the twentieth annual convention, held Nov. 4, 1880, the corresponding secretary reported about 100 Sunday-schools in the county, with reports from 71.

CHAPTER X.

SOME OF THE PROMINENT MEN OF HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Gen. Daniel Morgan—Gen. Philemon Dickinson—Gen. William Maxwell—Col. Charles Stewart—Col. Philip Johnson—Col. Joab Houghton—Col. Mark Thompson—Col. Isaac Smith—John Mehelm—John Hart—John Stevens—Robert Livingston Stevens—Edwin A. Stevens—Rev. Peter Studdiford—Rev. Casper Wack—Rev. John Vanderveer—Rev. George S. Mott, D.D.—Henry D. Maxwell—Eli Bosenbury—Peter Cramer—Charles W. Godown—James M. Ramsey.

It is attempted in this connection to present only sketches of some of the patriots and soldiers of the Revolutionary period, together with a few of the legislators, divines, etc., of the present time who have not been specially treated elsewhere.

Gen. Daniel Morgan, who in the Revolutionary struggle proved one of our bravest and most efficient generals, was a native of Hunterdon County, although his nativity has been accorded to other localities. Rogers, in his "Heroes and Statesmen of America," says he was born in Durham township, Bucks Co., Pa.* This is a mistake growing out of the fact that the family for a short time lived there, being in some way connected with the iron-works, but afterwards removed to Lebanon township, this county. Dr. John Blane says, "My informants stated he was born here,—a fact they had from their mother and aunts, who lived less than a mile from the Morgan family residence, which was on land afterwards owned by Maj. Dusenberry, of New Hampton. Some of them even pointed out the spot where some mouldering logs and the stones of the back of the fireplace were to be seen" marking the site of the dwelling. They further stated that when Daniel was old enough to drive a team he went to Pittstown, where he drove a pair of oxen for the business proprietors of the place, and that about 1750 he went from there to Virginia. His connection with the war of independence is too well known to need mention here. His corps of riflemen was the terror of the enemy and the pride of the Continental army. He also served in Braddock's expedition of 1755. Among all of Hunterdon's sons, none have done her more honor or left a more illustrious name than has Gen. Daniel Morgan.

The patriotic citizens of South Carolina on the 17th of January, 1881, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Cowpens with appropriate ceremonies, and the executives and the people of the Old Thirteen States have been invited to unite with them in the erection of a massive memorial column of granite, with suitable inscriptions, to commemorate the event. It is expected that when the monument is completed Congress will provide the means for a bronze statue of Gen. Morgan, to complete the monumental design. The financial officer of the New Jersey Historical Society has issued an address appealing to the people of New Jersey for contributions to aid in this patriotic object.

Gen. Philemon Dickinson, a gallant officer of the Revolution, was a Whig of the truest dye, and entered the army at the commencement of the contest. Possessed of an ample fortune, he hazarded it for the good of his country, preferring poverty with liberty to wealth with slavery. He was at the head of the New Jersey militia at the battle of Monmouth, where he displayed the greatest bravery. After the establishment of the Federal government he was elected to Congress from this State, and in all the civil and military stations in which he figured he served honestly and well. The last twelve years of his life were passed in retirement at his residence, near Trenton, where he died Feb. 4, 1809, aged sixty-eight.†

Gen. William Maxwell as a soldier and patriot had few superiors, and was honored and loved for his integrity and kindness of heart. No man's record shines out more brilliantly in the history of the struggle upon the soil of New Jersey than does his, and it is strange that historians, beyond the mere mention of the position he took on the field, have left his name in comparative obscurity. He was born near the north boundary line of Hunterdon County, and joined the army at the beginning of the war.‡ In 1776 he was appointed colonel, and raised a battalion of infantry in Hunterdon and adjoining counties. He was with Gen. Schuyler on Lake Champlain, and in October following was appointed a brigadier in the Continental service. He was conspicuous at Trenton, and after that battle was engaged in harassing the enemy during the winter and spring of 1777, being stationed near the British lines at Elizabethtown. In the autumn he participated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and the next winter (1777–78) shared the sufferings at Valley Forge. He was active in the pursuit of Clinton across New Jersey the following summer, and sustained an important part in the battle of Monmouth. He subsequently annoyed the enemy in their retreat towards Sandy Hook, and in June, 1780, was engaged in the action at Springfield. In August he resigned his commission and quitted the service. He was highly esteemed by Washington, who, on transmitting his resignation to Congress, said, after speaking of his merits as an officer, "I believe him to be an honest man, a warm friend to his country, and firmly attached to its interests."§ He was a frequent guest after the war at the mansion of Col. Stewart, at Landsdown, where he died, quite suddenly, while on a visit, in 1796. He was buried in the Greenwich Presbyterian churchyard, in

* In "Appleton's Encyclopedia" (1861) it is stated he was born in New Jersey in 1736.

† "Lossing's Field-Book of the Revolution," vol. ii., p. 220.

‡ He also served with the colonial forces in 1755, and on the field of Monongahela first met Gen. Morgan. There three men met who twenty years later were to win laurels as the heroes of Quebec,—Daniel Morgan, Philip Johnston, and William Maxwell.

§ "Lossing's Field-Book of the Revolution," ii., p. 358.

Warren County. John Maxwell, of Flemington, was his brother, and the eminent lawyers, George C. and William, of the same place, were his nephews. Gen. Maxwell resided near Clinton, but after the Revolution removed to Greenwich, Warren Co.

Col. Charles Stewart was born at Gortlea, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1729. His grandfather, Charles, was a Scotchman and an officer in the army of William of Orange. For his services at Boyne he received the estate in Ireland called Gortlea. The grandson emigrated to America in 1750. He became a favorite at the house of Judge Johnston, whose daughter, Mary, he married. Many of his friends were loyalists, and vainly tried to retain him on the king's side, but he was firm; the puritan ideas and love of liberty inherited from his ancestors, and which impelled him to leave the mother-country, made him a staunch patriot. Union farm, rented from Allen & Turner, of Philadelphia, was the residence of Col. Stewart and family during the war, after which he returned to his own mansion, at Landsdown, later removing to Flemington.

Col. Stewart died June 24, 1800, and was buried in the cemetery of the old stone church at Bethlehem, where a tablet is erected to his memory, containing an epitaph composed by his lifelong friend, Chief Justice Smith, of Trenton. He was a leading spirit in Hunterdon County during the Revolution, and rendered important services from the commencement to the close of the struggle. He was colonel of the First Regiment of minute-men, then colonel of the regiment of the line. In 1776 he became one of Washington's staff as commissary-general, and so remained to the end of the war. He was a member of the Congress of 1784–85, and also surveyor-general of the province of Pennsylvania. His daughter, Martha, was the wife of Capt. Robert Wilson, of the Continental army, who was wounded at Germantown, and who died in Hackettstown in 1779. A grandson, Charles (son of Samuel), was a classmate in Princeton of Judge Alexander Wurts, was a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, a chaplain in the navy, and died at Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1870.* A granddaughter, Mrs. Hoyt, widow of the late Capt. Hoyt, lives at Landsdown.

Col. Stewart was of medium height, spare in flesh, with keen blue eyes, expressing intelligence, kindness, and firmness. His portrait, executed by Peale, is still preserved. His homestead estate remains in the possession of his descendants.

Col. Philip Johnston, a brother-in-law of Col. Charles Stewart, was the eldest of seven children, and was born in 1741. His father, Judge Samuel Johnston, was a colonial magistrate thirty years before the Revolution. The family were from Scotland, and belonged to an ancient barony in Anandale. They were a warlike clan and a great terror to the border thieves. Philip left his class in Princeton College to serve in the French war in Canada, from which he returned with military honor and reputation. This fact drew many to his standard when he called for volunteers in 1776. He was appointed by the Provincial Congress of New Jersey to the command of the First Regiment. At the head of this regiment he went into the battle of Long Island. He was one of the bravest in that hotly-contested fight. Force's "Revolutionary Archives" gives the following extract from a Philadelphia journal of the day: "We hear that in the late action on Long Island, Col. Philip Johnston, of New Jersey, behaved with remarkable intrepidity and fortitude. By the well-directed fire of his battalion the enemy were several times repulsed and lanes were made through them, until he received a ball in his breast, which put an end to as brave an officer as ever commanded. Gen. Sullivan, who was close to him when he fell, says that no man could behave with more firmness during the whole action." Just as he was leaving home for the seat of war he went into the room where his little children were in bed, and, kissing them, he kneeled down and commended his family to God in prayer. One of those three daughters, Mary, became the wife of Joseph Scudder, and was the mother of Dr. John Scudder, the world-renowned missionary to India.†

Col. Joab Houghton, a native of Hopewell, then in Hunterdon County, was born in the northeast part of the township, near the present boundary line of Hunterdon. He was an active partisan officer of the Revolution, served all through the war, and did good service in repelling and harassing the marauding-parties of British while their army overran this section of country. On one occasion, at Pennington, he captured a Hessian sergeant and twelve men. After the war he served as a member of the Legislature from Hunterdon County. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and died about 1795, at an advanced age.

Col. Mark Thompson, one of the most prominent men of his day, lived about two miles from Clarksville, at the site of the Change-water forge, of which valuable property he was an early owner. He was a colonel in the militia in the first levy of troops for the defense of the State during the Revolution. His son, Robert C., inherited the property. Of the six sons of the latter all were long since deceased except Theodore, who removed to Princeton, where he was living at last accounts.‡

Col. Isaac Smith, born 1740, graduated at Princeton, 1755, was a tutor in 1757, a member of the State Medical Society in 1767. Upon the breaking out of the war he was commissioned colonel of the First Regiment, Hunterdon. From 1777 to 1795 he was a

* A son of his was graduated at West Point with Gen. McClellan, and served faithfully and efficiently during the late war of the Rebellion.

† These facts are taken from an article in the *Christian Intelligencer* by Rev. William Hall, Jan. 25, 1877. The correctness of them is asserted by Mrs. Hoyt, granddaughter of Col. Stewart.—*Dr. Mott's Hist. Hunterdon Co.*

‡ "Our Home," 1873.

justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. He was subsequently elected to Congress. He was a successful physician, although public duties withdrew him much from his practice. He died Aug. 29, 1807, aged sixty-eight, and was buried in Trenton. A sketch of his life and character may be found in the "Portfolio," vol. i., February, 1809.*

JOHN MEHELM was another member of the Provincial Congress of 1775 who represented this county and afterwards took an active part in the Revolution. He emigrated to this country from Ireland. In early life he was a schoolmaster in Berks Co., Pa. He was a handsome writer and a fine scholar. He purchased one hundred acres of land and a mill on the North Branch, near Pluckamin, since known as Hall's Mills. Here during the Revolutionary war he manufactured flour, which was used by the army while lying at Pluckamin and encamped at Morristown. He was colonel of the Fourth Regiment, Hunterdon, served on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Dickinson; was also quartermaster-general, and continued a pure and able patriot. He was often associated with John Hart, and was also the friend and companion of Washington. Col. Mehelm was a member of the Provincial Congress which met at Burlington, June 10, 1776. He was appointed surrogate for the counties of Hunterdon and Somerset, which office he held until 1801, when he was removed.†

JOHN HART, one of the most prominent men of Revolutionary times, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in the township of Hopewell, N. J. He was a deputy in the Provincial Congress of 1775 from Hunterdon County, a member of the Committee of Safety in 1776, and a member of the Continental Congress. When the British troops took possession of this portion of the State, Mr. Hart's farm and stock were pillaged and destroyed by the Hessians, and his children escaped from insult only by removing from the vicinity. Mrs. Hart, at the time too sick for removal, died amid the soldiers, her end no doubt hastened by the exciting scenes then transpiring. Mr. Hart himself was driven from the bedside of his dying wife and hunted through the hills and woods of his native county. It is little wonder, then, that he was a patriot, and that he earnestly espoused the cause of the colonists. He died in 1780, leaving a bright example of patriotism and devotion to his country.

JOHN STEVENS was an early settler in the Round Valley. He was the grandfather of Edward [Edwin], John, and Robert Livingston Stevens, who became the pioneers in the railroad and steamboat enterprises of the State. Robert, when only twenty years old, took the "Phœnix"—a steamboat built by his father, and one of the first ever constructed—from New York to Philadelphia by sea, which is indisputably the *first* instance of *ocean* steam-navigation. This was in 1808. Tradition says that Livingston, the associate of Robert Fulton, was a frequent visitor at Round Valley.‡

COL. JOHN STEVENS (born 1749, died 1838) as early as 1789 presented a memorial to the Legislature of the State of New York stating that he had perfected his plans in regard to steam-navigation. In 1804 he launched a small vessel worked by steam with screws, and in 1807 he built the steamboat "Phœnix." Fulton, meanwhile, had constructed the "Clermont" and obtained the exclusive right of navigating the Hudson; Stevens, therefore, sent his vessel to the Delaware. He subsequently invented a revolving steam-battery, and was the pioneer in the matter of the use of steam for railways, suggesting the construction of one from Albany to Fort Erie. The Camden and Amboy Railroad was planned by him. But when he applied to the State for a franchise to build it, it was denied on the plea of being so visionary a scheme that they did not wish to encourage him in his attempts to bankrupt himself and impoverish his family. He had six sons and five daughters; the names of the former were John Cox, Robert Livingston, James Alexander, Richard, Francis Bowes, and Edwin Augustus.

RICHARD STEVENS graduated from Columbia College and became a surgeon in the navy (born 1788, died 1856).

ROBERT L. STEVENS was the assistant of his father in perfecting his inventions, and was himself an eminent inventor. In 1813 he devised and made for the government elongated percussion-shells for smooth-bore guns, and in 1822 used anthracite coal in a furnace, and soon after in his steamers; in 1836 introduced the T-rail on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, of which he was president, and in 1842 was commissioned to build for the United States government an iron-plated floating battery, which remained uncompleted at his death.§

EDWIN AUGUSTUS STEVENS was born in 1795, and died at Paris in 1868. In conjunction with his brothers he established passenger- and tow-boats on the Hudson and other rivers. At the breaking out of the late civil war he urged the government to put in service the ironclad battery of which his brother had long before commenced the construction, offering to complete it and to receive pay for it only in case it should prove successful. This offer being declined, he expended considerable sums upon it, and at his death bequeathed it to the State of New Jersey, together with one million dollars for its completion; this amount, however, proved insufficient, and the battery remains unfinished.

REV. PETER STUDDIFORD was the son of Capt. John Studdiford, from Pen Ryn, Cornwall, England. His mother was Catharine Burgher. Capt. Studdi-

* Wickes' History of New Jersey Medicine.

† Mott's History of Hunterdon County, pp. 35, 36.

‡ "First Century of Hunterdon County," p. 13.

§ Johnson's New Universal Cyclopædia, vol. iv. p. 554.

ford died of yellow fever in the West Indies, leaving his wife and orphan son in New York City, where Peter was born. The celebrated De Witt Clinton was his room-mate at Columbia College, where they formed a warm friendship. He finished his education under the Rev. Dr. Livingston, and settled, in 1796, at South Branch Mills, having been previously licensed by the Synod of New York (1787). The service of ordination was performed by J. R. Hardenbergh, John M. Van Harlingen, Jr., and John Duryea. Mr. Studdiford preached at Bedminster and Readington until the year 1800, and from that time until his death was pastor of the Readington Church alone. He died in his own house at South Branch Mills. His remains lie at Readington, beside those of Simeon Van Arsdale, and the following inscription is engraven upon his tomb:

"Beneath this tablet lie the remains of the Rev. Peter Studdiford, who, after a long and laborious ministry, died on November 21st, A.D. 1826, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was born in the city of New York, A.D. 1763. Having completed his collegiate and theological studies in the place of his birth, he was installed pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of North Branch. Here he continued to labor with unabated zeal and diligence until visited by the sickness which issued in his death. Possessing enlarged views of divine truth and a rich store of various knowledge, he was ready, instructive, and forcible in his preaching. He loved his Master's work, and shrank not from labor in its performance. As a pastor he was affectionate and faithful; as a citizen, truly patriotic; as a neighbor, benevolent, candid, and obliging; and as a Christian, humble, devout, and liberal."

He married in early life, and his wife sleeps beside him. Her tombstone is inscribed:

"Sacred to the memory of Phœbe, wife of the Rev. Peter Studdiford, and only daughter of James and Lavinia Vanderveer, of the township of Bedminster, and county of Somerset. She departed this life March 17, 1808, aged 33 years, 9 months, and 11 days."

Later in life he married Maria Van Horn, who long survived him, and died in Somerville, at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Ruckle.

Mr. Studdiford was one worthy to wear the mantle of the Frelinghuysens and other pioneers of the Reformed Dutch Church in America. He traversed the wilderness of upper Hunterdon to preach in the rude meeting-houses at Lebanon, White House, and Stanton, which afterwards were colonized from his church and became flourishing congregations; he often journeyed as far as the Delaware, and held meetings in private houses where no churches were near. His labors in this direction were immense, and he performed them, not that they were a part of his charge, but because the great love he bore his Master's service would not let him rest while famishing little congregations needed his services. Therefore he was generally beloved, and his death was mourned by those of all denominations, within the whole limits of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, as that of a near and dear friend.

His son, Rev. Peter O. Studdiford, became a communicant of the Readington Church, and after being licensed preached his first sermon at Lambertville, where he gave his life's labors, and where he died. (See sketch of his life in connection with the history of Lambertville.)

Rev. John Vanderveer was born in Hunterdon County, May 5, 1800; was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1817, from the New Brunswick Seminary in 1822, and was licensed by the Reformed Church in the last-named year. He was one of Nature's noblemen. He was noted as an educator, the "Vanderveer School," at Easton, being famous for more than a quarter of a century. Among the hundreds who received their education at the "Minerva Seminary" there were not a few who became distinguished in the different walks of life. He was honest, pure, warm-hearted, and benevolent.

Rev. George Scudder Mott, D.D., resident of Flemington and pastor of the Presbyterian Church, was born in the city of New York, Nov. 25, 1829. His father was Lawrence S. Mott, also a native of New York City. One of his ancestors had to flee from the city on its occupation by the British; another was killed at the Indian battle of Minisink. Our subject prepared for college at a private school in his native city, and was graduated from the University of New York in 1850, taking the fourth honor. He entered Princeton Theological Seminary in the fall of 1850, graduating therefrom in 1853. He immediately accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Rahway, N. J., and remained five years. For the nine years following he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Newton, N. J. He removed to Flemington in 1869, to assume the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church of that place, which position he is still (1880) filling with great acceptance.

In 1873 he was elected professor of sacred rhetoric in Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, but declined the proffered position. In 1874, Princeton College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He is an able writer, the author of several valuable works,* and a frequent contributor to the periodical press and denominational publications of the East. He takes a lively interest in all moral and reformatory measures, and is actively participant in the Bible cause and Sunday-school work in Hunterdon County. He is at the present time the corresponding secretary of the Hunterdon County Bible Society.

Henry D. Maxwell was born in Flemington, Dec. 5, 1812, and was the son of William Maxwell, Esq., whose biography is given in the chapter on the "Bench and Bar." At fifteen years of age he was prepared for college, but the death of his father left to his care and that of his brothers a widowed mother, and he was compelled to abandon the project. Obtaining a situation as usher in the boarding-school of Rev. Dr. Steel, at Abington, Pa., he for eighteen months aided in preparing young men for that college life which he was compelled to forego. When seventeen, Hon. Samuel L. Southard, then Secretary of

* See chapter on "Books and Authors," preceding.

the Navy, sent him a warrant as midshipman in the navy, but, again out of consideration for his mother's wishes, he declined it. Returning now to Flemington, he studied law with Nathaniel Saxton, Esq., but afterwards entered the office of Thomas A. Hartwell, Esq., of Somerville, and completed his term with his cousin, John P. B. Maxwell, of Belvidere. He was admitted to practice in September, 1834, and opened an office at Phillipsburg. In 1835 he removed to Easton, and practiced law there until his death.

In 1850, President Taylor appointed him United States consul to Trieste, Austria, but he resigned the post in one year. In July, 1856, he became, by appointment, president judge of the Third Judicial District, and again in 1862. In the war he was paymaster-general of Pennsylvania, and the local offices held by him were almost innumerable. His death occurred Oct. 3, 1874.

ELI BOSENBURY, of Clinton, State senator from Hunterdon County, was born in Delaware township, this county, Sept. 9, 1822. He was in early life a carpenter and builder, but in 1864 became engaged as a manufacturer and wholesale dealer in lumber. He was elected and served as mayor of the town of Clinton during the years 1873–74. Democratic in politics. In 1879 he was elected to the State Senate, his term expiring in 1882.

PETER CRAMER, State senator from Warren Co., N. J. (elected in 1878,—the first Republican senator from Warren County), is a native of Hunterdon County, being born near Germantown, Feb. 10, 1824. For the past thirty years, however, he has been a resident of Warren County.

CHARLES W. GODOWN, member of the State Legislature from the First District of this county (embracing Delaware, Kingwood, Raritan, Readington, East and West Amwell townships, and city of Lambertville), was born in Delaware township, Hunterdon Co., in 1824. He is a carriage-manufacturer, has filled several minor offices in his township, and in 1878 received the Democratic nomination for the Assembly and was elected.

JAMES M. RAMSEY was born in Lebanon, Clinton township, Hunterdon Co., and is about fifty-nine years of age. He is a farmer by occupation, and is also engaged as a stock-dealer. He has been for nearly twenty years a director of the Clinton Bank, has for two terms served as a member of the board of chosen freeholders of Hunterdon County, and in 1878 was elected a member of the Assembly from the Second District of this county by the Democratic party, of which he is an earnest supporter, being (1879–80) the chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee. His residence is at Lebanon, N. J.*

Sketches of Frederic A. Potts, James N. Pidcock, and others will be found elsewhere in this work.

* Legislative Manual, 1880, p. 110.

Numerous biographies of Hunterdon County notables will also be found in the chapters devoted to the Bench and Bar, the Medical Profession, Authors, etc.

CHAPTER XI.

CIVIL LIST OF HUNTERDON COUNTY.

A List of the National, State, and County Officers of Hunterdon County.

THE following is a list of persons who have held office, by election or appointment, in the county of Hunterdon, and also of those who, being natives or residents of the county, have held office under the State and national governments.

GOVERNORS.

1757–58, John Reading; 1790–92, William Paterson; 1802–3, John Lambert; 1829, Garret D. Wall.†

STATE TREASURER.

1836, Jacob Kline.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

1776, John Mehelm; 1824, Garret D. Wall.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

1776, William Paterson.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

1802–3, John Lambert.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

1798–1800, John Lambert.

PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE.

1852, John Manners; 1861, Edmund Perry.

SECRETARIES OF THE SENATE.

1857–58, A. B. Chamberlain; 1859–60, 1870, John C. Rafferty; 1875–76, 1879, N. W. Voorhees.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

1830, Alexander Wurts.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

1846, Adam C. Davis.

ENGROSSING CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

1863–64, Joseph B. Cornish.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

1723, William Trent; 1853, Alexander Wurts (declined).

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

1875–82, Abraham V. Van Fleet.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

1812, Garret D. Wall; 1827, Zachariah Russell.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FROM HUNTERDON COUNTY.

1805, Moore Furman; 1809, Benjamin Egbert;‡ 1813, Dr. Wm. McGee;§ 1817, Robert McNeely;‖ 1821, Aaron Van Syckel;¶ 1821, Samuel L.

† Declined.

‡ Died at Pattenburg, Hunterdon County, March 28, 1848, aged eighty-

§ Also member of Assembly; died June 23, 1815, aged forty-seven.

‖ Also member of Assembly and mayor of Trenton.

¶ Member of Assembly and sheriff; died Nov. 28, 1838, aged seventy-four.

Southard;* 1824, Isaac G. Farlee;† 1825, Jacob Kline; 1829, Gabriel Hoff;‡ 1837, Joshua S. Bunn; 1841, John Runk; 1849, John Runk;§ 1857, David Van Fleet; ‖ 1877, John C. Dunham.

FISH-WARDENS.

1880, Richard B. Reading, Andrew J. Scarborough.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

1809–15, John Lambert; 1835–41, Garret D. Wall.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES.

1805–9, John Lambert (deceased); 1836–39, William Halstead (died March 4, 1878, aged eighty-four); 1842–43, Isaac G. Farlee (died Jan. 12, 1855, aged seventy-six); 1844, John Runk (deceased); 1852, Dr. Samuel Lilly (died April 3, 1880, aged sixty-five; 1868–74, John T. Bird.

INSPECTORS OF CUSTOMS, NEW YORK.

1857–62, John P. Rittenhouse; 1869, David Van Fleet.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

1830, Chas. D. Cox, at Tripoli (died December, 1830); 1861, Samuel Lilly, consul-general to Calcutta, British India.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Richard Stockton, Garret D. Wall.

CONVENTION OF 1787.

John Stevens, Hon. David Brearley, Joshua Corshon.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

1805–9, John Lambert; 1811–13, George C. Maxwell; 1833–37, 1839–41, Philemon Dickinson; 1844–45, Isaac G. Farlee; 1846–47, John Runk; 1854–55, Samuel Lilly.

DELEGATES TO CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

1776–77, John Hart; 1783–84, John Stevens.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1776–80, John Stevens (vice-president); 1781–83, Joseph Reading; 1784, Philemon Dickinson (vice-president); 1785–88, Robert Lettis Hooper (vice-president); 1789–90, Benjamin Van Cleve; 1791–1805, John Lambert; 1806–7, John Wilson; 1808–14, John Haas; 1815–16, George Anderson; 1817–21, Elnathan Stevenson; 1822–23, John Cavanagh; 1824–26, Elnathan Stevenson; 1827–29, George Maxwell; 1830, Thomas Capner; 1831–32, Peter I. Clark; 1833, Alexander Wurts; 1834, Nathaniel Saxton; 1835, William Wilson; 1836, Henry S. Hunt; 1837–38, Joseph Moore; 1839, James Snyder; 1840–41, John Lilly, M.D.; 1842–43, William Wilson.

STATE SENATORS.¶

1845–46, Alexander Wurts; 1847–49, Isaac G. Farlee; 1850–52, John Manners, M.D.; 1853–55, Alexander V. Bonnell; 1856–58, Col. John C. Rafferty; 1859–61, Edmund Perry; 1862–64, John Blane, M.D.; 1865–67, Alexander Wurts; 1868–70, Joseph G. Bowne; 1871–73, David H. Banghart; 1874–76, Frederic A. Potts; 1877–79, James N. Pidcock; 1880–82, Eli Bosenbury.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

The following is a list of the members of the colonial Assembly since the surrender of the government by the proprietors in 1702. Until 1727 the names are those of the members of "West New Jersey," Hunterdon not yet erected.

1703 (1st Assembly), Peter Tretwell, Thomas Gardner, Thomas Lambert, William Biddle, William Stevenson, Restore Lippincott, John Royce, John Hugg, Jr., Joseph Cooper, William Hall, John Mason, John Smith; 1704 (2d Assembly), Restore Lippincott, John Hugg, Jr., John Royce, John Smith, William Hall, John Mason, Thomas Bryan, Robert Wheeler, Peter Tretwell (Speaker), Thomas Lambert, Thomas Gardner, Joshua Wright; 1707 (3d Assembly), Peter Carshon, William Hall, of Salem, Richard Johnson, John Thompson, Thomas Bryan, Samuel Jennings, Thomas Gardner, John Royce, Peter Pawle; 1708–9 (4th Assembly), Thomas Gardner, Thomas Rapier, Hugh Sharp, Nathaniel Crips, John Royce, John Kaign, Richard Johnson, Nathaniel Breading, Hugh Middleton, John Lewis, —— Eldridge; 1727–30 (9th and 10th Assemblies**), John Porterfield, Joseph Stout; 1738 (11th Assembly), Benjamin Smith, John Embly; 1740 (12th Assembly), Benjamin Smith, Joseph Peace; 1743 (13th Assembly), William Mott, Andrew Smith; 1744–45 (14th and 15th Assemblies), William Mott, Daniel Doughty; 1746–51 (16th to 18th Assemblies), William Mott, John Embly; 1754 (19th Assembly), Joseph Yard, Peter Middah; 1761 (20th Assembly), George Reading, John Hart; 1769 (21st Assembly), John Hart, Samuel Tucker; 1772–75 (22d Assembly), Samuel Tucker, John Mehelm.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

1776–77 (1st and 2d Assemblies), John Hart, John Mehelm, Charles Coxe; 1778 (3d Assembly), John Hart, Nehemiah Dunham, David Chambers; 1779 (4th Assembly), Benjamin Van Cleve, Jared Sexton, William Gano; 1780 (5th Assembly), Benjamin Van Cleve, Jared Sexton, John Lambert; 1781 (6th Assembly), John Mehelm, speaker, Benjamin Van Cleve, John Lambert; 1782 (7th Assembly), John Lambert, Samuel Tucker, Nehemiah Dunham; 1783–84 (8th and 9th Assemblies), John Lambert, Samuel Tucker, Benjamin Van Cleve; 1785 (10th Assembly), Benjamin Van Cleve, John Lambert, Joab Houghton; 1786–87 (11th and 12th Assemblies), Benjamin Van Cleve, Joab Houghton, John Anderson; 1788 (13th Assembly), Benjamin Van Cleve, John Lambert, Robert Taylor; 1789–90 (14th and 15th Assemblies), John Anderson, Joshua Carshon, Charles Axford; 1791 (16th Assembly), Thomas Lowrey, Benjamin Van Cleve, Aaron D. Woodruff; 1792 (17th Assembly), Thomas Lowrey, Benjamin Van Cleve, John Taylor; 1793 (18th Assembly), Simon Wyckoff, Benjamin Van Cleve, Samuel Stout; 1794 (19th Assembly), Simon Wyckoff, John Anderson, David Frazer; 1795 (20th Assembly), Simon Wyckoff, Benjamin Van Cleve, David Frazer; 1796 (21st Assembly), Simon Wyckoff, Benjamin Van Cleve, Stephen Burrows; 1797 (22d Assembly), Simon Wyckoff, Benjamin Van Cleve, Stephen Burrows, Samuel Stewart; 1798 (23d Assembly), Benjamin Van Cleve, Simon Wyckoff, Joseph Beavers, Joseph Hankinson; 1799 (24th Assembly), Joseph Hankinson, Stephen Burrows, John Haas, John Lequear; 1800 (25th Assembly), Stephen Burrows, John Haas, Simon Wyckoff, Benjamin Van Cleve.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY FROM HUNTERDON COUNTY (1800 TO 1827).

1800–5, Stephen Burrows, John Haas, Simon Wyckoff, Benjamin Van Cleve; 1806–7, Nathan Stout, John Haas, Joshua Wright, Joseph Hankinson; 1808–9, Moses Stout, Aaron Van Syckel, Joshua Wright, Joseph Hankinson; 1810, Moses Stout, Aaron Van Syckel, James J. Wilson, Elnathan Stevenson; 1811, Moses Stout, Aaron Van Syckel, James J. Wilson, John Prall, Jr.; 1812, William Potts, Aaron Van Syckel, James J. Wilson, Benjamin Wright; 1813, William Potts, Aaron Van Syckel, David Manners, Benjamin Wright; 1814, John Opdycke, Aaron Van Syckel, Edward Yard, Samuel Barber; 1815, John Opdycke, Samuel L. Southard, Aaron D. Woodruff, Samuel Barber; 1817, Abraham Stout, William Nixon, John Farlee, Samuel Barber; 1818, Abraham Stout, William Nixon, John Farlee, Elnathan Stevenson; 1819, Abraham Stout, Isaac G. Farlee, George Maxwell, Israel Taylor; 1820, Robert McNeeley, Thomas Prall, Jr., George Maxwell, Israel Taylor; 1821, Thomas Capner, Isaac G. Farlee, Geo. Maxwell, Israel Taylor; 1822, Levi Knowles, Garret D. Wall, George Maxwell, James J. Wilson; 1824, Enoch Clifford, Asa C. Dunham, Alexander Wurts, David Johnson; 1825, Enoch Clifford, Asa C. Dun-

* Attorney-general, United States senator, Governor, etc.; died June 26, 1842, aged fifty-five.

† County clerk, judge, member of Assembly and Senate; died Jan. 12, 1855.

‡ Sheriff and member of Assembly; died Jan. 29, 1830, aged fifty-six.

§ Sheriff and member of Congress; died Sept. 22, 1872, aged eighty-two.

‖ Judge, surrogate, and member of Assembly.

¶ Prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1844 this officer was known as "member of the Council," the title being changed in the year above named to "member of the Senate." Since that date the Legislature has embraced two houses, called the "Senate" (composed of one senator from each county, elected for a term of three years), and the "General Assembly," composed of members annually elected, and apportioned among the counties, "as nearly as may be, according to the number of their inhabitants."

** Hunterdon County first appears in the 9th Assembly, 1727.

ham, Thomas Capner, David Johnson; 1826, Enoch Clifford, Asa C. Dunham, Thomas Capner, John Barton.

MEMBERS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY (1827 TO 1880).

1827, Enoch Clifford, A. C. Dunham, Thomas Capner, John Barton; 1828, Enoch Clifford, Garret D. Wall, I. G. Farlee, Thomas Capner; 1829, Enoch Clifford, Alexander Wurts, I. G. Farlee, Stacy G. Potts; 1830, Enoch Clifford, Gabriel Hoff,* Alexander Wurts, I. G. Farlee, Stacy G. Potts; 1831, Edward S. McIlvaine, Alexander Wurts, Enoch Clifford, William Marshall, John Barton; 1832, Edward S. McIlvaine, Alexander Wurts, Enoch Clifford, Wm. Marshall, Cornelius Ludlow; 1833, Edward S. McIlvaine, John K. Kline, Sutphen Garrison, William H. Sloan, Andrew Weart; 1834, William McKee, John K. Kline, Sutphen Garrison, William H. Sloan, William Marshall; 1835, John Hall, John Blane, Wilson Bray, Joseph Brown, William Marshall; 1836, John Hall, John Blane, Wilson Bray, Joseph Brown, Andrew Larason; 1837, John Hall, James A. Phillips, David Neighbour, Jonathan Pickel, John H. Huffman; 1838, James Snyder, Philip Hiler, David Neighbour; 1839–40, Garret Servis, Joseph Exton, Philip Hiler; 1841–42, John B. Mattison, Isaac R. Srope, Leonard N. Flomerfelt, Jonathan Dawes; 1843–44,† Jonathan Pickel, John Swackhammer, John H. Case, Joseph Johnson; 1845, Jonathan Pickel, John Swackhammer, John H. Case, Amos Moore; 1846, Henry Stevenson, Isaac R. Srope, Joseph Fritts, Frederick Apgar; 1847, John Lambert, Joseph Fritts, Frederick Apgar, Isaac R. Srope; 1848, Andrew Banghart, David Vanfleet, Jonathan Pickel, John Lambert; 1849, John Lambert, Andrew Banghart, David Vanfleet, Jonathan Pickel; 1850–51, Luther Opdycke, John R. Young, John Marlow, William Tirsman; 1852, John R. Young, Andrew Vansyckel, Peter H. Allen, Hiram Bennett; 1853, Samuel H. Britton, Peter H. Allen, Andrew Vansyckel, John Lambert; 1854, Samuel H. Britton, Peter E. Voorhees, Lewis Young, John Lambert; 1855, Lewis Young, Peter E. Voorhees, Edward Hunt, Jacob S. C. Pittenger; 1856–57, John P. Rittenhouse, William Sergeant, John M. Voorhees, Joseph W. Williver; 1858–59, John H. Horn, William Snyder, Cornelius B. Sheets, Frederick Apgar; 1860, David D. Schomp, Ambrose Barcroft, Charles Denson, Thomas Banghart; 1861, David D. Schomp, Ambrose Barcroft, Charles Denson, Jacob H. Huffman; 1862, Simeon R. Huselton, Joseph W. Wood, Jacob H. Huffman; 1863, Simeon R. Huselton, Joseph W. Wood, David H. Banghart; 1864, Joseph W. Wood, David B. Boss, David H. Banghart; 1865, James J. Willever, David B. Boss, William J. Gliff; 1866, William J. Gliff, James J. Willever, Richard H. Wilson; 1867, Richard H. Wilson, Baltes Pickel, William J. Gliff; 1868, Baltes Pickel, John Williamson, Theodore Probasco; 1869, Theodore Probasco, John Williamson, John P. Lair; 1870, Theodore Probasco, John Kugler, John P. Lair; 1871, John Kugler, Peter Voorhees, Augustus E. Sanderson; 1872, Peter Voorhees, Augustus E. Sanderson; 1873–74, William L. Hoppock, John Carpenter, Jr.; 1875–76, William W. Swayze, James Bird; 1877–78, Henry Britton, John Hackett; 1879–80, Charles W. Godown, James N. Ramsey.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The following list of Common Pleas judges from 1725 to 1880 is compiled from the court records of Hunterdon County, the parchment-rolls of oaths of office, etc. The year given is the date of appointment:

1725, Thomas Leonard, James Trent, Joseph Stout; 1726, Daniel Coxe; 1728, John Porterfield; 1733, John Budd; 1734, Daniel Coxe,‡ John Reading, Joseph Stout; 1736, William Morris; 1739, Benjamin Smith, William Morris, John Dagworthy, Martin Ryerson, Isaac Herring, Andrew Smith, Theophilus Phillips, Thomas Cadwallader; 1749, Andrew Reed; 1751, John Garrison, Martin Ryerson; 1754, Jasper Smith, Cornelius Ringo, Philip Ringo, Samuel Stout, Theophilus Severns; 1761, William Clayton; 1762, Benjamin Biles; 1768, Isaac Smith, John Grandin; 1770, Micajah Howe, Lewis Chamberlin; 1774, John Hart; 1777, Samuel Johnson, Joseph Reading, Moore Furman; 1779, John Mehelm; 1781, Joseph Reading; 1782, Jared Saxton, Robert L. Hooper; 1783, Joseph Beavers; 1785, James Ewing, Nathaniel Hunt; 1786, John Mehelm, Moore Furman; 1787,⁂ Robert Hooper; 1788, Joseph Beavers, David Frazer, Daniel Hunt; 1789, William Hazlett; 1790, Oliver Barnet, Nathaniel Hunt, Jas. Ewing; 1791, John Mehelm; 1792, Robert L. Hooper; 1794, David Frazer, Daniel Hunt, Joseph Beaver; 1795, William Hazlett, Nathan Stout; 1796, James Ewing, David Frazer, John Welling, Joseph Reading; 1797, William Hazlett, Oliver Barnes; 1799, Daniel Hunt, Thomas Reading, Ezekiel Cole; 1800, Nathan Stout, Benjamin Smith, Nathaniel Hunt, Dennis Wyckoff, John Coryell; 1801, John Lambert, John Wilson, David Frazer, John Willing, Richard Opdyke; 1803, John Covenhoven, Benjamin Egbert, Caleb Shreve, John Smith; 1804, John T. Blackwell, David Stout; 1805, Oliver Barnet, Paul H. M. Prevost; 1806, Abraham Ten Eyck, Paul Egbert, James Ewing, Daniel Cook, Elnathan Stevenson, Luther Opdyke, Richard Opdyke; 1807, Peter Risler, John Wilson; 1808, George Rea, J. T. Blackwell, Peter Flomerfelt, Caleb Shreve, Benjamin Egbert; 1809, Baltus Stiger, Peter Fisher; 1810, Paul H. M. Prevost; 1811, Robert McNeely, Daniel Cook, Jacob Kline, Paul Egbert, Abram Ten Eyck, Peter Risler, Elnathan Stevenson, John Wilson, Luther Opdyke, Richard Opdyke; 1812, Levi Knowles, Thomas Gordon, James Stevenson, John Coryell, Dennis Wyckoff, Ralph Hunt, James Ewing; 1813, Jonathan Stevens, Jacob Williamson, John Carpenter, Caleb Shreve; 1814, Peter Flomerfelt, Jacob Case, David Stout, Baltus Stiger, Peter Fisher; 1815, Foster Walters, Philip Johnston; 1816, Daniel Cook, Robert McNeely, Jacob Kline, Luther Opdyke, John Wilson, Elnathan Stevenson; 1817, James Ewing, Dennis Wyckoff, Ralph Hunt; 1818, Thomas Capner, Caleb Shreve; 1819, Peter Fisher, Baltus Stiger, David Stout; 1820, Foster Walters, John Thompson; 1821, Daniel Cook, Luther Opdyke, Elnathan Stevenson; 1822, John Wilson, James Ewing, John Barton, Dennis Wyckoff, Ralph Hunt, Elijah Wilson, Thomas Capner, Isaac G. Farlee, Zachariah Flomerfelt; 1823, Edmund Burroughs, George Rea, David Johnston; 1824, Jacob J. Young, Baltus Stiger, David Stout; 1825, Foster Walters, John Thompson; Robt. McNeely; 1826, Daniel Cook, Luther Opdyke, George Rea, Elnathan Stevenson; 1827, Elijah Wilson, Dennis Wyckoff, Edmund Burroughs, Ralph Hunt; 1828, John Barton, David Stout, Richard Coxe, Jacob J. Young; 1829, John Haas, Benj. Egbert, John Carr, John Barton, Nathaniel Furman; 1830, Richd. Coxe, Robt. McNeely, Foster Walters, Baltus Stiger; 1831, Joseph Johnston, William Howell, Jacob V. Young, Joseph W. Dusenbury, Robert K. Reading, Archibald Kennedy, Elijah Wilson, Cornelius Ludlow; 1832, Luther Opdyke, John Barton; 1833, Evan Evans, Samuel Hill; 1835, Jos. Brown; 1836, James S. Manners; 1837, John S. Stires, Wm. Probasco; 1838, Wm. Howell, Peter Ten Eyck; 1839, Peter H. Huffman; 1840, Andrew Banghart, Israel Wilson, Lucius M. Prevost, John Thompson, Andrew Hoagland, John Bailey, David Clarke, Peter B. Lowe, Nathaniel C. Mattison, Isaiah P. Large; 1841, Edward Wellstead, David Hulsizer, Peter C. Rea; 1842, Elijah Wilson, Adams C. Davis, Elisha Blue, Joseph Huffman, David P. Srope, William Stout, John Coryell, Peter H. Huffman, Samuel Skinner, William R. Prall, Samuel Hill, William A. Huff, Peter Sigler, Samuel Cooley, Peter R. Fisher; 1843, Hart Johnson; 1845, Joseph Thompson, of Readington; 1846, John Barber, of Delaware (died Jan. 4, 1867, æt. 79); 1847, Samuel Hill, of Raritan (died April 7, 1858, æt. 65); 1848, Robert Foster, of Union; 1849, Joseph Brown, of Raritan (died March 26, 1865, æt. 75); 1850, Joseph Thompson, of Readington; 1851, William Egbert, of Union; 1852, Isaac G. Farlee, of Raritan (died Jan. 12, 1858, æt. 67); 1853, Mahlon Smith, of Delaware; 1854, Isaac R. Srope, of Kingwood (died April 14, 1862, æt. 60); 1855, none appointed; 1856, Peter E. Voorhees, of Readington; 1857, none appointed; 1858, Mahlon Smith, of Delaware (died May 27, 1868, æt. 73); 1859, Isaiah P. Large, of Readington (died Oct. 1, 1866, æt. 70); 1860, none appointed; 1861, Peter I. Clark (to fill vacancy; died May 26, 1863, aged 73); 1862, Jacob H. Huffman, of Clinton (died Nov. 21, 1863); 1863, John N. Voorhees, of Kingwood; 1863, Jonathan Pickel, of Alexandria (to fill vacancy); 1864, Edmund Perry, of Raritan, Jonathan Pickel, of Alexandria (died Feb. 7, 1869, aged 71); 1865–66, none appointed; 1867, Robert Foster, of Clinton; 1868, Dr Samuel Lilly, of Lambertville (died April 3, 1880, aged 65); 1869, Peter E. Voorhees, of Readington (died Oct. 16, 1872, aged 62); 1870–71, none appointed; 1872, David Van Fleet, of Raritan, John C. Rafferty (to fill vacancy); 1873, Nathaniel W. Voorhees, of Clinton (to fill vacancy), and Sylvester H. Smith, of Bethlehem; 1875–76, none appointed; 1877, Alexander Wurts, of

* Elected in fall of 1829 and died Jan. 21, 1830.

† Until 1844 the members of the Legislature were elected in October, and the Legislature met in the latter part of the same month.

‡ Died 1739.

⁂ From 1787 the judges of the Orphans' Court are identical with the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Raritan; 1878, John S. Jones, of Raritan; 1879, James P. Huffman, of Clinton; 1880, none appointed.

JUDGES OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.

Joseph Reading, Joseph Beavers, Moore Furman, May 12, 1785; Nathaniel Hunt, James Ewing, Oct. 25, 1786; Joseph Reading, Nov. 1, 1786.

From this date the judges of the Orphans' Court are identical with the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, with which list they may be found.

JUSTICES.

The following table of justices of Hunterdon County, from June 5, 1721, to 1881, is compiled from the court records, the rolls of oaths of office, parchment warrants, etc.:

1721 (June 5), Timothy Baker, Jasper Smith, Jacob Bellerjeau, Thomas Leonard, Charles Wolverton, Ralph Heart, William Green, John Porterfield.

1722, Alexander Harper, Charles Clark, William Trent, John Burroughs, Jasper Smith, Samuel Green, Abraham Kitchell.

1723, Jeremiah Bass, Robert Eaton, Theophilus Phillips, Daniel Vanderbeck, Hezekiah Bonham, Philip Ringo, John Knowles, Adrian Lane, Richard Scudder, Daniel Coxe, Nath. French, James Trent, Andrew Smith, Robert Eaton.

1724, Daniel Coxe, Philip Ringo, Nath. French, Stephen Leonard, John Hayward.

1725, Joseph Stout, John Budd, John Dagworthy, Joshua Anderson, Daniel Howell, Isaac Herring, Paul Vanderbeck.

1728, Francis Bowes, William Cornell.

1730, Jacob Doughty, Joseph Higbee.

1732, John Linley.

1733, Benjamin Smith, John Hynd Shaw, Martin Ryerson, Jacob Kaykendall.

1734, Joseph Reed, James Gould, Alexander Lockart, Samuel Green, Daniel Sebring, Charles Clark, Abraham Kitchell, Abraham Van Horn.

1738, John Stephens.

1739, James Van Aukland, William Allen, Philip Ringo.

1745, Nathaniel Ware, Samuel Stout, Benjamin Rounseval, Nathaniel Fresh, Samuel Johnson.

1746, Edward Rockhill, Thomas Ketchem, Jasper Smith, Ralph Smith, Nicholas Wyckoff, Theophilus Phillips, Cornelius Ringo.

1747, Ralph Hart.

1749, Martin Ryerson, David Martin, William Clayton, Charles Clarke, Hugh Martin, John Arrison.

1751, Benjamin Byles.

1755, John Hart, John Phillips, James Smith.

1756, Abner Phillips, Charles Huff.

1757, John Opdyke.

1759, John Hackett.

1760, Richard Porter.

1762, John Grandin, John Anderson, Jonathan Sergeant, Courtland Skinner, B. Temple, Azariah Hunt, Joseph Reading, John Stout.

1763, Henry Woolsey, Samuel Johnson, Charles Clark.

1764, Micajah Howe, Andrew Bray, James Cole.

1767, Samuel Tucker, John Rockhill.

1768, Abram Temple, Louis Chamberlain, John Opdyke, Benj. Clark.

1771, Harman Lane, Joseph Beavers.

1772, William Allen.

1773, Noah Hart, Daniel Hunt.

1774, John Jewell, Nathaniel Hunt.

1776, Samuel Stout, Edward Hunt.

1777, Richard Stevens, Benjamin Van Cleve, Nathan Stout, Jared Sexton, Oliver Barnett, Jeremiah Woolsey, Andrew Muirhead.

1778, William Hazlett, Benjamin Yard, Rensselaer Williams.

1779, John Hazlitt.

1780, Daniel Hunt, Francis McThaw, Charles Coxe, Henry Traphagen, Peter Brunnar.

1781, Ezekiel Cole, Harman Lane, Abner Pratt, Benjamin Williams, Richard Opdyke, Daniel Hunt, David Frazer, Joseph Reading, Nathaniel Hunt, M. Furman, Benjamin Van Cleve, Joshua Corshon, Joseph Beavers, Richard Stevens, Charles Coxe, Oliver Barnet.

1782, Jared Sexton, Robert L. Hooper, William Abbott, Nathan Stout, Albert Opdyke, Andrew Muirhead, Jeremiah Woolsey, Pomfret Williams.

1783, Joseph Chamberlin, Benjamin Van Cleve, Thomas Reading, John Hunt, Benjamin Clark, Richard Opdyke.

1784, Benjamin Yard, Francis McShane, Henry Traphagen.

1785, Benjamin Smith, Peter Gordon.

1786, James Ewing, John Smith, John Mehelm, Elias Wyckoff, Nathaniel Hunt, Joseph Reading, John Lambert, Benjamin Van Cleve, Daniel Hunt, Moore Furman.

1787, Joseph Beavers, John Welling, Thomas Stout, Charles Case, David Frazer, Jacob Anderson, Oliver Bassett [Barnet], William Abbott, Nathaniel Hunt, William Hazlett, Robert Hooper.

1788, Thomas Reading, Joseph Chamberlin, Jonathan Wolverton.

1789, A. D. Woodruff, Thomas Bowlsby.

1790, Ezekiel Cook, Nathaniel Hunt, Benjamin Smith, Abraham Van Dyke, James Ewing, John Haas.

1791, Henry Traphagen, John Snyder, Joseph Reading, William Lowrey, N. Dunham, Elias Wyckoff, John Lambert, Benjamin Van Cleve, Samuel Stout, John Smith, John Welling, John B. Hunt, D. M. Hunt.

1792, William Abbott, Simon Wyckoff, Joseph Beavers, William Hazlett, Nathan Stout, Thomas Stout, Oliver Barnett, Robert L. Hooper.

1793, David Frazer, Jacob Anderson, Charles Coxe, Thomas Reading, William P. Moore.

1794, David Bishop, Richard Opdyke, Hugh Runyan.

1795, Ezekiel Cole, Thomas Bowlsby.

1796, Benjamin Smith, James Ewing, Dennis Wyckoff, Abram Van Dyke, Samuel Large, Henry Rockafeller, Nicholas Stillwell, Samuel Stout, John Welling, Joseph Reading.

1797, Nehemiah Dunham, John C. Rockhill, John Lambert, James Gregg, William Hazlett, Simon Wyckoff, Charles Coxe, Israel Carle, Oliver Barnes.

1798, Nathan Stout, John Coryell, Joseph Beavers.

1799, John T. Blackwell, John Haas, Thomas Bowlsby, Ezekiel Cole, David Bishop, Andrew Reeder, Richard Opdyke.

1800, Hugh Runyan, James Ewing, Benjamin Smith, Nathaniel Hunt, John Gulick, David Rockafeller.

1801, Dennis Wyckoff, Samuel Large, Joseph Scudder, John Lambert, Jacob Housel, Henry Rockafeller, Jacob Kline, John Wilson, Luther Opdyke, Daniel Hunt, Benjamin Egbert, John Welling.

1802, Nicholas Stillwell.

1803, Anannias Mulford, Caleb Shreve, Benjamin Dean, William Potts, Benjamin Wright, Abraham Ten Eyck, Baltus Stigers.

1804, Daniel Egbert, Martin Hulsizer, Daniel Cook, Abner Reeder, Jacob Case, Richard Van Dyke.

1805, Levi Knowles, Hugh Runyan, Paul H. M. Prevost.

1806, David Rockafeller, James Ewing, Robert McNeely, Peter Flomerfelt, William Potts, Matthias Crater, William Hann, Jacob Kline.

1807, Benjamin Egbert, Philip Johnson, George Rea.

1808, David Brearley, Anannias Mulford, Elnathan Stevenson, Caleb Shreve, Peter Risler, Silas Walters, Peter Fisher, Henry Allen, Baltus Stigers.

1809, Abraham Van Sickle, Philip Alpaugh, William Nixon, John Barton, Levi Knowles, J. Pursel, Paul Egbert, Richard Opdyke, Daniel Cook, John Thompson, Abner Reeder, Jacob Case.

1810, John Little, Paul H. M. Prevost, David Rockafeller, David Stout.

1811, Robert McNeely, Nathaniel Hart, Philip Johnson, Matthias Crater, Peter Flomerfelt, William Hann, Luther Opdyke, John Wilson, Jacob Kline.

1812, Thomas Gordon, Cornelius Williamson, Dennis Wyckoff, David Myers, John Carpenter, Ralph Hunt, John Coryell, George Rea, James Dunham, Daniel Agnew, James Ewing, William Demond.

1813, Jonathan Stevens, David Everitt, William Burroughs, Richard Gano, Morris Fritts, Francis Robertson, John Apgar, Peter Fisher, Henry Allen, Elnathan Stevens, Peter Risler, Baltus Stiger, George Rea, Ananias Mulford, Caleb Shreve, Philip Alpaugh, Silas Walters.

1814, Peter Flomerfelt, John Rockhill, Richard Opdyke, Foster Walters, Richard Slack, Cornelius J. Wyckoff, John Thompson, David Stout, John Barton, Daniel Cook.

1815, Levi Knowles, S. Johnston, Philip Johnston, Jacob J. Young, Zachariah Flomerfelt, John Thompson, David Rockafeller, James Larason.

1816, John Cavanagh, Elijah Wilson, William Wortman, John Carr, Robert McNeely, Israel Taylor, William Hann, Hart Johnson, Matthias Crater, Elijah Warford, Luther Opdyke, Philip Johnson, John Wilson.

1817, George Rea, Ralph Hunt.

1818, Thomas Capner, Jacob Housel, James Ewing, John Coryell, Jonathan Britain, Philip Alpaugh, Henry Allen, Caleb Shreve, Elnathan Ste-

vens, Peter Fisher, Silas Walters, Peter Wortman, George Rea, Baltus Stiger, William Marshall.

1819, Richard Opdyke, George Maxwell, John Haas, Cornelius J. Wyckoff, Enoch Clifford, John Thompson, John Barton, Daniel Cook, Ezra Shomp, Edmund Burroughs, Foster Walters, John Rockhill.

1820, Joseph Boss, Jacob J. Young, Joseph Johnston, Zachariah Flomerfelt, Matthias Crater, James Larason, Elijah Wilson.

1821, John Carr, William Hann, Robert McNeely, Israel Taylor, Luther Opdyke, David Johnston, Samuel Evans, John Anderson, David Rockafeller, Henry Miller, Stephen Garrison, Asa Runyan, John McKinstry.

1822, John Wilson, Ralph Hunt, Asa C. Dunham, George Rea, Philip Marshall, David Stout, William Stout, Thomas Capner, Isaac G. Farlee, Enoch Johnson, Uriah Sutton, William Voorhis, Philip Alpaugh.

1823, John S. Stires, James Honeyman, Jonathan Brittain, John Coryell, William Marshall, Bates Hortman, Edmund Burroughs, Thomas Little, Enoch Clifford, Elnathan Stevenson, Henry Allen.

1824, Baltus Steger, Richard Opdyke, David Trimmer, John Haas, John C. Rockhill, James Caugle, John C. Salter, John Thompson, John Barton.

1825, Jacob Housel, Archibald Kennedy, Ezra Shomp, Joseph Boss, Nathaniel Brittain, Samuel Cooley, Joseph Johnston, Jacob J. Young, Foster Walters, Elijah Wilson, John Carr, James Larason.

1826, James Snyder, Robert McNeely, David Rockafeller, Samuel Evans, John McInstry, John Anderson, Luther Opdyke, Henry Miller, David Johnston, Sutphin Garrison.

1827, John S. Stires, Enoch Johnson, George Rea, Nathan Furman, William Voorhis, David Stout, Asa C. Dunham, Philip Marshall, Uriah Sutton, Philip Alpaugh, John Coryell, Dennis Wyckoff, Ralph Hunt.

1828, Robeson Rockhill, William Probasco, Daniel Pierson, Richard Coxe, Andrew Banghart, Samuel Hill, Elnathan Moore, Charles Bonnell, William Chandler, William McKee.

1829, John Haas, Henry S. Hunt, Philip Gordon, Benjamin W. Dennis, Garret A. Covenhoven, George W. Smith, Adam Steger, William H. Yawger, Benjamin Egbert.

1830, Joseph Johnston, Ezra Schomp, John C. Salter, Archibald Kennedy, Sam'l Cooley, Joshua Bunn, Joab Sexton, Henry Van Cleve, Nicholas Wyckoff, Philip Read, Morris Fritts, Jacob J. Young, Evan Evans.

1831, James Snyder, David Hulsizer, Jonathan M. Higgins, Robert K. Reading, Abraham T. Williamson, Joseph W. Dusenbury, William Howell.

1832, Elijah Wilson, Enoch Johnson, William Voorhees, John Coryell, John S. Stires, Daniel Cook, William Stout, Uriah Sutton, David Rockafellow.

1833, David Stout, Daniel Stires, William McKee, William Probasco, Elnathan Moore, Daniel Pierson, Albertus King, David P. Srope, John Thompson, Moses A. Taylor, David Park, George Henry, Andrew Banghart, Samuel Hill, William Chandler, Richard Cox, William R. Prall, Peter Huffman, Peter Haver, Joseph Beavers, John Coryell, Green Sergeant, Philip Marshall, Philip F. Hawk, Peter Alpaugh, Roberson Rockhill, John Barber, Isaac R. Srope, Henry H. Fisher.

1835, James Larason.

1836, George Praster, Peter H. Dilts, James Snyder, Robert K. Reading, David Hulsizer, William Nixon, William Grant, Amos Hart.

1837, Peter H. Huffman, John Barber, Elijah Wilson, John Coryell, Joseph Anderson, William Stout, Uriah Sutton, George W. Scott, George A. Vanselius, Enoch Johnson, James Stevenson, Samuel Skinner, Adams C. Davis, Henry Suydam, Richard Sked.

1838, Lewis M. Prevost, Albertus King, John Thompson, Andrew Banghart, Peter Haver, Joseph Beavers, David P. Srope, David Stout, David Park, Samuel Hill, William R. Prall, Levi M. Metler, John Swackhammer, Isaac R. Srope, John Barber, Peter C. Rea, Leonard N. Bolman, William Roberson, Halloway W. Hunt, Sr., Ichabod S. Leigh.

1840, Ezekiel Blue, Charles W. Bonnell, William G. Alpaugh, Enoch Abel, William A. Huff, Conrad P. Apgar, A. Sutphin.

1841, Peter Gulick, Samuel M. Higgins, Philip Lippincott.

1842, Elisha Blue, Adams C. Davis, Elisha Wilson, George A. Vescelius, David S. Srope, Peter Haver, Joseph Chapman, John Coryell, John Barber, Henry Suydam, Lewis M. Prevost, Albertus King, John Thompson, Levi M. Mettler, David Parks, Lambert Boeman.

1843, Philip P. Hawk, Lewis M. Prevost, Isaiah P. Large, George W. Scott, Jacob H. Huffman, Joseph Anderson, Lambert Boeman, William Roberson, William Probasco, Thomas R. Large, Joseph Beavers, Uriah Hoagland, John S. Williamson, Robert M. Honeyman, John O. Biggs, David P. Srope.

1844,* David Hulsizer, Joseph Brown, John S. Stires, Lewis Young, Andrew Banghart, Dr. John Lilly, Frederick Apgar, Lewis H. Martenis, Sutphin Garrison, Aaron Eckle, Albertus K. Wagner, Hiram Bennett, George Neighbour, Peter Apgar, Amos Wilson, Enoch Clifford, Philip Riley, Daniel Stires, William W. Aller, Daniel Pierson, Henry S. Trimmer, Nicholas O. Dunham, Bergen Brokaw, Henry M. Kline, William Egbert, James S. Manners, John H. Prevost, William M. Dalrymple, John Swackhamer, George Henry, John R. Young, Mahlon Smith, John Smith, William A. Loder, David Van Fleet, Elijah Drake.

1845, John Walters, Peter F. Baylor, Frederick Apgar, John C. Rafferty, Jacob H. Huffman, Robert Finley, John S. Stires, David Van Fleet, Bergen Brokaw, Isaiah P. Large, Samuel H. Brittain, Hiram Bennett, Daniel Carrell, James Snyder, Mahlon Smith, Asher Lambert.

1849, Aaron H. Stover, Henry S. Trimoner, Daniel Pierson, Enoch W. Drake, Caleb F. Fisher.

1850, Leonard P. Kuhl, Augustus Hunt, George C. Seymour, Samuel Hill, John Rinehart, William Egbert, Morris F. Martenis, John S. Davis, William Iliff, Frederick Apgar, Jacob H. Huffman, Austin Clark, David Van Fleet, Isaiah P. Large, Bergen Brokaw, John S. Stires, Samuel H. Britton, Hiram Bennett, James Snyder, Albertus K. Wagner, Andrew Woolverton, Alexander German, Israel Wilson, Jacob S. Manners, Peter H. Dilts, Lemuel H. Parsons, Roberson Rockhill, Joseph W. Willever.

1851, Sylvester H. Smith, William R. Prall, David Neighbour, Mahlon Smith.

1852, Rynear Rowland.

1853, Jacob S. C. Pittinger, Edward R. Bullock, Peter F. Opdyke, Uriah Larue.

1854, Joseph Hann, Uriah Larue, William Iliff, William A. Huff, Aaron H. Stover, Samuel H. Britton, John N. Voorhees, John Trimmer, Henry S. Trimmer, Nelson V. Young, John S. Drake.†

1855, Samuel M. Higgins, William Hill, Miller Kline, Leonard P. Kuhl, John Hance, Sylvester H. Smith, Frederick Apgar, William Iliff, Garret Servis, Jacob H. Huffman, Peter D. Rockefellow, Isaiah P. Large, David Van Fleet, Bergen Brokaw, Joseph Hann, Abraham Slack, Derrick A. Sutphin, Andrew Woolverton, Mahlon Smith, David B. Boss, Jacob S. Williamson, Israel Wilson, Lemuel H. Parsons, Peter H. Dilts, Robeson Rockhill, William Egbert.

1856, James H. Bell, Rance Hann Gray, James M. Duckworth.

1857, Eleazur Smith, John Macklin, Uriah Larue.

1858, Caleb F. Quick.

1859, Samuel H. Britton, Aaron H. Stover, Elias W. Sweazey, James M. Duckworth, Thomas P. Tinsman, John S. Trimmer, Henry S. Trimmer, John S. Drake, Nelson V. Young.

1860, Robert J. Kilgore, Miller Kline, Newton Gary, Caleb F. Quick, John Hance, John C. Lake, Morris F. Martenis, Nathan Lance, Jacob H. Huffman, John Macklin, Peter A. Beavers, John J. Hulsizer, Samuel D. Barcroft, Uriah Larue, James McVey, Andrew Woolverton, Mahlon Smith, David B. Boss, Jacob S. Durham, Israel Wilson, John W. Bergen, Lemuel H. Parsons, William Egbert.

1861, William J. Hardy, Asa S. Snyder, John Vescelius, Dennis W. Stevens, Austin Clark, George H. Rowland, John Swackhamer, Isaac R. Srope. John N. Voorhees, Hiram B. Rittenhouse, Israel Wilson, Joseph Servis.

1862, James M. Case, John McK. Dippolt.

1863, Vincent R. Mathews, William H. Keifer, Joseph C. Wright.

1864, Joseph C. Wright, John S. Trimmer, Henry S. Trimmer.

1865, Jacob S. Prall, Robert J. Killgore, Lewis H. Staats, Watson B. Everitt, John Hance, John C. Lake, Nathan Lance, Morris F. Martenis, Frederick Apgar, Joseph H. Melick, Austin Clark, John Higgins, John A. Cole, George W. Vroom, Ruliff S. Swackhamer, David Pittenger, Samuel D. Barcroft, David Jackson, Mahlon Smith, Andrew J. Rounsavall, Jacob Bodine, Charles W. Angel, Ruliff S. Hulsart, Enoch Abel, William Egbert, Thomas W. Gibbons.

1866, Peter H. Dilts, Henry Mains, John C. Durham, James P. Chamberlin, John M. Voorhees, Rance H. Gray, Eleazer Smith.

* Previous to 1844 a large number of justices were annually appointed by the Legislature, and after that year they were elected by the townships,—two to each township unless there were over four thousand inhabitants, when four was the number.

† April 11, 1854, two justices of the peace were elected, "to supply the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Augustus Hunt, and non-acceptance of the said office by George C. Seymore, Esqrs.," for unexpired term of their offices.—*Raritan Township Records.*

1867, Aaron Mathews, Dr. Jeremiah O. Hoff, William M. Sine, Samuel Carhart, John V. Brokaw, John Slater.

1868, Jacob G. Schomp, Vincent R. Mathews.

1869, John S. Drake, Nelson V. Young, Joseph C. Wright, Edward M. Heath, Joseph Williamson, Henry S. Trimmer, John S. Trimmer, William Iliff, Frederick P. Huffman, James M. Duckworth, William Bonnell, Aaron H. Stover, Richard Bloom.

1870, David Jackson, Edward M. Heath, Andrew J. Rounsavall, Joseph Williamson, Charles W. Angel, John S. Coryell, Peter B. Crater, Oliver H. Huffman, Nathan Lance, Samuel Rinehart, Leonard G. Neighbour, William B. Sutton, Lewis H. Staats, Watson B. Everitt, William S. Quick, Zebulon Stout, Sylvester H. Smith, John Hance, John Higgins, Morris S. Hoagland, John V. Brokaw, John Lewis, Peter H. Anderson, Enoch Abel, Thomas W. Gibbons.

1871, John C. Lake, Robert S. Smith, John Macklin, James K. Brewster, Dr. Jeremiah Hayhurst, David Pittenger, William S. Brown, Leonard G. Neighbour, John J. Anderson, Joseph Fritts, Ira C. Harvey, Peter D. Myers, William Wert, Freeman Wood, Eleazer Smith, J. P. Bailey.

1872, Samuel Rockafellow, Joseph Servis, Robert W. Hunt, David Dunham, M. Gulick, William H. Keifer.

1873, John Purcell, William H. Keifer.

1874, Nelson V. Young, William Dean, William B. Woodruff, Henry S. Trimmer, William Bonnell, Richard Bloom, James M. Duckworth, Aaron H. Stover, James Petty, John S. Drake, Caleb F. Fisher, William T. Srope.

1875, Oliver H. Huffman, Samuel Rinehart, George Banghart, William B. Sutton, Lemuel B. Myers, Clinton B. Blackwell, George Hanson, John V. Brokaw, John Lewis, John B. Davis, John Higgins, Mathias McCrea, Enoch Abel, A. S. Storms, William R. Bearder, David Jackson, Andrew J. Rounsavall, Joseph Williamson, John W. Henderson, William Iliff, John Hance, David Chamberlin, Charles W. Angel.

1876, Derrick A. Sutphin, John C. Lake, George Opdycke, William Large, Henry P. Cullen, John P. S. Miller, Nathan Schuyler, Frederick P. Huffman, Enoch Abel, John Carpenter, Jr., James P. Gary, Nathan Lance, James Petty, Ira C. Harvey, William F. Dilts, Ira Higgins, Dennis W. Stevens, Eleazer Smith, Thomas B. Apgar.

1877, Peter A. Beavers, John H. Horn, Joseph C. Wright, Levi Holcombe, Samuel B. G. Willet, David Dunham, Anthony M. Trimmer, William Lyman.

1878, Alexander Silvers, Joseph Williamson, Hugh Reynolds.

1879, William T. Srope, Rusling Hoppock, Aaron H. Stover, Richard Bloom, William Bonnell, Henry S. Trimmer, James Huff, Dr. Jeremiah Hayhurst, William Dean, Alexander Silvers.

1880, William H. Keifer, George Hanson, William S. Riley, Henry H. Anderson, Silas S. Wright, William D. S. Robbins, John R. Williamson, Aaron T. Trimmer, John W. Henderson, William Craig, Benjamin E. Tine, Oliver H. Huffman, Peter Walters, Samuel Rinehart, John Hance, Robert S. Smith, John V. Brokaw, John V. F. Wyckoff, Leonard B. Huffman, John V. F. Dilts, Caleb F. Fisher, John S. Drake.

PROSECUTOR OF THE PLEAS.

1818–20, Fred. Frelinghuysen; 1821–22, Peter D. Vroom; 1823–28, William Halstead, Jr.; 1829–32, Peter I. Clark (died May 26, 1863, aged seventy-three); 1833–37, William Halstead (died March 4, 1878, aged eighty-four); 1838–53, James N. Reading; 1853–56, John F. Dumont; 1857, Marston D. Trefren; 1858–62, Charles A. Skillman; 1863–67, John T. Bird; 1868–70, Edward R. Bullock; 1871, John N. Voorhees (to fill vacancy); 1872, Octavius P. Chamberlin; 1877–80, John C. Rafferty.

COUNTY CLERKS.

The following list is compiled from the court records and from the parchment rolls and record-books, containing the oaths of office, in the county clerk's office of Hunterdon County.

1721, Alexander Lockart;* 1722, William Yard; 1723, Alexander Lockart; 1726–29, Maurice Trent; 1730–31, Jeremiah Forster; 1732, Richard Ashfield; 1733–34, Joseph Yard; 1735–40, Joseph Warrell; 1745–56, Theophilus Severns; 1757–62, Moore Furman; 1763–75, Anthony White;† 1776–80, Ebenezer Cowell; 1781–94, Samuel W. Stockton; 1795–1804, Lucius Wittman Stockton; 1805–9, Ralph Hunt; 1810–29, J. T. Blackwell;‡ 1830–39, Isaac G. Farlee; 1840–44, Peter I. Clark; 1845–49, Joseph Besson;§ 1850–54, William Emery; 1855–59, Charles Tomlinson; 1860–64, John B. Alpaugh; 1865–69, Andrew B. Rittenhouse; 1870–74, Moses K. Everitt; 1875–78, George W. Abel;‖ 1879–84, John M. Hyde.

* Also one of the first burgesses of Trenton borough under the royal charter.—*Raum's Hist. Trenton*, p. 72.

† A. Cottman, deputy clerk.

SURROGATES OF THE COUNTY OF HUNTERDON FROM MARCH 6, 1804, AS FOUND OF RECORD.¶

James J. Wilson, found in office March 6, 1804; resigned June 30, 1807.
George C. Maxwell, appointed June 30, 1807; term expired June 28, 1811.
John T. Blackwell, June 28, 1811, to March 16, 1818.
Joseph Bonnell, March 16, 1818, to Oct. 19, 1823.
John F. Blackwell, Oct. 19, 1823, to Dec. 2, 1823.
George Maxwell, Dec. 2, 1823, to July 26, 1834.
Alexander Wurts, July 26, 1834, to March 4, 1835.
William H. Sloan, March 4, 1835, to March 4, 1840.
Adam C. Davis, March 4, 1840, to March 4, 1845.
George C. Seymour, March 4, 1845, to March 4, 1850.
Jesse C. Reed, March 4, 1850, to Oct. 24, 1854.
John C. Reed, Oct. 24, 1854, to Nov. 17, 1854.
Charles Thatcher, Nov. 17, 1854, to Nov. 17, 1859.
David Van Fleet, Nov. 17, 1859, to Nov. 17, 1864.
Joseph C. Smith, Nov. 17, 1864, to Nov. 17, 1869.
Robert J. Killgore, Nov. 17, 1869, to Nov. 17, 1874.
Peter S. Dalley, Nov. 17, 1874, to Nov. 17, 1879.
William H. Johnson, elected November, 1879, for five years.

HIGH SHERIFFS.

1723–26, John Muirhead; 1727–32, John Dagworthy; 1733–36, Bennett Bard; 1738–39, David Martin; 1762, John Aller; 1782, Joseph Coshon; 1784–85, John Anderson; 1786–88, Joshua Coshon; 1789–91, William Lowrie; 1792–94, John Anderson; 1795–96, Jacob Anderson; 1797–98, Elias Phillips; 1799–1800, George Holcombe; 1801–3, John Phillips; 1804–6, Aaron Van Sickle; 1807–9, Nathan Price; 1810–12, John Opdyke; 1813–14, William Nixon; 1817–18, James J. Manners; 1819–21, John Cavanagh; 1822–24, Edward Wellstead; 1825–27, Gabriel Hoff; 1828–30, Peter Forman; 1831–32, Wilson Bray; 1833–35, Asa Jones; 1836–38, John Runk; 1839–41, John Bodine; 1842–43, Alexander V. Bonnell; 1844–46, A. B. Chamberlin; 1847–49, Garret Servis; 1850–52, James Snyder; 1853–55, Enoch Abel; 1856–58, George B. Holcombe; 1859–61, Robert Thatcher; 1862–64, John L. Jones; 1865–67, Joseph P. Lake; 1868–70, Richard Bellis; 1871–73, John P. Rittenhouse; 1874–77, Wesley Bellis;** 1878–81, Heber C. Beldon.

CORONERS.

1781, Thomas Thompson, David Jones.
1782, John Carpenter, Timothy Titus.
1783, Thomas Curtis, Peter Howell.
1784, John Snyder, William Philips, Thomas Curtis, John Snyder.
1785, J. W. Singer, Benjamin Smith, Charles Wycoff.
1786, J. W. Singer, Elisha Bird.
1787, J. W. Singer, Thomas Curtis.
1788, J. Polhemus, Jacob Lupp, William Tindak.
1789, John Meldrum, J. Polhemus.
1790, George Holcomb, Jacob Lupp, John Meldrum.
1791, David Wrighten, George Alexander, Jacob Lupp.
1794, James Gregg, Jonathan Baldwin.
1795, Nathan Price, Jonathan Baldwin, Jonathan Higgins.
1796, Jonathan Higgins, Nathan Price.
1800, Jonathan Higgins, Nathan Price, Edmund Roberts, James Ewing, Henry Allen.
1802, Nathan Price, Samuel Arment.
1804, Peter Fisher, Samuel Arnwine.
1805, H. M. Prevost, Peter Fisher, Daniel Cook.

‡ Died Aug. 4, 1831.

§ He died in the spring of 1849, and, March 24, 1849, A. B. Chamberlin was appointed, and served until election, in November of same year.

‖ Died before expiration of his term, January, 1878, and J. M. Hyde appointed to fill vacancy.

¶ Compiled by Peter S. Dalley, late surrogate.

** Wesley Bellis served four years; when he had held the office one year the State constitution was amended, making the term three years.

1806, Jacob Diltz, Michael Shirts, Foster Walters.
1807, John Lambert, Jacob Runkle, Foster Walters
1808, Ira Stout, Jacob Runkle, Louis Labow.
1809–10, William Nixon, Louis Labow, Charles Ent.
1811, William Martin, Charles Ent, William Nixon.
1812, Samuel Rittenhouse, William Martin, Thomas Jewell.
1813, John Lake, Enoch Clifford, Charles Ent, Andrew Weart.
1820, Caleb Runk, Moses Quick, Charles Carhart.
1822, Jonas Lake, John Harcourt, Elnathan Morse, Samuel Evans.
1823, Gabriel Hoff.
1824, Moses Quick, Asher Reading, James Taylor.
1826, James Taylor, Moses Quick, George Rittenhouse, Asher Reading.
1828, Benjamin W. Dennis, Elnathan Moore, Daniel Vliet.
1829, Sutphin Garrison, Elnathan Moore, Benjamin W. Dennis.
1830–31, Lemuel Howell, Sutphin Garrison, Peter R. Fisher.
1836–37, Henry S. Stryker, Samuel B. Sattergood, Peter A. Kline.
1838, Nathan Risler, Peter A. Kline, Henry S. Stryker.
1840, Oliver W. Farley, Joseph Thompson, Thomas Tomson.
1841, Emley Holcombe, Oliver W. Farley. Joseph Thompson.
1842–43, Emley Holcombe, Ezra Brewster, William R. Moore.
1844, Michael Shurts, William R. Moore, Joseph J. Scarborough.
1845–47, Henry Heldebrandt, John H. Smith, Henry S. Stryker.
1848–50, William R. Moore, Philetus Cook, Thomas Ent.
1851, Joseph R. West, John G. Pidcock, James Callis.
1852, Herbert Hummer, David Chamberlin, Joseph R. West.
1853, Jonathan Rake, Herbert Hummer, David Chamberlin.
1854–55, Ephraim O. Parker, John Lewis, Lemuel B. Myres.
1855, John Lewis, Lemuel B. Myres, Ephraim O. Parker.
1856, John Lewis, Ephraim O. Parker, Elijah R. Metler.
1857, James M. Case, Thomas Cherry, Eli Camp.
1858, Samuel Johnson, James M. Case, George A. Apgar.
1859–61, George W. Beatty, James M. Case, Samuel Johnson.
1862, Jacob Kline, Samuel Johnson, John B. Creed.
1863, Horace P. Housel, Samuel Johnson, George H. Rowland.
1864–65, Horace P. Housel, William Kimble, George H. Rowland.
1866, Charles W. Angel, William Kimble, David Chamberlin.
1867, Charles W. Angel, Herbert Hummer, Nelson Read.
1868, Charles W. Angel, George Hanson, George H. Rowland.
1869, Mortimer P. Forman, Joseph C. Wright, George Hanson.
1870, Lewis Young, George Hanson, Mortimer P. Forman.
1871–73, Nelson V. Young, George Hanson, Lewis Young.
1874, Dr. George H. Larason, Henry S. Trimmer, William J. Iliff.*
1878, John H. Horn, Clinton B. Blackwell, William H. Carpenter.

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

1868, John C. Rafferty; 1871, Rev. Cornelius S. Conkling; 1879, Ruliff S. Swackhamer.

COMMISSIONERS TO TAKE ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND PROOF OF DEEDS.

1816, John Cavanagh, Cornelius J. Wyckoff, George Maxwell.
1817, James Larason, Jacob Housel.
1820, Cornelius Lake, Cornelius J. Wyckoff, John Brittain, Edmund Burroughs, Robeson Rockhill.
1821, Jacob J. Young, Anthony M. Farley, John Lake, James Larason.
1822, Jacob Housel, M. J. Stockton, Thomas D. Jenkins.
1823, Joseph Boss.
1824, Richard Opdyke, Philip Alpaugh, Enoch Johnson.
1825, John R. Tucker, Cornelius Lake, John B. Stires, Wilson Housel, Joseph Wood, William Nixon, J. Welling, Robeson Rockhill, Cornelius J. Wyckoff, Andrew Bartles.
1826, Samuel Evans, James Larason.
1827, Thomas D. Jenkins, John Lake, Joseph Boss.
1828, Emley Holcombe.
1830, Cornelius Lake, J. G. Hoagland, Wilson Housel, William Nixon, John R. Tucker, John W. Bray.
1831, Andrew Bartles, James Larason, John Lake.
1837, Joseph Huffman, Tewksbury; William Rinehart, Bethlehem; Peter Thompson, Alexandria.
1838, David S. Manners, Amwell; Jacob P. Fisher, Delaware.
1840, Joseph Chapman, John H. Large, Wilson Housel, Tunis Smith.
1841, Samuel Fritts, William Bonnell, William Vliet, Amos Hoagland, George P. Rex, Jacob S. Mowry, David P. Huffman, David Neighbour.
1842, Philip C. Huffman, Peter Thompson.
1843, James J. Fisher, Delaware; Jacob Cole, Readington; Peter C. Rea, Raritan; Jacob P. Fisher, David Neighbour, Lebanon.
1844, Morris S. Stiger, Clinton; Jeremiah Smith, Delaware; Joseph Besson, George Trimmer, Raritan; Isaac R. Srope, Kingwood; James M. Johnson, Lebanon; Joseph Thompson, Alexandria; Moses Farrow, Bethlehem; John Opdycke, Kingwood; Joseph Johnson, Lebanon; Gideon Phillips, Emley Holcombe, Amwell.
1845, George W. A. C. Lundy, Moses E. Hoyt, Franklin; Peter F. Opdycke, Kingwood; John S. Williamson, Amwell; Aaron Eckle, Alexandria; David Neighbour, Lebanon; Abraham Conover, Delaware.
1846, John V. Thatcher, Kingwood; Isaac Johnson, Peter Thompson, Alexandria; David P. Srope, Lebanon; Robert Foster, Edward C. Rockhill, Bethlehem; Jacob S. Manners, East Amwell; David B. Huffman, Clinton; William Vliet, Tewksbury; Moses E. Hoyt, Franklin; Jacob Reed, West Amwell; Nelson Thatcher, Readington.
1847, Moses E. Hoyt, Franklin; Aaron Thompson, Readington; David Neighbour, Lebanon; David B. Huffman, Clinton; Jacob F. Apgar, Robert M. Honeyman, Tewksbury.
1848, Nelson V. Young, West Amwell.
1849, Samuel Cooley, Alexandria; Dr. George P. Rex, Ralph Rudebock, Raritan; Edwin N. Ball, Joseph Anderson, Bethlehem.
1850, John S. Williamson, John L. Case, East Amwell; George Muirhead, West Amwell; Andrew B. Rittenhouse, Delaware; Peter F. Opdyke, Kingwood; George W. A. C. Lundy, George W. Waterhouse, Franklin; Lewis M. Prevost, William A. Huff, Alexandria; Peter Melick, Bethlehem; Peter H. Huffman, Clinton; Wesley J. Lindabury, Tewksbury; Isaiah P. Large, John Vanderbeck, Readington; Adams C. Davis, Raritan; Lemuel H. Parsons, Lewis S. Paxson, Alexander Grant, Lambertville.
1851, John H. Williamson, West Amwell; Charles Holcombe, Ralph Schenck, East Amwell; Miller Kline, Raritan; John W. Bellis, East Amwell; David Chamberlin, Bethlehem; Samuel D. Barcroft, Amplius B. Chamberlin, Kingwood; James M. Johnson, Lebanon.
1852, Joseph Bartles, Frederick Apgar, Tewksbury; David D. Schomp, Sr., Readington; David Neighbour, Lebanon; Michael Shurts, Clinton; Jeremiah Smith, Delaware; Ingham Coryell, Lambertville; Henry S. Trimmer, Franklin.
1853, Samuel Grovendycke, Clinton; David Chamberlin, Bethlehem; David B. Boss, Delaware; Lewis Young, Lebanon; Joseph P. Lake, Bethlehem; Roberson Rockhill, William Bonnell, Union; Charles Tomlinson, Bethlehem.
1854, Peter H. Dilts, Lambertville; John P. Rittenhouse, Berzilla Robbins, Raritan; Peter C. Bloom, Alexandria.
1855, William A. Huff, Nathaniel Eicke, Alexandria; Peter F. Opdycke, Kingwood; George W. A. C. Lundy, Andrew Emmons, Peter Melick, Franklin; Robert Foster, Union; Peter Vanpelt, Clinton; Isaiah P. Large, Aaron Thompson, Readington; Samuel W. Salter, Tewksbury; Lemuel H. Parsons, Lewis S. Paxson, Lambertville; John H. Williamson, William W. Metler, East Amwell; Reading Moore, Delaware.
1856, Ralph Schenck, Daniel Skinner, John S. Drake, West Amwell; Jeremiah Trout, Delaware; Joseph B. Pierson, Luther Opdycke, Franklin; Amplius B. Chamberlin, Samuel D. Barcroft, Kingwood; Augustus Blackwell, Miller Kline, Raritan; John L. Case, John W. Bellis, East Amwell.
1857, Cornelius H. Rose, West Amwell; Michael Shurts, Clinton; Jehu Huffman, Delaware; Henry S. Trimmer, Franklin; David Neighbour, Lebanon; David D. Schomp, Readington; Joseph Bartles, Frederick Apgar, Tewksbury; William T. Srope, Kingwood; Peter H. Rowland, Abraham W. Grant, Lebanon; John Hance, Bethlehem.
1858, David Chamberlin, Joseph P. Lake, Bethlehem; Samuel Grovendycke, Clinton; David B. Boss, Delaware; Theodore Probasco, Franklin; Joseph R. Wert, Lambertville; Peter Apgar, Tewksbury; William Bonnell, William P. Rockhill, Union.
1859, William Hill, Raritan; Edward Hunt, Andrew G. M. Prevost, Joseph W. Thompson, Alexandria; Sylvester H. Smith, Bethlehem; Peter F. Baylor, Thomas Banghart, Lebanon; Lewis J. Titus, William V. Cooley, Lambertville; Samuel Carhart, Clinton.
1860, Peter H. Dilts, Mortimer P. Forman, Lambertville; Garret Q. Hixson, East Amwell; John M. Voorhees, Kingwood; William Naughtright, Lewis Young, Lebanon; Jacob H. Huffman, Clinton; Enoch Abel, Union; George W. Vroom, Aaron Thompson, Readington; Jonathan Potter, Tewksbury.
1862, John S. Drake, Ralph Schenck, Alexander Matthews, West Am-

* Elected for three years in 1875.

well; John L. Case, Andrew Wyckoff, East Amwell; Jeremiah Trout, John Huffman, Delaware; Augustus Blackwell, Robert J. Killgore, Raritan; Amplius B. Chamberlin, Samuel D. Barcroft, Kingwood; Joseph B. Pierson, John B. Tomer, Franklin; Alvah A. Clark, Tewksbury; David D. Schomp, Jr., Readington; Michael Shurts, Samuel Carhart, Clinton.

1863, David B. Boss, Delaware; John S. Drake, West Amwell; Hiram B. Rittenhouse, Kingwood; Joseph R. Wert, Lambertville; John B. Tomer, Theodore Probasco, Reuben Pierson, Franklin; William J. Iliff, Tewksbury; Joseph P. Lake, John Hance, Bethlehem; Nathan Lance, Lebanon; William Bonnell, Peter R. Williamson, Union; George M. Freck, Clinton.

1864, Aaron Matthews, Aaron H. Stover, Charles Alpaugh, Alexandria; David Chamberlin, John Hance, Joseph P. Lake, Bethlehem; George H. Rowland, Clinton; Robert Sharp, Delaware; Reuben Pierson, John B. Tomer, Franklin; Hiram B. Rittenhouse, Wesley Bellis, Kingwood; Joseph R. Wert, Lambertville; Peter H. Rowland, Nathan Lance, Lebanon; Chester Vansyckel, Raritan; William J. Iliff, Tewksbury; John S. Drake, Richard H. Wilson, Caleb F. Fisher, West Amwell.

1866, Nelson Abbott, West Amwell; David Williamson, East Amwell; Peter F. Opdycke, Kingwood; Ferdinand S. Holcombe, Delaware; Aaron Thompson, Readington; William Dean, Lambertville; William P. Rockhill, Nathan S. Wyckoff, Union; Charles W. Altemus, William H. Huffman, John A. Young, Town of Clinton; George W. A. C. Lundy, Franklin; Albert Proctor, Tewksbury.

1867, Sylvester H. Smith, Bethlehem; Theodore H. Risler, Samuel Carhart, Clinton; Clement H. Bonnell, Union; Peter Vanpelt, Theodore J. Huffman, Nathaniel W. Voorhees, Town of Clinton; Amos Merselius, John W. Lequear, Kingwood; Ralph Rudebock, Raritan; Cornelius H. Rose, West Amwell; Jacob S. Dunham, Simpson S. Sked, East Amwell; Conrad P. C. Apgar, Dr. Charles H. Dayton, Tewksbury.

1868, James Labaw, East Amwell; Caleb F. Fisher, Andrew Holcombe, West Amwell; William R. Bearder, Delaware; Charles W. Angel, Lambertville; Uriah Larue, Reuben Pierson, Franklin; Peter G. Schomp, John V. Brokaw, Readington; William J. Iliff, Tewksbury; Miller Kline, Andrew B. Rittenhouse, Dr. Miller K. Reading, Raritan; Michael Shurts, Clinton; John Hance, Bethlehem; Nathan Lance, Lebanon; William T. Srope, David C. Roberson, William H. Eckle, Frenchtown.

1870, Enoch Abel, Union; Peter H. Dilts, Lambertville; Jonathan Potter, Tewksbury; Jeremiah Trout, Delaware.

1871, Thomas Lequear, Peter F. Opdycke, Kingwood; Egbert T. Bush, Franklin; John K. Large, Readington; Nelson Abbott, West Amwell; John B. Fisher, East Amwell; Courtland S. Reynolds, Lambertville; Ira C. Harvey, Clinton; William P. Rockhill, Union; Thomas Banghart, Peter A. Beavers, High Bridge.

1872, Nelson Abbott, West Amwell; Jacob S. Dunham, East Amwell; Robert Foster, Theodore J. Huffman, Town of Clinton; Sylvester H. Smith, Bethlehem; Dr. Jeremiah Hayhurst, Lambertville; John W. Lequear, Kingwood; Joseph W. Tomson, Alexandria; Jacob Rounsavell, Clement H. Bonnell, Union; Julius Johnson, Franklin.

1873, John G. Muirhead, Edward B. Holcombe, West Amwell; Caleb F. Quick, Newton Gary, David Dunham, Raritan; Aaron Thompson, John A. Craig, Readington; William McConnell, Bethlehem; David H. Huffman, Clinton; Conrad P. C. Apgar, Tewksbury; Clark Pierson, Lambertville; Everitt Hartpence, Delaware; John Slater, Thomas Palmer, Andrew Roberson, Frenchtown; John Pierson, Wm. J. Case, Franklin; Nathan Lance, Lebanon; Levi Hixson, East Amwell; William Lance, High Bridge.

1874, Isaac B. Manning, Jesse Sinclair, Alexandria; Gideon Moore, Geo. W. A. C. Lundy, Delaware; Moses Robbins, Erastus C. Bloom, Bethlehem; Anthony M. Trimmer, Town of Clinton; Malachi Neighbour, High Bridge; Jacob R. Fisher, Tewksbury; Ira C. Harvey, Clinton; Edward B. Holcombe, West Amwell; Charles A. Skillman, Lambertville; John Geary, Clinton; William V. Cooley, Lambertville; John B. Woodruff, Bethlehem.

1876, Clark Pierson, William B. Neice, Charles F. Moore, Edward H. Holcombe, William L. Hoppock, Lambertville; John K. Large, Readington; George G. Alpaugh, Jonathan Potter, Tewksbury; Wm. P. Rockhill, Mathias McCrea, Union; Israel S. Curtis, Dr. Henry Race, Alexandria; David Haver, Ira C. Harvey, Clinton; Richard B. Reading, Delaware; John B. Fisher, East Amwell; Albert P. Williams, Frenchtown; Peter A. Beavers, Thomas Banghart, Benjamin Cole, High Bridge; Augustus Godley, Holland; Thomas Lequear, Ezekiel E. Bonham, Kingwood; Joseph Bonnell, William V. Prall, Lebanon; Isaac W. Clevenger, William Dean, Lambertville; Stephen K. Large, Readington.

1877, Wilson M. Rittenhouse, Delaware; Ira Higgins, Levi Holcombe, East Amwell; Bartolette Hann, John C. Amwine, Kingwood; Hugh Reynolds, Theodore F. Skillman, John Purcell, Simeon R. Huselton, Vincent R. Matthews, Lambertville; John P. Brothers, Readington; George H. Matthews, West Amwell; Oliver H. Huffman, Clinton; John Trimmer, Jr., Franklin; James Hann, Frenchtown; James M. Duckworth, George W. Hager, Joseph Myers, Holland; John S. Ten Eyck, High Bridge; Bennett V. Leigh, James R. Kline, Town of Clinton; Joseph Van Syckel, Union; William Bonnell, Richard Bloom, Alexandria; Samuel Rinehart, Lebanon.

1878, George M. Freck, James S. Clark, Clinton; George B. Holcombe, East Amwell; Reuben Pierson, Charles M. Trimmer, Franklin; David C. Hough, Joseph C. Wright, John M. Voorhees, Frenchtown; George W. Honness, High Bridge; William C. Alpaugh, Peter Hart, Holland; John H. Horn, Derrick A. Sutphen, Dr. George H. Larason, Lambertville; George W. Smith, David Dunham, Hawley C. Olmstead, Raritan; John N. Sharp, Readington; Samuel Clark, Tewksbury; Charles E. Barker, Union; John S. Drake, Andrew Holcombe, West Amwell.

1879, Isaac B. Manning, Alexandria; Moses Robbins, Sylvester H. Smith, Israel J. Eyears, Bethlehem; William Johnson, Clinton; Gideon Moore, George W. A. C. Lundy, Delaware; Julius Johnson, Franklin; John B. Jones, William B. Neice, William V. Cooley, Dr. Jeremiah Hayhurst, Lambertville; Thomas Banghart, Lebanon; John Quick, Asa Suydam, Raritan; Jacob R. Fisher, John W. Henderson, Peter T. Alpaugh, Tewksbury; Anthony M. Trimmer, Town of Clinton; Charles W. Carhart, Union; Edward B. Holcombe, John Reed, Elisha Hunt, West Amwell; Jesse Sinclair, James C. Robbins, Holland.

1880, George H. Carr, West Amwell; Israel S. Curtis, Alexandria; Thos. Palmer, Frenchtown; Jonas Rapp, Holland.

COLLECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF HUNTERDON FROM 1739 TO 1797.

1722–23, Capt. Ralph Hunt; 1734–44, Joseph Peace; 1745–47, John Reading; 1748–49, Andrew Reed; 1750–51, John Garrison; 1754–55, Wilson Hunt; 1756, Andrew Smith, Jr.; 1757–59, Cornelius Wyckoff; 1759–65, Daniel Reading;* 1766–71, Jacob Matteson; 1772–74, Jonathan Higgins; 1775–78, Joachim Griggs; 1779–82, William Abbott; 1783–84, Joshua Corshon; 1785–94, Tunis Quick; 1795–97, Daniel Kuhl.

The above list of collectors is from the ancient record book of the "Board of Justices and Freeholders of Hunterdon County," covering the years 1739 to 1797. For the names of the collectors and the clerks of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1800 to 1880, given on page 265, we are indebted to William T. Srope, Esq., of Frenchtown.

CLERKS OF THE BOARD OF JUSTICES AND FREEHOLDERS FROM 1739 TO 1797.†

1739–63, Joseph Yard; 1763–74, Abraham Hunt; 1774, Stacy Potts; 1775, Abraham Hunt; 1776–77, Benjamin Yard; 1778, Jared Sexton; 1779, Benjamin Yard; 1780, Benjamin Stevens; 1781–82, John Temple; 1783–84, Joshua Corshon; 1785, John Wyckoff; 1786, Daniel Agnew; 1787, Elias Philips; 1788, Jonathan Stevens; 1789, John Philips; 1790, Ralph Philips; 1791, Benjamin Van Cleve; 1792–97, John Lambert.

FREEHOLDERS.

BETHLEHEM.

1800–1, Clement Bonnell (died Jan. 24, 1856, aged ninety); 1800–2, Emley Drake; 1802–26, Aaron Vansyckel (died Nov. 28, 1838, aged seventy-four); 1803–24, Baltus Stiger (died July 28, 1830, aged sixty-eight); 1825–26, John Lake (died April 16, 1854, aged seventy-eight); 1827–

* To fill vacancy occasioned by death of Mr. Wyckoff.

† Obtained from the only volume extant of their proceedings from the organization of the county, in 1714, to 1860.

35, George Gano (died April 11, 1849, aged eighty); 1828–36, John Vansyckel; 1827, Enock Clifford (died Sept. 15, 1861, aged eighty-two); 1836–37, Dr. John Blane; 1837, John Rinehart, Sr. (died Aug. 25, 1852, aged eighty-four); 1838–39, Joseph Exton (died Feb. 8, 1874, aged eighty-one); 1838, Azariah W. Dunham (died Aug. 28, 1863, aged sixty-one); 1839, James Bird (died Dec. 13, 1876, aged eighty); 1840, Dr. John Blane; 1840–42, Alexander V. Bonnell (died Aug. 13, 1872, aged sixty-three); 1841–43, James Bird (died Dec. 13, 1876, aged eighty); 1843–45, John Srope (died April 28, 1859); 1844–46, Sutphin Garrison (died March 16, 1878, aged eighty-six); 1846–47, Dr. John Blane; 1847–48, James Bird (died Dec. 13, 1876, aged eighty); 1848, William R. Young; 1849–50, Dr. John Blane; 1849–51, William Tinsman; 1851–53, John McClary; 1854, Joseph P. Lake; 1855–56, Andrew Miller (died April 27, 1868, aged sixty); 1857–58, Joseph P. Lake; 1859–60, William Tinsman; 1861–62, Moses Farrow; 1863–65, Joseph W. Willever; 1866–68, William H. Drake; 1869–71, David Chamberlin; 1872–74, Mathias H. Case; 1875–77, William Bowlby; 1878, George Bruner.

READINGTON.

1800–2, Joseph Hankinson; 1800, Peter Schamp; 1801–15, Dennis Wyckoff; 1803–7, Ezekiel Cole; 1808, Tunis Quick; 1809–11, David Schamp (died April 5, 1839, aged eighty-five); 1812–17, John J. Pittenger; 1816, Cornelius Ten Eyck (died Jan. 20, 1857); 1817–19, Dennis Wyckoff; 1818, John Thompson; 1819, Abraham A. Van Fleet; 1820, Joseph Hankinson; 1821–22, Abraham A. Van Fleet; 1822, John Farlee; 1823–26, John Thompson; 1827–28, John T. Van Fleet; 1827, Cornelius G. Lane; 1828–29, Peter P. Schamp; 1829, John Baker; 1830, George W. Scott; 1830–31, John T. Van Fleet; 1831, Peter P. Schamp; 1832–33, John Thompson, Cornelius Ten Eyck (died Jan. 20, 1857); 1834, Peter P. Schamp, John S. Hoagland; 1835–36, John Hall (died July 3, 1872, aged eighty-four), David D. Schamp (died February, 1864); 1837–38, Robert R. Steele, John M. Wyckoff (died Dec. 12, 1869, aged seventy); 1839–40, Peter A. Kline, John S. Hoagland; 1841, David O. Cole; 1841–42, John Swackhammer (died May 30, 1864, aged seventy-three); 1842, Oliver H. Ewing (died Sept. 18, 1871, aged seventy-nine); 1843–44, David O. Cole, Peter E. Voorhees (died Oct. 16, 1872, aged sixty-two); 1845–46, Oliver H. Ewing (died Sept. 18, 1871, aged seventy-nine), George Hall (died Feb. 10, 1871, aged seventy-three); 1847–48, Rynear Rowland, John K. Large (died Sept. 5, 1879, aged sixty-nine); 1849–50, Peter S. Dalley, Adrian H. Pickel (died May 25, 1878, aged seventy); 1851–52, Abraham A. Brokaw (died July, 1876, aged eighty-six); 1853–54, George A. Schamp; 1855–56, George Hall (died Feb. 10, 1871, aged seventy-three); 1857–58, Jacob G. Schamp; 1859–61, George W. Vroom; 1862, Jacob Johnson; 1863–64, Richard Bellis; 1865–66, Peter Voorhees; 1867–68, David D. Schamp, Jr.; 1869–70, Peter E. Voorhees (died Oct. 16, 1872, aged sixty-two); 1871, Peter Kline; 1872, John P. Brothers; 1873, Peter Kline; 1874–75, Daniel Brown; 1876–77, John N. Sharp; 1878–79, Peter Voorhees; 1880, Josiah Cole.

KINGWOOD.

1800–1, Joseph King, Richard Opdycke; 1802, Samuel Runk; 1802–3, Hugh Runyan; 1803–4, Richard Opdycke; 1804, John Wilson; 1805–7, Hugh Runyan (died July 11, 1823, aged eighty-five); Thomas Lequear; 1808, John Wilson; 1808–9, Daniel Bray; 1810–22, John Britton (died Dec. 27, 1822, aged sixty-one); 1810–16, John Little; 1817–20, Jacob Sebold (died Feb. 2, 1853, aged ninety-two); 1821–22, William Voorhees; 1823–25, Johnson Runyan (died Jan. 29, 1852, aged seventy); 1823, Wilson Bray; 1824, Jonathan Britton; 1825–30, John Runk; 1826–27, Peter Sigler (died Nov. 9, 1863, aged seventy-seven); 1828–29, Wilson Bray (died Nov. 22, 1850, aged fifty-seven); 1830–33, Edward Welsted (died April 27, 1844, aged sixty); 1831, Richard Barcroft (died Nov. 18, 1833, aged thirty-five); 1832–33, John Runk (died Sept. 22, 1872, aged eighty-two); 1834, William Nixon (died Feb. 11, 1839, aged sixty-three); 1834–38, Joseph Opdycke (died Dec. 24, 1846, aged fifty-five); 1835, Richard Cox (died November, 1841); 1836, John Majors (died Nov. 12, 1839, aged forty-six); 1837–42, Jacob R. Fox (died Jan. 19, 1849, aged fifty-four); 1839–40, William Snyder (died Jan. 29, 1863, aged seventy-two); 1841, Jonas Bosenbury (died January, 1865); 1842, David Hulsizer (died March 28, 1862, aged eighty-one); 1843, Edward Mason (died Oct. 30, 1855, aged sixty-nine); 1843–44, Opdycke Arnwine; 1844, John Allen (died Aug. 17, 1858, aged sixty-six); 1845–47, Moses Roberson; 1845–46, Nathaniel Britton (died Feb. 14, 1865, aged fifty-eight); 1847–49, John Sine (died Aug. 12, 1877, aged seventy); 1848, Amplius B. Chamberlin (died May 9, 1879, aged seventy-two); 1849, John L. Larason (died Oct. 3, 1866, aged seventy); 1850, Mahlon Emmons; 1850, Francis Myres (died Dec. 6, 1862, aged fifty-seven); 1851–52, Samuel H. Britton (died Sept. 7, 1860, aged sixty-one); 1853, William H. Slater; 1854–56, Isaac R. Srope (died April 14, 1862, aged sixty); 1857, Joseph Lair; 1858–60, Wesley Bellis; 1861–63, George T. Srope; 1864–66, John Kugler; 1867–69, Oliver Clark; 1870–72, William Rittenhouse; 1873–75, William B. Hockenbury; 1876–77, Paul C. Larue; 1878, Peter Polhemus.

RARITAN.

1838, Joseph Case, Jacob Voorhees (died Feb. 11, 1870, aged eighty-two); 1839–41, John B. Mattison (died February, 1852); 1839–42, Jonas Moore (died Oct. 11, 1880, aged eighty-one); 1842–43, John Marlow (died Oct. 9, 1868, aged seventy); 1843–44, Mahlon Fisher (died Dec. 29, 1874, aged sixty-five); 1844–46, Jacob Rockafellow; 1845–46, Thomas Cherry (died Jan. 15, 1878); 1847–49, Alexander V. Bonnell (died Aug. 13, 1872, aged sixty-three); 1847, William R. Risler; 1848, William H. Johnson (died March 31, 1872, aged seventy-four); 1849–50, Wm. M. Bellis; 1850, Joseph H. Reading (died Oct. 21, 1857, aged forty-four); 1851–53, John H. Capner; 1854, Robert Thatcher; 1855–56, Richard Emmons; 1857–58, Robert Thatcher; 1859–60, William R. Risler; 1861, Gershom C. Sergeant; 1862, William R. Risler; 1863–64, Gershom C. Sergeant; 1865–66, Robert Thatcher; 1867–68, Oliver Kugler; 1869–70, John B. Rockafellow; 1871, Henry Britton; 1872–74, Jacob Case; 1875–76, Isaac Smith (died Feb. 22, 1877); 1877, Wilson J. Leigh; 1878–79, William R. Risler; 1880, Wilson J. Leigh.

WEST AMWELL.

1846, Charles Holcombe; 1846–49, Joseph Phillips (died Jan. 10, 1874, aged eighty); 1847–48, Thomas B. Carr (died Aug. 28, 1860); 1849–51, Alexander P. Holcombe; 1850–54, Joseph Matthews (died Oct. 14, 1877, aged eighty-one); 1855, Charles Wilson; 1856–59, Isaac Matthews; 1860–62, Cornelius H. Rose; 1863–65, Joseph Q. Farley; 1866–68, Charles Wilson; 1869–71, George H. Matthews; 1872–74, Peter S. Pidcock; 1875–77, Bloomfield Blackwell; 1878, James C. Fackenthall.

TOWN OF CLINTON.

1865–72, George Gulick (died March 7, 1880, aged fifty-six); 1873–75, Bloomfield Leigh; 1876–79, Watson Corsen; 1880, John S. Madison.

HIGH BRIDGE.

1871–73, Peter A. Beavers; 1874–75, Amos A. Apgar; 1876–77, John T. Lance; 1878, John T. Dorland.

AMWELL.

1800, Arthur Gray; 1800–11, Joseph Lambert; 1801, Joseph Ott; 1802–11, Moses Stout; 1812, Samuel L. Southard (died June 26, 1842, aged fifty-five); 1812–15, Peter Fisher; 1813–16, James S. Manners (died 1851); 1816–21, Samuel Barber; 1817–25, Abraham R. Sutphin; 1822–24, Derrick Hoagland (died Dec. 17, 1835, aged eighty-five); 1825, Jacob Hoagland; 1826, Charles Bonnell (died March 24, 1830, aged thirty-four); 1826–28, Joseph Holcombe; 1827–31, Caleb Moore (died Jan. 14, 1835, aged thirty); 1829–30, James S. Sutphin; 1831–33, Abraham Gulick (died April 27, 1866, aged sixty-eight); 1832, John Hoppock (died July 12, 1866, aged eighty-two); 1833–34, John H. Ott (died Dec. 29, 1845, aged fifty-three); 1834–36, Richard Sked (died Jan. 25, 1841); 1835–36, John Hoppock (died July 12, 1866, aged eighty-two); 1837, James J. Fisher; 1837–39, John R. Young (died 1860); 1838–40, Israel Wilson (died Aug. 1, 1865, aged seventy-one); 1840–43, Israel Higgins (died May 20, 1865, aged seventy-one); 1841, Peter T. Lowe; 1842–44, John R. Young (died 1860); 1844–45, Charles Holcombe; 1845, David S. Ott (died Dec. 11, 1851, aged sixty-one).

LAMBERTVILLE.

1849–50, Thomas B. Carr (died Aug. 28, 1860, aged fifty); 1849–51, John Lambert; 1852, Dr. Samuel Lilly (died April 3, 1880, aged sixty-five); 1853–56, John Lambert; 1857–60, Dr. Samuel Lilly; 1861, Ingham Coryell; 1862, John Bunk (died Sept. 22, 1872, aged eighty-two); 1863–65, Dr. Samuel Lilly; 1866–68, John H. Wilson; 1869, Augustus C. Barber; 1870, Vincent R. Matthews; 1871,* Augustus C. Barber; 1872–74, James Bird; 1872, Stacy B. Bray, Dr. Samuel Lilly; 1873–75, Nehemiah Green; 1873, John Hurley; 1874–76, Levi Reynolds; 1875–77, Joseph H. Boozer; 1876–78, Preston B. Goodfellow; 1877–79, James Callan; 1878–80, Jonas J. Worman; 1879, Joseph Smith; 1880, John Foran, Charles Frank Hart.

* Divided into three wards, and one freeholder from each ward after 1871.

LEBANON.

1800–2, William Hazlett, Ralph Hunt; 1803, David Frazer, Henry Dusenbury; 1804–13, Ralph Hunt; 1805, Silas Waters; 1807, John Gulick; 1808–11, Frederick Fritts; 1812–18, Morris Fritts (died June 30, 1836, aged sixty-six); 1814–15, Herbert Hummer; 1816–17, William Johnson; 1818, Henry Aller (died March 21, 1855, aged ninety-two); 1819–20, Ralph Hunt, Andrew Banghart (died Aug. 23, 1856, aged seventy-six); 1821–29, Morris Fritts (died June 30, 1836, aged sixty-six); 1821–22, Henry Aller (died March 21, 1855, aged ninety-two); 1827, John W. Bray; 1828–31, John Rockafellow (died March 27, 1848, aged fifty-nine); 1830, William Alpaugh, Sr.; 1831–33, Andrew Banghart; 1832–33, John H. Huffman (died Jan. 19, 1869); 1834, Joseph Beavers; 1834–35, John C. Weart; 1835, Peter F. Baylor (died Aug. 22, 1875); 1836–37, Joseph Beaver, Jesse Runkle; 1838–39, John P. Yawger (died Feb. 26, 1858, aged fifty-six); 1838–40, John Rockafellow; 1840–41, William R. Prall (died Jan. 19, 1878, aged eighty); 1841, Joseph Beavers; 1842, David P. Srope (died March 29, 1876, aged eighty-eight); 1842–43, Jacob Johnson; 1843–44, Joseph Beavers; 1844–45, Peter F. Baylor (died Aug. 22, 1875); 1845–46, Abraham Lunger; 1846–47, Jacob Johnson; 1847–48, Henry Slater (died 1871); 1848, David Johnson; 1849–50, Morris Fritts, William C. Beavers; 1851, David Johnson; 1852–53, Elias Fritts (died Sept. 5, 1863, aged forty-six); 1854–55, John S. Smith; 1856–57, Thomas Banghart; 1859, William C. Beavers; 1860–61, John Hill (died Aug. 30, 1870); 1862–63, John Eveland; 1864–65, John A. Smith; 1866, Ambrose Fritts (died Sept. 10, 1880, aged fifty-nine); 1867–68, David H. Banghart; 1869–70, William A. Melick; 1871–73, Joseph Bonnell; 1874–76, Jacob Hipp; 1877–79, Peter Martenis; 1880, Jacob Hill.

TEWKSBURY.

1800, Abraham Vandyke; 1800–14, John Haas (died April, 1845); 1801–16, Jacob Kline; 1815–16, Oliver W. Ogden (died November, 1839); 1817–19, John Haas; 1817, Henry Miller; 1818–19, John McKinstry; 1820–23, Jonathan Potter; 1820, Henry Miller; 1821–23, John McKinstry; 1824–29, John Haas; 1824–26, Mathias Lane; 1827–29, John McKinstry; 1830–31, Mathias Lane, John Crater; 1832, Joshua Farley; 1832–35, Joseph Hoffman (died Oct. 1, 1860, aged seventy-six); 1833, John McKinstry; 1834–35, Peter R. Fisher; 1836–39, Frederick Apgar (died September, 1877); 1836–38, Nickolas Wykoff; 1839–40, George Henry; 1840–43, Philip Hiler (died May 11, 1871, aged eighty-two); 1841–43, Nickolas Emelick (died Jan. 23, 1872, aged eighty-four); 1845,* Nickolas Apgar, Philip Hann; 1846–47, Oliver W. Farley, John R. Brown (died May 28, 1863, aged sixty-four); 1848–49, William P. Alpaugh, James N. Ramsey; 1850, Andrew Vansyckel; 1850–52, John C. Rafferty; 1853, Henry J. Stevens; 1854, John C. Rafferty; 1855–56, James N. Ramsey; 1857–58, William Eick; 1859, Richard Hoffman; 1860–62, Serring Potter; 1863–64, Samuel Clark; 1865, Serring Potter (died July 23, 1880, aged eighty); 1866–67, David F. Apgar; 1868–69, William P. Alpaugh; 1870–71, William Eick; 1872–73, Joseph C. Farley; 1874–75, John Rinehart, Jr.; 1876–77, George G. Alpaugh (died Dec. 6, 1877); 1877, John Rinehart, Jr. (to fill vacancy); 1878, Jacob A. Specht; 1879, Joseph C. Farley.

ALEXANDRIA.

1800, David Everitt; 1800–2, William Godley; 1801, Luther Opdycke; 1802, Dr. William McGill (died June 23, 1815, aged forty-seven); 1803–9, Luther Opdycke; 1803–8, John Case (died June 4, 1856, aged eighty-five); 1809, Jacob Vanderbelt (died March 26, 1835, aged sixty); 1810–12? Jacob Housel; 1810–11, Jeremiah Hoff; 1812, Henry Eckle (died Aug. 24, 1830, aged forty-eight); 1813–14, Dr. William McGill; 1813, Benjamin Wright (died Feb. 9, 1826, aged seventy-nine); 1814–22, Paul Henry Mallet Prevost (died Jan. 5, 1839, aged seventy-nine); 1815–19, David Everitt; 1820–22, Josiah Prall; 1823, George Maxwell (died Aug. 12, 1834, aged sixty); 1823–30, Henry Eckle; 1824–31, James Larason (died July 25, 1848, aged eighty-three); 1831–33, Cornelius Ludlow (died Nov. 24, 1836, aged forty-two); 1832, Hall Opdycke; 1833, Nathaniel Wright (died March 1, 1868, aged eighty-two); 1834–35, James Larason; 1834–36, John Bonnell (died June 25, 1861, aged eighty-three); 1836–37, John Eckle (died Dec. 4, 1837); 1837–38, Peter Tinsman; 1838–39, Edward Hunt (died Nov. 1, 1874); 1839–40, John Bonnell; 1840, Solomon Weider (died September, 1875); 1841–42, Henry Kels (died Feb. 19, 1870, aged eighty-three); 1841–43, Peter Alpaugh (died Dec. 7, 1868, aged seventy-six); 1843–45, Jonas Thatcher; 1844, Charles Vorhis; 1845–47, David Coughlin (died Dec. 28, 1869, aged sixty-four); 1846–48, James Dalrymple (died Dec. 15, 1865, aged eighty); 1848, Mathias Bunn, Garret Lair; 1849–50, George G. Lunger; 1850, George Hill (died June 7, 1863, aged seventy-six); 1851–52, John Apgar; 1853, James M. Duckworth; 1854, David Coughlin; 1855–57, William Bunn; 1858, David Coughlin; 1859–61, William C. Alpaugh; 1862–64, Joseph J. Scarborough (died Nov. 7, 1876, aged seventy-six); 1865–67, Samuel V. Eckle; 1868–70, Enoch H. Opdycke; 1871–73, Isaac M. Swope; 1874–76, Philip Apgar; 1877–79, Samuel B. Pickel; 1880, Charles R. Stull.

DELAWARE.

1838–39, James J. Fisher (died Oct. 3, 1870, aged eighty-six); 1838–43, James Snyder (died June 14, 1874, aged eighty-six); 1840–42, Abraham Conover; 1843–44, Amplius B. Chamberlin (died May 9, 1879, aged seventy-two); 1844–46, John S. Wilson (died May, 1851); 1845–46, Jeremiah Smith; 1847, Acker Moore, Jacob Godown; 1848, Jeremiah Smith; 1848–49, Robert Dilts; 1849, John Dilts; 1850, Peter Rockafellow, Acker Moore; 1851–53, Andrew B. Rittenhouse (died Sept. 22, 1872); 1854, Charles B. Everitt; 1855–57, Joseph B. Case (died July 23, 1870, aged fifty-nine); 1858–60, David Jackson (died Feb. 17, 1878); 1861–62, Amos Thatcher (died June 21, 1862, aged forty-one); 1862–63, Andrew B. Rittenhouse; 1864–66, Daniel R. Sharp; 1867–69, George N. Holcombe; 1870–75, Joseph Smith; 1876–78, Jonathan M. Dilts; 1879, William Aller.

UNION.

1853–55, Cornelius B. Sheets; 1856–57, Gardner Housel; 1858–59, Peter R. Williamson (died Nov. 8, 1878, aged seventy); 1860–61, Abraham H. Housel; 1862–67, John P. Lair (died Nov. 24, 1871, aged fifty-eight); 1868–69, George G. Lunger; 1870–71, Asher S. Housel (died July 28, 1880, aged seventy-four); 1872–74, George G. Lunger; 1875–77, Sylvester Taylor; 1878–80, William P. Sinclair (died Oct. 20, 1880).

CLINTON.

1841–42, Peter H. Huffman (died March 6, 1867, aged seventy-three); 1841–43, John Rockafellow (died March 27, 1848, aged fifty-nine); 1843–44, Joseph Fritts (died March 2, 1877, aged seventy-seven); 1844–45, Jacob M. Kline; 1845–46, Peter H. Aller (died April 3, 1876); 1846–47, John Rockafellow; 1847–48, Jacob H. Huffman (died Nov. 21, 1863, aged fifty-six); 1848–49, Peter P. Huffman (died April 24, 1860, aged fifty); 1849–50, Peter H. Aller; 1850–51, Samuel Grovendycke (died June 19, 1864, aged fifty-eight); 1852–53, John R. Kline (died May, 1859); 1854–55, Pearson Atchley; 1856–57, William Creager; 1858–59, John H. Rockafellow; 1860–61, Peter F. Huffman; 1862–63, Peter A. Beavers; 1864, George Gulick (died March 7, 1880, aged fifty-six); 1865–66, John C. Cramer; 1867–68, Isaac Aller; 1869, Phineas K. Apgar; 1870, John Vandoren; 1871–72, John N. Storr; 1873–74, James N. Ramsey; 1875–76, Michael Shurts; 1877–78, David K. Huffman; 1879, Anderson J. Probasco.

FRANKLIN.

1845–46, Theodore Holcombe; 1845, Daniel Little; 1846–47, Philip Shafer, (died April 28, 1861, aged fifty-nine); 1847–48, Daniel Little; 1848–49, Joseph G. Case (died August, 1855); 1849–50, William R. Young; 1850–51, Christopher Case (died Aug. 12, 1877, aged eighty-one); 1852–53, Philip Shafer; 1854–55, William Snyder (died Jan. 29, 1863, aged seventy-two); 1856–57, John J. Anderson; 1858–59, Ishi Butler; 1860–61, Thomas G. G. W. Larue (died June 7, 1866, aged forty); 1862, William Large; 1863–64, Daniel Little; 1865–66, Theodore Probasco; 1867–68, Jacob S. Pierson; 1869–70, Cornelius G. Aller; 1871–72, Lemuel B. Myres; 1873–74, John Trimmer, Jr.; 1875–76, William J. Case; 1877–78, Reuben Pierson; 1879, James W. Hummer.

EAST AMWELL.

1846, Jacob S. Williamson (died Aug. 8, 1860, aged forty-five); 1846–48, Abraham T. Williamson; 1847–49, Jacob S. Manners; 1849–51, Noah Hixson; 1850–53, Levi Hixson (died Nov. 5, 1878); 1854–57, Simpson S. Sked (died July 27, 1868); 1858–60, Samuel W. Dilts (died Feb. 22, 1874, aged sixty-five); 1861–62, Ralph Sutphen; 1863–65, Noah Hixson; 1866–68, John C. Durham; 1869–71, John B. Dalrymple; 1872–74, Edwin H. Durham; 1875–76, William Sutphen; 1877–79, David Nevius; 1880, Peter W. Shepperd (died May 6, 1880), Silas Nonamaker.

FRENCHTOWN.

1867–68, Bryan Hough; 1868, Reuben K. Neice, Reuben R. Wright; 1869, Moses K. Everitt; 1870, Samuel Rockafellow; 1871–72, Gabriel H.

* Set off in 1844 to Somerset County.

RES. OF A. H. HOLCOMBE, LAMBERTVILLE, HUNTERDON CO., N. J.

Slater; 1873–74, Edward B. Kachline; 1875–76, Adam S. Horing; 1877–78, Henry Loux; 1879, John L. Slack.

HOLLAND.

1874–76, George W. Vansyckel; 1877, Watson Smith; 1879,* Jesse Sinclair.

DIRECTORS OF THE BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1800–2, Joseph Hankinson; 1803, Hugh Runyan; 1804, Richard Opdyke; 1805, Hugh Runyan; 1806–9, Aaron Vansyckle; 1810–11, Ralph Hunt; 1812, Samuel L. Southard; 1813–27, James Stevenson; 1828–38, David Stout; 1839, Joseph Exton; 1840–41, John B. Mattison; 1842, Alexander V. Bonnell; 1843, James Snyder; 1844, Amplius B. Chamberlin; 1845, Jacob M. Kline; 1846, John Rockafellow; 1847–49, Alexander V. Bonnell; 1850, Dr. John Blane; 1851–52, John C. Rafferty; 1853, Andrew B. Rittenhouse; 1854, John Lambert; 1855, Simpson S. Sked; 1856, John Lambert; 1857–60, Dr. Samuel Lilly; 1861, George W. Vroom; 1862, John Runk; 1863–65, Dr. Samuel Lilly; 1866, Robert Thatcher; 1867–72, George Gulick; 1873–74, James Bird; 1875–76, George W. Vansyckel; 1877, Joseph H. Boozer; 1878–79, Samuel B. Pickel; 1880, George Bruner.

CLERKS OF THE BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1800–2, John Lambert (died Feb. 4, 1823, aged seventy-seven); 1803, Dennis Wyckoff; 1804–7, Nathan Price (died Oct. 15, 1842, aged seventy-two); 1808, William Maxwell; 1808–9, Nathaniel Saxton (died August, 1850); 1810–19, Thomas Gordon (died Sept. 25, 1818, aged forty); 1820–32, Thomas Capner (died Sept. 7, 1832, aged sixty-three); 1833, Andrew Miller; 1834, James N. Reading; 1835–37, Dr. Thomas L. Woodruff; 1838, Joseph Besson (died March 18, 1849, aged forty-nine); 1839, Asa Jones (died Jan. 27, 1874, aged eighty-three); 1840–43, Hart Wilson; 1844, John Rockafellow (died April, 1848); 1845–46, Alexander V. Bonnell (died Aug. 13, 1872, aged sixty-three); 1847–49, Andrew Van Syckel; 1850–52, Charles Roberts; 1853, Charles Tomlinson (died Aug. 5, 1875, aged fifty-six); 1854, Andrew B. Rounsavall; 1855, John C. Reed (died Aug. 18, 1863, aged thirty-three); 1856–57, Andrew B. Rounsavall; 1858–61, Richard H. Wilson; 1862–64, William T. Srope; 1865–67, Edward M. Heath; 1868–70, Charles Alpaugh; 1871–73, Henry M. Vliet; 1874–76, John W. Dilts; 1877–79, John C. Reeves; 1880, William D. Bloom.

COUNTY COLLECTORS.

1800–1, Paul Kuhl (died Nov. 26, 1825, aged eighty-five); 1802–7, John Lequear (died Nov. 16, 1828, aged eighty-four); 1808–19, Alexander Bonnell (died Aug. 4, 1819, aged forty-one); 1820–39, Asher Atkinson (died Jan. 29, 1857, aged eighty-seven); 1840–44, Joseph Besson (died March 18, 1849, aged forty-nine); 1845–47, Mahlon Fisher (died Dec. 29, 1874, aged sixty-five; 1848–50, Asa Jones (died Jan. 27, 1874, aged eighty-three); 1851–53, George G. Lunger; 1854, Adam Bellis; 1855, John K. Large (died Sept. 5, 1879, aged sixty-nine); 1856–57, Adam Bellis; 1858–61, Peter S. Dalley; 1862–65, William Tinsman; 1866–69, John H. Rockafellow; 1870–72, Samuel Rinehart; 1873–75, Fisher Pidcock; 1876–78, Joseph Smith; 1879, William W. Swayze.

CITY OF LAMBERTVILLE.†

LAMBERTVILLE, the largest town in Hunterdon County, distant about 16 miles from Trenton and 12 from Flemington, is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Delaware River, on a narrow plain bounded on the east by a succession of hills which sweep around in an elliptical curve from the river at a little distance north of the town to a point immediately south of it. The town, however, is gradually growing beyond this narrow plain, so as to include what is now known as Cottage Hill.

Goat Hill, which quite shuts in the town to the south, is part of the trap-ridge, which extends as far east as the Sourland Mountain. About a mile north of the place there is another ridge of the same species of rock, which is lost to view a few miles east of the Delaware River. In a line with Goat Hill, which, with the hills on the opposite side of the river, forms the "Narrows," are the rapids known for more than a century as Wells' Falls. The rush of the water, the massive rocks, and the wild, precipitous sides of the adjacent hills present a scene strikingly picturesque.

The hills immediately to the east and southeast of the town are quite bold and abrupt, but those to the northeast and north rise up with a gentle acclivity. From these hills there are extensive and beautiful views of the surrounding country.

From the most elevated points near the town may be seen the range of the Orange Mountain, nearly 30 miles away, Pickel's Mountain, near the White House station, in the upper part of this county, and distant about 25 miles, and, at about the same distance to the northwest, the Haycock Mountain, in Pennsylvania. Few places have more picturesque surroundings than has Lambertville, and the wonder is that it has not attracted more of the attention of the lovers of fine scenery.

The first people in this region of country of whom we have any knowledge were the red men who styled themselves the Lenni Lenâpe (which means "the original people"). They were familiarly known among the whites as the Delawares. This name was naturally given them because the river Delaware was in the central part of their possessions.

In 1705, when John Holcombe, of Abington, Pa., made his first purchase here, this region was all a wilderness. There was no clearing and no road,—only an Indian path extending from the Neshaminy, in Pennsylvania, to the Indian encampments along the Raritan, in New Jersey. This path was almost identical with the present York Road. It passed up near the bed of the brook at the head of York Street, and so led on nearly, if not quite, in the line of the present road until, within a short distance of Mount Airy, it turned a little more to the right, striking what is now the York Road just beyond the Alexauken.

The whole lowland where Lambertville is situated,

* Set back to Alexandria March 4, 1878; set off again March 5, 1879.

† By P. A. Studdiford, D.D.

from the nature of the soil, was quite likely heavily timbered with oak, walnut, beech, and maple. The surrounding forests were full of game. Along these hills the wolf and the bear roamed, while the panther and the wild-cat with feline instinct stealthily crouched for their prey, and the deer browsing on the foliage of the thick underbrush presented an inviting mark to the unerring arrow of the Indian. Foxes, red and gray, the otter and the beaver, were also to be found. Even as late as 1748 there were panthers in this region, as we learn from Smith's "History of New Jersey." In Col. W. W. Davis' "History of Bucks Co., Pa.," it is stated that the last wolf killed in that county was caught in Plumstead about the year 1800.

As there was plenty of game in the forests, so there was plenty of fish in the river and in its tributaries. Sturgeon, it is likely, were quite as numerous as shad are now, and shad came in immense shoals. Even as late as the early part of this century an old resident of Lambertville informs us that there were caught in one haul, just below Frenchtown, two thousand seven hundred shad. There was an abundance of striped bass (or rock-fish) and perch, and of all the species of fish now to be found, with the exception of black bass, which have lately been put into the river.

Such was the condition of the country at the time of its first settlement by the whites.

In consequence of a treaty made with the Indian chiefs Himhammoe and Coponnocken, the council of proprietors, at a meeting held in Burlington, June 27, 1703, declared a third dividend of land, which embraced the country in this vicinity.

Among the first who took up lands in this vicinity under the grant of the council of proprietors were Benjamin Field, Robert Dimsdale, William Biddle, John Reading (father of the colonial Governor of that name), Gilbert Wheeler, Richard Bull, and John Clark.

Benjamin Field had conveyed to him 5000 acres of land in two tracts,—namely, one, of 2000 acres, north of the Society's line drawn eastwardly, that is, the line which is now the boundary between Hunterdon and Mercer Counties, and which was the northern boundary of what was known as the Society's 30,000 acres; the other, of 3000 acres, lying in the vicinity of the Alias Hocking (Alexauken) Brook, and having one of its corners near an Indian town called Wishalamenty. The site of this Indian town is thought, from a careful comparison of the old surveys, to have been somewhere between the Rock Methodist Episcopal church and the York Road. These two tracts purchased by Benjamin Field were parts of the original purchase made of the Indians by Adlord Boude. Field's grant was made to him May 19, 1701.

Robert Dimsdale bought extensive tracts of land to the east of this place, the western boundary of which was about a mile from the Delaware River.

John Calow's tract embraced the farm now owned by John V. C. Barber, which fronts on the river and lies immediately north of Lambertville and partly within its limits, and on both sides of the Alexauken.

The farm which is now the property of John C. Holcombe, and which adjoins the Calow tract on the north, was conveyed to William Biddle, of Burlington County, in 1705, by the council of proprietors.

John Reading took up lands near what is now known as Prallsville. He sat at the meeting of the council of proprietors held in Burlington in 1703, at which meeting measures were adopted for the disposal of the land above the Falls of the Delaware. From the very interesting historical sketch of the Presbyterian Church at Flemington, written by the pastor, the Rev. George S. Mott, D.D., we learn that "John Reading, with his wife Elizabeth, came from England to this country previous to the year 1685, and settled in the town of Gloucester, in West Jersey." He bought a warrant for the location of 4000 acres. A part of this grant he took up for himself. For the remainder he sold warrants to individuals, who either had their lands duly surveyed and conveyed to themselves, or in turn sold their warrants to others. In 1704, John Reading sold a warrant to James Paget for 200 acres. In virtue of this, Paget took possession of a tract which, fronting on the Delaware, was bounded, as nearly as can be ascertained, on the north by the "Bull line," so called from a celebrated surveyor of that day, and on the south by a line which, extending due east to a point a mile from the river, passes through the site of the Presbyterian church, and thence diagonally through Church Street.

John Reading sold a warrant to Richard Bull for large tracts of land. In virtue of this warrant Bull surveyed and took possession of 100 acres immediately north of the Paget tract, just mentioned. This tract, thus bounded on the south by the aforementioned "Bull line," was bounded on the north by a line a little above Perry Street and nearly parallel to it. The "Bull line," several times mentioned in old deeds, begins at the river at a point near the mill formerly Wert's saw-mill, now a part of the estate of the late William Cowin, and passes just south of the Methodist Episcopal church, thence a little north of the old brewery, thence over the hill to a boundary-stone in the York Road, and thence along the east side of Holcombe's grove to the distance of a mile from the river.

John Clark's land, as appears from old deeds, was southeast of this town.

Gilbert Wheeler's tract, of 250 acres which fronted on the river, was immediately between the lands of John Calow on the north and those of Richard Bull on the south.

The tract of land south of that supposed to be Paget's seems to have been from the first settlement of this part of the country, or at least from a very early date, in the possession of John Coates, inasmuch

as he owned the ferry property, and hence the ferry was called by his name. South of the ferry tract were probably the lands owned by Neill Grant, which in that case extended over Cottage Hill and Goat Hill. As to this, however, as well as to the exact location of the Paget's tract, there is much that is conjectural. Some of the original surveys do not fit together; in some instances they seem contradictory. Mr. Martin Coryell, to whom the writer of this historical sketch is indebted for very valuable assistance, has carefully examined these surveys, but, while finding no difficulty in locating some of them, has not been able, in regard to others, to arrive at any positive conclusion. In the deed given to John Holcombe, Bull's tract is mentioned as bounded on the south "by lands formerly belonging to Hugh Howell, now owned by Robert Eaton."

But no trace of any subsequent conveyance of Eaton's land can be found. This tract, however, was subsequently in possession of John Emanuel Coryell, and the deed made out to him for the land which formerly belonged to Paget, and for which Paget had purchased a warrant from John Reading, when compared with other deeds of property conveyed to Coryell, seem to justify the supposition that Paget's tract was identical with that which had been Eaton's. Here there is a contradiction, but the writer knows not how to remove it. No doubt there were, more frequently then than now, defective titles, and the lands forfeited were probably remanded to the council of proprietors, who resold them as to original purchasers.

About the tracts north of the "Bull line" there is no room for doubt, as their boundaries are made perfectly plain in the original deeds.

Taking, then, these several tracts in their order,—those the location of which is certainly known, and those as to the bounds of which there can be only plausible conjecture,—beginning with William Biddle's land on the north (now the farm of John C. Holcombe), the next in order is John Calow's, then Gilbert Wheeler's, then Richard Bull's, then James Paget's, then John Coates', and last Neill Grant's, while east of these several tracts is that of Robert Dimsdale, farther east and northeast Benjamin Field's, and southeast John Clark's.

Gilbert Wheeler and Richard Bull sold the above-mentioned tracts to Richard Wilson, of Bucks Co., Pa. On the 16th of November, 1705, Wilson sold them to John Holcombe, of Abington, Pa. On May 29, 1733, Holcombe bought of John Wey, of Long Island, the land known as the Calow tract, and subsequently the farm to the north of this of William Biddle. When John Holcombe moved here from Abington we are not informed, but probably it was not long after his purchase.

The tradition respecting the Holcombes is that they came originally from Devonshire, England. There are three branches of the family in this country,—one branch in Connecticut, one in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and one in Virginia.*

Another conjecture as to the Holcombes who first settled in this vicinity is that, being members of the Society of Friends, they may have come directly from England in company with other members of that society. Jacob Holcombe, brother of the John Holcombe who settled here, we learn from Col. W. W. Davis' "History of Bucks County," was one of the first settlers of Buckingham township, which was then included in what is now known as Solebury. About the year 1700 he made an original purchase of 500 acres near the Great Spring, where he resided, so far as can be ascertained, until his death. He survived his brother John, and was an executor of his estate, his brother's wife, Elizabeth, being an executrix.

Frequent mention is made of the Holcombes in the records of the Buckingham's Friends' Meeting. So far back as 1728 the name of Jacob Holcombe appears on a marriage certificate. In the records of 1735 we find the names of John, Thomas, and Samuel Holcombe. The certificate of the marriage of Samuel Wilson, of Amwell, and Rebecca Canby, of Buckingham, in 1730, has in its list of signers the name of John Holcombe. Other certificates bear as witnesses the names of Mary, Rebecca, and Susanna Holcombe. The only descendant of Jacob Holcombe of whom we have any knowledge is John Dilts, of Lambertville.

From John Holcombe, the brother of Jacob, are descended all the Holcombes in this part of New Jersey, and in the immediate vicinity in Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Woolrich, of Abington, Pa., in February, 1707. She was an active and influential member of the Society of Friends. John Holcombe left five children,—viz., Samuel, Grace (married Philip Colvin), Mary (married Samuel Furman), Julia Ann (married Daniel Howell), and Richard.

Samuel, the elder son, after his marriage, removed to the farm which was owned, not many years ago, by his grandson, and now belongs to the Hudint estate. In Samuel's last will and testament his wife's Christian name is given as Eleanor. He had seven sons and two daughters,—namely, John, Jacob, Samuel, George, Elijah, Richard, Thomas, Phebe, and Elizabeth.

Maj. Emley Holcombe, whose name will be further mentioned in this historical sketch, was a grandson of Samuel, and son of Richard. He early commenced

* One of the Connecticut branch—William Frederick Holcombe, M.D., a resident of the city of New York, who has given much attention to the history of his family—says that there was a Thomas Holcombe, the owner of a house in Dorchester, Mass., where he resided as early as 1633; that in 1635 he sold it to one Thomas Jones and removed to Windsor, Conn., where he died in 1657. He further says that there was a John Holcombe residing in Springfield, Mass., in 1673, but subsequently to that date no trace of him can be found. He may have removed to Pennsylvania and have been the father of John and Jacob Holcombe, who settled, the one here, the other near what is known as the Great Spring. This, however, is entirely conjectural.

As to the Virginia Holcombes, the doctor informs us that he can find no date of births antecedent to 1686.

mercantile business in Lambertville, and resided here until his death.

A granddaughter of Samuel Holcombe, Mrs. Grace Britton, died in Lambertville, in the spring of 1880, in the one hundred and second year of her age.

The will of Samuel Holcombe was admitted to probate Sept. 21, 1769. His wife, Eleanor, Samuel, his third son, and his only brother, Richard, were the executors of the will.

Richard, just mentioned, the younger son of John Holcombe, the first known settler here, married twice.

His first wife was Mary Harvey, by whom he had one child,—a daughter. His second wife was the Widow Emley, whose maiden name was Atkinson. By her he had two children,—a son and a daughter.

Among the early settlers whose descendants are still living in this locality, the next family in order of time is that of the Coryells.

After the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes the family of Coryells left their home in that part of France which borders on Switzerland and Germany, and sought refuge in this country. The tradition is that they landed at Perth Amboy, N. J.; in what year is not known. They settled near the present sites of New Market and Dunellen, on the borders of Somerset and Middlesex Counties, where many of the descendants of one of the brothers are now residing.

One tradition is that there were two brothers, David and John Emanuel; another, there were three. That the latter tradition is probably correct appears upon investigating the old register of the First Reformed Church of Somerville. That David and John Emanuel were brothers accords with the general tradition of the family. That there was another brother, Abraham, is at least probable, from the fact that the old church register referred to presents the name of Abraham Coryell, who had a son Abraham baptized Jan. 29, 1738,—the same year in which David's son Abraham was born, and not far from the time when John Emanuel's son Abraham was born. Abraham Coryell, therefore, was of the same generation as David and John Emanuel. He may have been their cousin, but was probably their brother. Abraham's wife's name, as given in the church register, then kept in the Low Dutch language, was Catryntie (or Catharine).

The following items the writer gathered from the baptismal records of the First Reformed Church of Somerville, through the kindness of the venerated pastor, the Rev. Dr. Abram Messler:

"June 2, 1728, Annetie (Anne) daughter of David and Elsie Koriel.

"May 16, 1731, daughter of David Koriel Jannetje (Jane).

"August 20, 1738, David Coryell, child Moses.

"Jan. 7, 1739, Abraham, son of David and Elsie Coryell.

"Jan. 29, 1738, Abraham, son of Abraham and Catrynte (Catherine).

"June 1, 1740, Nellje (Nellie), daughter of Emanuel and Sarah Coryell.

"Jan. 5, 1743, child (name not given) of Abraham and Catryntie (Catharine) Koryell; Auntie Van Cott godmother.

"May 19, 1745, David Koryel, wife Elsie, child Jannetje (Jane)."

It is evident from this copy of the register that there was no uniformity in the spelling of the name. In two documents recorded at the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, John Emanuel's signature is given, in which he writes his name "Coryal." His descendants write the name "Coryell," but those of David write it "Coriell."

David Coryell repeatedly bought small tracts of land in the neighborhood of New Market, until he became quite an extensive landholder. Most of the present site of Dunellen and considerable of the land to the mountain, on the north, was in his possession. Some of his purchases date back to 1725.

The children of David were Anne, Jane (probably died early), David, Moses, Abraham, Jane, and Elisha. David, the son of David, died Sept. 23, 1803, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Abraham, son of David, died Sept. 22, 1828, aged ninety years.

The branch of the family now living in the vicinity of Plainfield all seem to be the descendants of David. Whether there are any living descendants of the first-mentioned Abraham, whom we have assumed to be the brother of David and John Emanuel, we have not ascertained.

There is no evidence that John Emanuel ever owned any land in the vicinity of New Market and Dunellen. In 1732 he removed to this place and bought of John Purcell a tract of 200 acres which Purcell had purchased of John Coates, to whom the tract was deeded by his father, Samuel Coates. This was doubtless the ferry lot, as Coryell obtained a patent for the ferry on Jan. 7, 1733, in which patent it is mentioned as being formerly known as Coates' Ferry. The northern boundary of this tract was a line running from the river nearly due east through what is now Church Street. In 1743 he purchased of Thomas Paget the tract north of Church Street which James Paget, father of Thomas, had located, as we have seen, in virtue of a warrant bought of John Reading.

In an old paper, still extant, drawn up in 1760, by arbitrators selected to make an equitable division of the estate (in accordance with his last will and testament), this tract is called the "Bungtown lot." This nickname, then, is of quite ancient origin. Why it should not have been given to the ferry lot, which is styled "Lot Number One," it is difficult to explain, for, as the tavern was near the ferry, one would think that there would have been the scene of some of the pugilistic encounters so frequent in those days. Perhaps, obtaining stimulants, they repaired to the open fields above for the free exercise of their muscular dexterity and vigor. Among the names of the signers of this paper of arbitration is that of Dr. Jonathan Ingham, the father of the Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, who was so long in public life and who was the first Secretary of the Treasury in Gen. Jackson's first administration.

Emanuel Coryell in 1737 purchased of the heirs of

Neill Grant a large tract of land which, as nearly as we can ascertain, extended over Cottage Hill and Goat Hill. He built the stone tavern which occupied the site of Mr. Griffith Williams' house, at the southwest corner of Ferry and Union Streets, and which was torn down only about twenty-five years since. This tavern was a noted place in the time of the Revolution. Many a soldier slaked his thirst at the old well which still affords its cooling refreshment to the neighborhood; but there is reason to suspect that many a one whetted his appetite at the old tavern with a more stimulating fluid. Hiding from our view, however, the carousals and brawls which must often have been witnessed there, we will think only of its Revolutionary associations,—of the toil-worn soldiers who stopped there or filed by in that tramp whose sound was heard round the world; of the generals and statesmen who were devoting their lives to the cause of freedom; of Washington, Green, Hamilton, Knox, Stirling, the youthful Monroe,—then a lieutenant,—and Paterson, also a lieutenant. We shall have more to say farther on as to the Revolutionary events associated with Coryell's Ferry.

The name of Emanuel Coryell appears with that of Benjamin Canby as one of the witnesses to the will of John Holcombe, proved in 1743. The Christian name of Emanuel Coryell's wife was Sarah, and there appears in old documents good ground for the supposition that she was the daughter of John Lambert, of South Wingfield, county of Derby, England. They had at least seven children, named as follows: John, Cornelius, George, Abraham, Nellie, William, and Sarah. Of these, Nellie and William died in childhood.

The widow of Emanuel Coryell married George Ely, of Solebury, Pa., and their names are mentioned in the articles of arbitration already referred to. Sarah, the surviving daughter of Emanuel, was not of age when the arbitration was made. Her brother Cornelius acted as her guardian. She was subsequently married to Philip Atkinson for her first husband, and to John Ely for her second.

John, eldest son of Emanuel Coryell,* married and settled in Pennsylvania, near the ferry. After the death of the widow of Benjamin Canby, in 1760, the ferry property, on the Pennsylvania side, was sold (formerly Wells' Ferry), and it was bought by John Coryell.

In the records of Bucks County there is recorded a mortgage dated July 21, 1764, John Coryell, of Solebury, Pa., and Elizabeth his wife being of the one part, and John Hughes, Esq., of the city of Philadelphia, of the other part. The tract of land mortgaged was one hundred and six acres in extent, in Solebury township, and bounded by the river Delaware. The amount of the mortgage was five hundred pounds.

* For these items we are indebted to Mr. Reuben Ely, who has been painstaking in his investigations.

John Coryell was granted a license to keep a public house of entertainment in Solebury, Pa., in June, 1774. Cornelius, the second son of Emanuel, was born in 1732; he lived until 1831. His remains were interred in the Presbyterian churchyard, which was the family burying-ground. He was granted by the articles of arbitration a large tract of land, including a great part of the original Coates tract and a part of the Neill Grant tract, extending over the northern slope of Goat Hill and the heights above Cottage Hill. His place of residence was on Goat Hill. Some of the older inhabitants of the town have a distinct recollection of him. He married Sallie Shaw, and had the following-named children,—viz., George, Mary, Jacob, Tunis, John, Eleanor, Cornelius, and Joseph.

George Coryell, the third son of John Emanuel, came into possession, by the articles of arbitration, of the tract lying north of Church Street and east of Main, below Church, to a little below Swan's Creek. He built a residence on the site of the house now owned by Samuel Hoppock, on Main Street, near the northwest corner of Main and York Streets. This house was burnt down in the early part of this century. Just before the battle of Monmouth, when the Federal troops were here, it was the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Greene.

George Coryell was a captain in the Revolutionary army. The following incident is told of him as having happened shortly before the battle of Trenton. The writer of this sketch is indebted for it to Mr. Martin Coryell, the great-grandson of Cornelius, who was the brother of George. When the American army had taken its position on the opposite bank of the river, Capt. Coryell, desiring more thoroughly to complete his family arrangements preparatory to a prolonged absence with the army, took a bateau and recrossed the river. Whilst at his house he was surprised and captured by advanced scouts of the British army. He was then pinioned and placed in the bow of his boat, and, with a soldier to row and an officer in the stern, the batteries of the American army placed above the ferry were carefully reconnoitred. As Capt. Coryell was recognized by his comrades as a prisoner in the hands of the British, they withheld their fire; and so the reconnoissance was made in safety, and the captain escaped unhurt. He died in 1814.

His youngest son, Judge John Coryell, was all his life a resident of this place, and died Oct. 31, 1861, in the ninetieth year of his age. He was for many years a justice of the peace, and for several years one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Hunterdon County.

Abraham, the fourth son of John Emanuel, was left, by the articles of arbitration, the ferry, with its franchises and seventy-five and three-fourths acres,—a part of the Coates tract, previously mentioned. During the last years of his life he lived in Kingwood

township. His remains are deposited by the side of those of his brother Cornelius in the old family burying-ground, now the Presbyterian churchyard. This burying-ground was on the line between the Coates tract and what is supposed to have been Paget's. He left five children,—viz., Sarah, George, John, Joseph, and Emanuel. A grandson of Abraham by his eldest son, George,—Mr. Tunison Coryell,—is still living in hale and hearty old age at Williamsport, Pa., respected and beloved by all who know him.

The ferry called Coryell's Ferry was, down to the year 1770, more generally known as Wells' Ferry. It was so named from John Wells, to whom it was leased in 1719, by the colonial government of Pennsylvania, in virtue of a patent of royal authority. This grant was renewed in 1730. Whether Emanuel Coryell and Wells were rival ferrymen, or whether they had a joint interest in the ferry, there are no data at hand to determine. Wells bought in 1734, on the Pennsylvania side, near the ferry, a tract of 100 acres. From him the rapids just below Lambertville get the name of "Wells' Falls."

We proceed now to give some account of the Lambert family, whose history has been so much identified with that of the place. Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary" mentions that one John Lambert came to America in 1632. Another John Lambert and his brother Gershom are supposed to have been sons of that John. These being family names, it is quite probable that one of them was the father of John Lambert, who lived in Connecticut from 1715 to 1735. He married, in 1713, Abigail Bumstead, sister of Jeremiah Bumstead, of Boston, and had four sons.

These four sons, with their father, came to New Jersey at some time between 1735 and 1746,—precisely when, we cannot determine. Thomas, the eldest son, settled in New Germantown, in Hunterdon County, and left children; Jeremiah, the second, died childless; John, the third, and Gershom, the youngest, settled about two miles north of Coryell's Ferry. They bought adjoining tracts of land. John had the following children,—namely, Gershom, Jeremiah, Sallie, Elizabeth, Nancy, Abigail, and John.

Gershom, the eldest son of John, owned the farms now in the possession severally of Theodore Hensel, Peter Todd, Prall Wilson, and John Lambert, Jr. He saw Gen. Washington several times while he was at Coryell's Ferry, and just before the battle of Monmouth he went to the general's headquarters, at Richard Holcombe's house, to make the necessary arrangements for providing a substitute. He sent two representatives to the army during the war. He used to relate that he had seen Gens. Washington and Greene in close conversation under the large walnut-tree which until lately was standing by the roadside near the Holcombe mansion. He aided the American forces in crossing the river, and when the army lay at Morristown he had barrels made by one Charles Cozzens, a cooper, and carted them over there.

Gershom, the youngest son of John Lambert, who came from Connnecticut, and uncle of the Gershom we have just been speaking of, had five children,—namely, John, Joseph, Gershom, Sarah, and Jerusha.

John, the eldest son, was born in May, 1746. He took the homestead, the farm now owned by his grandson, Thomas Seabrook. From all accounts he was a man of much intelligence and of decided ability, integrity, and energy. He was held in high esteem by the community in which he lived and the State to which he belonged, as is shown by the frequency of his election to offices of great responsibility and trust. He represented his fellow-citizens in the Legislature of the State, both in the General Assembly and in the Council. He was for some time vice-president, and afterwards president, of the Council, and acting Governor of the State. He subsequently became member of the House of Representatives in Congress, and, serving in that capacity for several years, he was elected United States senator, his term expiring in 1815. He failed of a re-election because of his opposition to the war of 1812. He thus showed his independence of party dictation and his adherence to his convictions of truth. He died in February, 1823, and his remains were interred in Barber's burying-ground, about four miles from Lambertville. He was married twice. His first wife was Susannah Barber, by whom he had seven children, three of whom died in childhood. He married for his second wife a widow from Monmouth County—Mrs. Hannah Dennis—whose maiden name was Little. By her he had three children, all daughters.

Joseph Lambert, a brother of the Hon. John Lambert, lived in this place for many years. His residence occupied the site of that of Mrs. Weeden's, on Bridge Street. He had a store adjoining his dwelling, and was extensively engaged in business in competition with the Parrys in New Hope. His buildings were consumed by fire (if we have been correctly informed as to the time) in 1823. He married twice. His first wife was a Wilson, by whom he had four children,—two sons and two daughters. His second wife was Mary, widow of Jonas Tyson, and daughter of Jacob Holcombe, the grandson of the first Holcombe who settled here. By her he had six children, —five sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Capt. John Lambert, built the hotel on Bridge Street corner of Union, and was the first postmaster in this place. He was an active and useful citizen.

We come now to the recital of some of the incidents of the Revolutionary war associated with this locality. The holding of Coryell's Ferry secure from the grasp of the enemy was an important matter in that great struggle.

After the taking of Fort Washington by the British, and the fall of Fort Lee, Washington was compelled to leave New York to the enemy. He retreated across New Jersey and took up his headquarters at the Falls of the Delaware, on the Pennsylvania side,

opposite Trenton; he stationed his troops along the river as high up as Coryell's Ferry, and had redoubts thrown up to guard the several ferries. The troops which were stationed opposite here were under command of Lord Stirling. They threw up a strong redoubt on the top of the hill back of the school-house in New Hope. A space which they leveled off can still be seen, making a slight indentation in the outline of the hill as it is viewed from the New Jersey side of the river. Another redoubt was thrown up not far from where the two streets come together, opposite the Presbyterian chapel in New Hope.

Gen. Washington visited this point while the troops were stationed on the opposite side of the river, and it is said that he went with Cornelius Coryell, one of the sons of John Emanuel, to the hill now known as Cottage Hill to see whether the enemy could command the American redoubts from that point. He ordered a stockade intrenchment to be made on the hill in New Hope and batteries to be placed on the bank of the river above the ferry. As it was very important that the army should have control of all the boats on the Delaware, he sent Capt. Daniel Bray (who afterwards became a general in the New Jersey militia), Capt. Jacob Gerhart, and Capt. Thomas Jones to collect all the craft on the upper waters of the Delaware and Lehigh and bring them to Coryell's Ferry. This they did, and hid them behind Malta Island, just below what are known as the Union Mills, at Wells' Falls. At that time there were no mills there, no wing-dam, and the main channel of the river was between that island and the Pennsylvania shore. The island was densely wooded, so that if the enemy looked down from the Jersey heights the boats could not be seen. These boats were thus gotten in readiness for the army's crossing at McConkey's Ferry on the memorable Christmas night of 1776. Some of the boats, it is said, drifted down the stream, becoming unmanageable because of the floating ice.

Just at this point in our narrative the following letters and extracts from epistles written by Washington to the Continental Congress from his headquarters at the Falls of the Delaware are of special interest:

"HEADQUARTERS, FALLS OF DELAWARE, Dec. 11, 1776.

"SIR,—After I had written you yesterday, I received certain information that the enemy, after repairing Crosswick's bridge, had advanced a party of about 500 to Bordentown. By their taking this route it confirms me in my opinion that they have an intention to land between this and Philadelphia, as well as *above*, if they can procure boats for that purpose.

"I last night directed Com. Seymour to station all his galleys between Bordentown and Philadelphia, to give the earliest intelligence of any appearance of the enemy on the Jersey shore.

"I yesterday rode up the river about 11 miles to Lord Stirling's post, where I found a prisoner of the Forty-second Regiment who had been brought in. He informed me that Lord Cornwallis was at Pennington with two battalions of grenadiers and three of light infantry, all British, the Hessian Grenadiers, the Forty-second Highland Regiment, and two other battalions, the names of which he did not remember. He knew nothing of the reasons of their being assembled there, nor what were their future intentions.

"But I last night received information from my Lord Stirling, which had been brought in by his scouts, which in some measure accounted for their being there. They had made a forced march from Trenton on Sunday night to Coryell's Ferry, in hopes of surprising a sufficient number of boats to transport them; but, finding themselves disappointed, had marched back to Pennington, where they remained yesterday. From their several attempts to seize boats, it does not look as if they had brought any with them, as I was at one time informed. I last night sent a person over to Trenton to learn whether there was any appearance of building any, but he could not perceive any preparation for a work of that kind; so that I am in hopes, if proper care is taken to keep all the craft out of their way, they will find the crossing of the Delaware a matter of considerable difficulty."

[*Extract.*]

"TRENTON FALLS, Dec. 12, 1776.

"The intelligence we obtain respecting the movements and situation of the enemy is far from being so certain and satisfactory as I could wish, though every possible means in my power, and that I can devise, are adapted for that purpose. The latest I have received was from Lord Stirling last night. He says that two grenadiers of the Inniskillen regiment, who were taken and brought in by some countrymen, informed him that Gens. Howe, Cornwallis, Vaughan, etc., with about 6000 of the flying army, were at Pennington waiting for pontoons to come up, with which they mean to pass the river near the Blue Mounts,* or at Coryell's Ferry,—they believe the latter; that the two battalions of guards were at Brunswick, and the Hessian grenadiers, chasseurs, and a regiment or two of British troops are at Trenton."

"HEADQUARTERS, TRENTON FALLS, Dec. 13, 1776.

"SIR,—The apparent design of the enemy being to avoid this ferry and land their troops above and below us induced me to remove from this place the greater part of the troops and throw them into a different position on the river, whereby I hope not only to be more able to impede their passage, but also to avoid the danger of being inclosed in this angle of the river, and, notwithstanding the extended appearances of the enemy on the other side, made at least in part to divert our attention from any particular point, as well as to harass us by fatigue, I cannot divest myself of the opinion that their principal design is to ford the river somewhere above Trenton; to which design I have had particular respect in the new arrangement, wherein I am so happy as to have the concurrence of the general officers at this place. Four brigades of the army, under Gens. Stirling, Macy, Stephen, and De Fernoy, extend from Yardley's up to Coryell's Ferry, posted in such a manner as to guard every suspicious part of the river and to afford assistance to each other in case of attack. Gen. Ewing, with the Flying Camp of Pennsylvania and a few Jersey troops under Gen. Dickinson, are posted from Yardley's Ferry down to the ferry opposite Bordentown. Col. Cadwallader, with the Pennsylvania militia, occupies the ground above and below the mouth of the Neshaminy River as far down as Dunk's Ferry, at which place Col. Nixon is posted with the Third Battalion of Pennsylvania. A proper quantity of artillery is appointed to each brigade, and I have ordered small redoubts to be thrown up opposite every place where there is a probability of fording.

"I shall remove farther up the river to be near the main body of my small army, with which every possible opposition shall be given to any further approach of the enemy towards Philadelphia."

On Dec. 26, 1776, was fought the memorable battle of Trenton, which was the turning-point in the American Revolution. On Christmas Day, as the soldiers were around their camp-fires preparing their dinners, orders came to march. According to tradition, so urgent were the orders that they left without their dinners and directly took up the line of march for McKonkey's Ferry (now Taylorsville). On arriving there they were stationed back of the ferry until night, when they made the memorable crossing of the river amidst floating ice and in the face of a violent storm of hail and snow.

In connection with Coryell's Ferry in the following year there is an interesting letter of Maj.-Gen. Bene-

* "Blue Mounts," in this letter, is a mistake for "Beaumont's." John Beaumont owned a large tract of land opposite Moore's Station, and near Brownsburgh, Pa. He was frequently called Bluemount.

dict Arnold addressed to Gen. Washington. Arnold, whose name is now loaded with infamy, was then in high repute in the American army. This letter is published in the "Correspondence of the Revolution," vol. i. p. 384. It is as follows:

"CORYELL'S FERRY, 16 June, 1777, 8 o'clock P.M.

"MY DEAR GENERAL,—I wrote Your Excellency yesterday that the boats, scows, &c., were sent up the river 11 miles to a place called Tohegan,* except such as were necessary here, which would be secured from the enemy in case of their approach; since which I had no direct and but very imperfect intelligence from Your Excellency. I am at a loss if any part of your army has removed from Middlebrook, and more so of Your Excellency's intentions. The enemy, I am informed, are at Somerset Heights, intrenching. Gen. Sullivan is at Flemington with 1600 Continental troops, the Jersey militia, and 1000 men I have sent him from this place half Continental, the others militia. I expect Col. Bull here to-morrow with 500 State troops, part of two battalions engaged for the war. Gen. Mifflin wrote me yesterday that the city militia will move this morning; I am informed there are about 2000 of them. They bring 10 pieces of cannon and one royal howitzer, 200 tents, 1000 felling-axes, 1000 spades and shovels. One quarter part of the militia of this State are ordered out immediately, except two of the western counties. The whole, including the city militia, I am informed, will make 10,000 men. Three thousand of the Southern Continental troops are on their march, and will be in Philadelphia in the course of a week; six heavy pieces of cannon, four galleys, and ten armed boats are arrived at Bristol and Trenton Ferries. The enemy must be desperate indeed if they attempt to push for Philadelphia.

"As the militia can be but illy spared at this busy season, I wish to know as early as possible Your Excellency's orders respecting them,—if you wish to have them in the Jerseys or on this† side the Delaware. If the latter, for the defence of the passes on the river one-half will effectually answer the purpose. I have examined and inclosed Your Excellency a sketch of the passes between this and Trenton Ferry.

"Four or five thousand men, with a few pieces of cannon, will effectually guard the whole, and as far down as Philadelphia with the assistance of the galleys and armed boats, against 20,000 men. Above Coryell's Ferry I am convinced the enemy will never attempt to pass. I hope the troops will be ordered for a different purpose,—that of securing the enemy where they are in the Jerseys. If they are detained here, I shall employ them in fortifying the banks of the river against the passes.

"I have sent off this evening, *via* Flemington, four wagons, and musket cartridges 66,000, under an escort of 75 men.

"I have only to add, with great respect I am

"Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

"BENEDICT ARNOLD."

Washington was here again July 30 and 31, 1777, as appears from his letters of those dates, which are given on page 67 of this work.

Just at this point a letter from Alexander Hamilton to Robert Morris, written at Coryell's Ferry while the army was lying here, is of special interest. Hamilton was then chief of Gen. Washington's staff. In this letter he gives his views as to the design of the enemy. It is as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS, CORYELL'S FERRY, July 29, 1777.

"DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure of your favor of the 25th. I cannot be induced to think the enemy so numerous as you apprehend, and would place no dependence on what is said either by deserters or prisoners, further than as it respects their own company, nor even that with regard to prisoners in general, who commonly have their cue, as the phrase is, and know very well how to manufacture stories calculated to serve the purposes of the side they belong to. If we may judge at all from the state of the British and foreign regiments in Howe's army or the proportion of recruits they have had this year, we cannot but believe the representations you mention greatly exaggerated. 'Though the Northern army have not suffered much by action, they have probably suffered more by sickness than the Southern: for many accounts agree that they have been very sickly, and particularly that there was a great mortality among them while lying at the Isle of Noix. From the estimate of the first prisoner, they must have been greatly reduced by some means or other; for it appears that before his company had been augmented by the 24 foreigners it was only 26 strong, and it is very improbable it should have had so large an augmentation, for I am morally certain the regiments under Howe have not had 50 men each as recruits, and I see no reason to suppose Burgoyne's could have had much better luck. Eight companies, at 26 men each, amount to 208. Suppose each regiment to have received 100 recruits, which, by every rule of comparison, must be more than the truth; this brings a regiment to about 300 men. Ten regiments at 300 each amount to 3000,—the number of British troops in Canada. Again, if I am not mistaken, 4000 was the allotment of foreign troops for the Northern department. As the sickness spoken of fell chiefly upon them, they in all probability lost more in that way than they had gained in recruits. But, even if this were not the case, they cannot exceed the original number: 4000 added to 3000 make 7000. Besides these, there are the grenadiers and light infantry. Of these there cannot be above 18 companies each, which, allowing them to contain every one 50 men, amount to 1800; and this brings them to about 8800 men in their whole force of British and foreign troops. Of these, at least one-sixth must be unfit for duty, by every calculation, which reduces the number of men fit for the field to about 7500. Part of these must be left in Canada, if it were for no other purpose than to guard their magazines and for other duty of that kind. Nor could they with safety commit the charge of those things to the Canadians, many of whom are notoriously disaffected, and would be very likely to destroy instead of preserve them. From this view,—which I verily believe is too favorable to them,—they cannot bring more than between 6000 and 7000 British troops to act out of Canada. Out of these 6000 or 7000, a considerable part must be left to garrison Ticonderoga and secure their rear in case of accidents, for they could not, without madness, attempt to advance and leave the posts behind them in a defenceless state; and they may be obliged to increase their attention to this matter by keeping a body of men somewhere about the Grants, which has been recommended. When this last deduction is made, Burgoyne cannot advance with more than between 5000 and 6000 men, to suppose him to act with his whole collective force, except Canadians and Indians, who are not, by any accounts, numerous.

"Let us now take a view of our own force. When Glover's brigade gets up, and the recruits for the regiments there, now on their march, arrive, Gen. Schuyler will have about 5000 Continental troops. Surely the Eastern States cannot sleep so soundly when the danger is so imminent, but that they will reinforce him with 8000 or 10,000 militia. If this happens, and he cannot stop Gen. Burgoyne's progress, it must proceed from other causes than the want of men. With about the same army last year, Gen. Washington kept Howe, with 16,000 or 17,000 men, at bay.

"Perhaps it may be said there will not be time to collect this force, as the enemy are advancing with very great rapidity. I am much mistaken if there will not be abundant time. The nature of the ground, the difficulty of transporting the immense quantity of baggage, provisions, etc., necessary to accompany an army of 5000 men penetrating an enemy's country, the want of wagons for the purpose, the impediments thrown in the way by cutting up the roads,—all these obstacles will retard their march much more than is at first sight imagined, and will give full time to prepare them a good reception.

"On the whole, I am clearly of the opinion that unless Howe co-operates with Burgoyne against your State it has very little to fear; and I even doubt, if he goes to the southward, whether Burgoyne will attempt to penetrate far. At present there is every appearance of a Southern expedition. Seventy sail of the enemy's have been seen passing by Little Egg Harbor, making short tacks to the capes of Philadelphia. Three divisions of the army are arrived here and at Howell's Ferry, four miles up. One is coming by way of Princeton, etc.; another coming after us by way of Morristown. I wish this last to halt there. Two brigades more have been ordered to cross the North River and wait further orders. We shall not, however, pass the Delaware till we hear of the arrival of the enemy in the capes of Philadelphia. Nor will these two brigades be ordered on till the same event takes place. We shall act the most cautious part possible in our circumstances.

"I communicated your letter to the general. He agrees with me in

* This is now spelled *Tohickon*, which is the name of the brook that empties into the Delaware at Point Pleasant. Up this stream, and under its steep, wild, and (then) thickly-wooded banks, was the favorite haunt of the noted Tory outlaws, the Doanes.

† From this it is evident that Arnold had his headquarters for the time on the Pennsylvania side of Coryell's Ferry.

point of the enemy's numbers. With respect to animating the Eastern States, he has written the most urgent letter to their several Assemblies, which I am in hopes will answer the end you propose from sending persons to each of them.

"It were to be wished your forts and ships were well supplied with cannon; but it is wholly out of the general's line to strip the ships to the eastward of their cannon for that purpose. If your convention were to make application to the Congress or Board of War, it *might* succeed; but I should have very little hope of it.

"I am, with great esteem, dear sir,

"Your most obedient,

"ALEXANDER HAMILTON."

In the second volume of the official letters of Washington to Congress there is one dated "Camp near Pennibacker's Mill, Oct. 17, 1777," in which is this passage:

"We shall here wait for the reinforcements coming on, and shall then act according to circumstances. Gen. Varnum, with the detachment from Peekskill, amounting to about 1200, including officers, would be last night at Coryell's Ferry."

The following winter the army was quartered at Valley Forge, where the sufferings of the soldiers were so severe as to make forever memorable their sacrifices in the cause of liberty. The enemy was in possession of Philadelphia. Gen. Howe, having been recalled to England, was succeeded in command by Sir Henry Clinton. He was instructed to evacuate Philadelphia and to march on to New York. Washington surmised Clinton's plans, and after holding a council of war determined to bring the enemy to battle before reaching New York. He accordingly took up the line of march for Coryell's Ferry, choosing that route in order to secure the highlands of New Jersey. The army, since the appointment of Baron Steuben as inspector-general, was somewhat improved in condition, but still it must have presented a rather worn and ragged appearance as it filed along.

In the volumes of Revolutionary correspondence there is the following letter:

"TO BRIG.-GEN. WAYNE: INSTRUCTIONS.

"SIR,—You are to proceed with the First and Second Pennsylvania Regiments and the brigade late Conway's, by the direct route, to Coryell's Ferry, leaving a proper interval between your division and Gen. Lee's, so as to prevent their interfering with each other. The instructions given to Gen. Lee are *to halt* on the first strong ground, after passing the Delaware *at the said ferry*, until further orders, unless he should receive authentic intelligence that the enemy have proceeded by the direct road to South Amboy or still lower; in this case he is to continue his march to the North River.

"Given at Head Quarters this 18th day of June, 1778."

On the second day following this, Washington wrote a letter to Gen. Gates which is as follows:

"FOUR O'CLOCK, 20th June, 1778.

"TO MAJ.-GEN. GATES:

"SIR,—I think it necessary to inform you by the return of express who brought your packet for Congress that I am now, with the main body of the army, within ten miles of Coryell's Ferry. Gen. Lee is advanced with six brigades, and will cross to-night or to-morrow morning. By the last intelligence the enemy were near Mount Holly and moving very slowly; but, as there are so many roads open to them, their route could not be ascertained. I shall enter the Jerseys to-morrow and give you the earliest notice of their movements and whatever may affect you. As the supplies of forage and provision in your quarter will be objects of the utmost importance, they will therefore claim your attention.

"I am, sir," etc.

In Washington's correspondence is another letter bearing the same date (June 20, 1778), from which is taken the following extract:

"SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I am now advanced with the main body of the army within ten miles of Coryel's Ferry, and shall halt to refresh the troops, and for the night, as the weather is very rainy. Gen. Lee is with the six brigades mentioned in my former letter."

On the following day he wrote another letter respecting some Indians in Virginia. It is dated "June 21, ten miles from Coryell's." At the same time and place he wrote also a letter to Maj.-Gen. Arnold.

On the 22d of June the army crossed the river, and on that day he wrote the following letter, dated:

"HEADQUARTERS NEAR CORYEL'S, June 22, 1778.

"SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I am now in Jersey, and that the troops are passing the river at Coryel's and are mostly over. The latest intelligence I have had respecting the enemy was yesterday, from Gen. Dickinson. He says that they were in the morning at Moorestown and Mount Holly, but that he had not been able to learn what route they would pursue from thence; nor was it easy to determine, as from their situation they might either proceed to South Amboy or by way of Brunswic. We have been a good deal impeded in our march by rainy weather. As soon as we have cleaned the arms and can get matters in train we propose moving towards Princeton, in order to avail ourselves of any favorable occasions that may present themselves of attacking or annoying the enemy.

"I have the honor to be," etc.

Washington suspected, as he mentions in a subsequent letter, that the enemy were aiming to draw him down into the low country, that by a skillful flank movement they might secure the heights.

While here Gen. Washington made the house of Richard Holcombe (the younger son of the first John who lived here) his headquarters, and Gen. Greene had his headquarters at George Coryell's, in the house before mentioned, which occupied the site of the frame dwelling now owned by Samuel Hoppock, at the northwest corner of York and Main Streets.

The following extract from "General Greene's Memoirs" is of interest at this point:

"Clinton moved slowly, with the intention, as Washington and some of his officers thought, of drawing the Americans into the lower country in order, by a rapid movement, to gain their right and take possession of the strong grounds above them. The Americans moved slowly, too, for the weather was oppressive and the roads heavy with frequent rains and deep sand. On the 21st they crossed the Delaware, of happy omen, at Coryell's Ferry, Greene marking out the route and order of march and places of encampment,—a duty that kept him more than half of the time in the saddle.

"Food it was difficult to obtain, and, in spite of all his exertions, Wayne's detachment suffered greatly for want of it. At Hopewell, on the 24th, another council was called, and Lee, supported by a majority, still opposed an attack. After a long discussion it was decided 'that a detachment of 1500 men be immediately sent to act as occasion may serve on the enemy's left flank and rear, in conjunction with other Continental troops and militia, who are already hurrying about them, and that the main body preserve a relative position, so as to be able to act as circumstances may require.'"

From the Revolutionary correspondence associated with this locality it is quite evident that Coryell's Ferry was an important strategic point in the Revolution, and that most of the prominent generals of the Continental army were here at different times.

This neighborhood furnished a full proportion of Revolutionary soldiers. Their names have not been

obtained. Some of the older inhabitants, however, remember the two brothers Ent, who had seen service in the war of independence, and who used to attend the celebrations on the Fourth of July, and were always honored with a conspicuous position on the speakers' platform, thus giving point to the orator's allusions to the Revolution and stimulus to his eloquence.

The incidents of the war of 1812 associated with this place are quite insignificant compared with those of the Revolution, and yet they are worthy of mention.

Two companies were recruited here, one commanded by Capt. John Scott, the other by Capt. Lambert Hoppock, a grandson of the Hon. John Lambert. Capt. Scott and his officers hired rooms on Coryell Street, at the residence of Mrs. Krewson. There were some also at a tavern opposite to Mrs. Krewson's, on the site of Mr. Henry Mattthew's dwelling. The men were quartered at an old frame house which stood back from the street, in the centre of the lot at the southwest corner of Bridge and Main Streets. This building was torn down about twenty-eight years ago. Capt. Scott was at first an ensign in Capt. Hoppock's company, but afterwards recruited another company, of which he was made captain.

The following muster-roll of Capt. Hoppock's company is a matter of interest:

Muster roll of a company of Infantry under the command of Capt. J. L. Hoppock, Fifteenth Regiment of the army of the United States, commanded by Col. Zeb. M. Pike, from the 31st day of August, when last mustered, to the 31st day of October, 1812.

OFFICERS.

John L. Hoppock, Captain; William R. Barnet, First Lieutenant; Samuel McDougal, Second Lieutenant; John Scott, Second Lieutenant; Charles Roberts, Ensign; John Knapp, First Sergeant; Henry Shields, Second Sergeant; Charles Wilson, Third Sergeant; Thomas Dennis, First Corporal; Jacob Rusk, Second Corporal; William Cozens, Third Corporal; Isaac Hoffman, Fourth Corporal; William J. Brooks, Fifth Corporal; Robert Burke, Sixth Corporal; Joseph Rake, musician.

PRIVATES.

William Heaton, William Groff, Nathaniel Thatcher, Andrew Aston, George C. Biggs, Peter Bell, William Bunn, Stephen Beard, James Barr, Isaac Buck, Charles Blakeley, Arthur Courtney, Daniel Cribbs, John Craig, Timothy Carroll, William Coburn, William Cross, James Coyle, Stephen Deccus, James Dickens, George Derrick, Benjamin Derrickson, James Dougherty, Humphrey Fagan, William Forker, Dennis Ferry, Michael Gallaher, Edward Grant, John Gregg, Edward Gallaher, George Hull, Patrick Harkins, Henry Howard, John Hillerman, James Hendricks, Imla Haines, William Jenkins, Thomas Kennedy, Isaac Kennedy, John Kough, Anthony Livingston, Asa Lucas, Reuben McPherson, John Matthews, Thomas McGowen, George Moore, Peter McDevit, George McLaughlin, Daniel McDevit, Thomas McMillen, Joseph Murphey, James Nichols, Daniel O'Herron, Michael O'Cain, John Pye, John Russell, Abner Rouse, Isaac Reed, John Reever, James Roe, Eli Robison, Jacob Ross, Alexander Shaw, Jacob Smalley, Andrew Scott, Daniel Sweney, Henry W. Swain, Solomon Southwick, John Uber, David Vaught, John Wilson, Christopher Wilson, Oakum (Holcombe?) Wilson, Joseph Wilson, Jacob Wilson, James Wilson, James White, Abram Derweer, Henry Shepherd, Obed Lincoln, Daniel Bramble.

Second Lieut. Samuel McDougal was promoted to a first lieutenancy and transferred to Capt. Vandalson's company, and Ensign Scott was promoted in place of McDougal. Hence the names of both appear as second lieutenants in the muster-roll of Capt. Hoppock's company, as McDougal was then *in transitu*. Capt. Hoppock was killed at the battle of Plattsburg, N. Y.

The place which had so long been known as Coryell's Ferry became more widely known as Lambertville, owing to the post-office being so named in honor of the Hon. John Lambert, who, while United States senator, secured, in 1814, the appointment of postmaster for his nephew and namesake, Capt. John Lambert. This was the first post-office here. Some of the Coryell family, particularly Judge John Coryell, strove to have it named "Georgetown," for the judge's father, George Coryell.

There were not a dozen houses, all told, in the village at that time. The upper part of what was then the village-plat—that is, the land lying between Church Street on the south and the Bull line on the north—was mostly in the possession of the judge, and that he still clung to the name is shown by the fact that the Presbyterian church, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1817, was styled the Union Presbyterian Church of Georgetown and Lambertville, and was built on the line dividing the Coryell from the Lambert property. The name of Georgetown grew more and more into disuse, until in a few years it was entirely dropped.

Lambertville, at the time of the establishment of the post-office, although it was a mere hamlet, had gotten to be quite a trading-point, especially for lumber, which was sold in large quantities on both sides of the river.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the 18th of August, 1817, the corner-stone of the "Union Presbyterian church of Georgetown and Lambertville" was laid. The building was not finished, however, until several years afterwards.

A meeting in reference to the erection of a church had been held on August 7th of the previous year at the public-house of John Lambert, Jr. At this meeting John Coryell, Esq., acted as chairman, and John Lilly, M.D., as secretary. The chairman presented a draft of a subscription-paper in the following words:

"WHEREAS, a desire has been manifested by a number of the inhabitants of this vicinity that a house should be erected in some convenient situation to hear the preaching of the gospel, and it is believed that the present is a favorable time to commence the undertaking; *Therefore*, We whose names are hereunto annexed do agree, in behalf of ourselves, our executors and administrators, to pay or cause to be paid to such persons as may be appointed hereafter to receive the same by the said subscribers the sums severally annexed to our names for the purpose of erecting a house for the worship of Almighty God, on Union Street, near the graveyard lying between Georgetown and Lambertville, to be styled the Union Presbyterian Church of Georgetown and Lambertville."

This paper was unanimously adopted by the meeting, and the following persons were appointed to solicit subscriptions,—viz., John Coryell and Samuel D. Ingham, Esqs., John Lambert, Jr., Maj. Emley

Holcombe, John Lilly, M.D., and Wilson Lambert. Upwards of $500 were immediately subscribed. Hon. Samuel D. Ingham and Samuel McNair, Esq., were present as commissioners from the Presbyterian Church of Solebury, Pa., empowered to propose a union with the projected church under one pastoral charge, but no action was taken.

On the 24th of the same month they again assembled, according to adjournment, and the secretary was directed to give notice to the subscribers of a meeting to be held at the house of John Lambert, Jr., on the 31st instant, at 4 P.M., to concert measures for the building of the proposed church edifice. The subscribers met, pursuant to notice, when it was announced that $1500 had been raised. It was resolved to commence the building as soon as practicable, and John Coryell, Esq., John Lambert, Jr., Cornelius Van Horn, and Wilson Lambert were appointed managers.

At the first meeting of the managers John Coryell, Esq., was appointed president, and John Lilly, M.D., secretary and treasurer. It was then decided that the church should be built of brick, 44 by 50 feet, with a gable end, surmounted by a tower and cupola, facing Union Street. The negotiations for a union with the Solebury Church proved unsuccessful.

In the mean while two instalments of the subscriptions had been called in, and a building committee had been appointed, consisting of Emley Holcombe, John Coryell, and Amos Wilson.* Subscriptions were obtained from a wide extent of country, and a number of people in the immediate neighborhood gave freely several days' labor.

About this time land for the erection of a church edifice was purchased of John Coryell, Esq., and Capt. John Lambert, Jr., for the nominal sum of one dollar each, said land bounding the graveyard on the east. The church was thus to be built partly in Georgetown and partly in Lambertville, Georgetown being the northern portion of the village and Lambertville the southern. Hence the title of the church.

At the laying of the corner-stone a large congregation assembled. The Rev. Thomas Dunn, pastor of the Solebury Church, preached the sermon, from Isaiah xi. 9. Thirty-two families, it was found, had expressed a willingness to unite in the support of the church.

The bricks for the edifice were made by Joseph Raisner (familiarly known as "Boss Raisner"), just south of Swan's Creek and east of Main Street, the carpenter-work was done by Cornelius Van Horn, and the large walnut pillars which in part supported the tower were turned in the orchard then standing opposite to the church.

A board of trustees was organized in May, 1820, consisting of Emley Holcombe, John Coryell, Wilson Lambert, Jonathan Pidcock, and Joseph Scarborough. On June 7th of that year they were sworn into office by Ezra Shamp, justice of the peace. Emley Holcombe was chosen president of the board.

After the building was inclosed there was occasional preaching.

In October, 1820, the attention of the Presbytery of New Brunswick was called to the enterprise by Mr. Amos Wilson, who had been appointed to represent the interests of the congregation. No church organization had as yet been effected. In the following spring and summer Mr. Charles Hodge (who afterwards became widely known as the profound theologian, Dr. Charles Hodge, of Princeton) supplied the pulpit. His labors were blessed in encouraging the people to go on in the work which they had undertaken, and thus led the way to the organization of the church. It was probably through his influence that the pulpit was supplied, in 1821, by Peter O. Studdiford, a young man who had barely reached adult years and who, from all accounts, looked at that time like a mere stripling. Dr. Hodge and he had been schoolmates at Somerville, N. J. They were also in the Princeton Theological Seminary together, Dr. Hodge, however, graduating a year before his acquaintance and friend of early boyhood.

Mr. Studdiford† had no idea of settling here, but the people were pleased with him and he saw that this was missionary ground, so he consented to take charge of the new enterprise, and removed here in December, 1821. He at once commenced discharging all the duties of a pastor, although the church was not regularly organized until Sept. 24, 1822, and he was not formally installed as pastor until June, 1825.

The following-named persons were duly enrolled as members of the church at the date of its organization: Maj. Emley Holcombe, Jonathan Pidcock and his wife, Mary, from the Presbyterian Church of Solebury, Pa.; Allen Breed and his wife,‡ from the First Congregational Church of Stamford, Conn.; John Hutchinson, from the Presbyterian Church of Allentown, N. J.; Catharine Larison, from the Presbyterian Church of Kingwood; William Prall and his wife, Charlotte, from the Second Presbyterian Church of Amwell, N. J.

Maj. Emley Holcombe and Jonathan Pidcock were duly constituted ruling elders. Maj. Holcombe had, however, been previously ordained an elder in the Solebury Church.

The Solebury Church was united with the church at Lambertville in one joint pastoral charge, and Mr. Studdiford was installed the pastor of both on the same day. This joint charge continued until the spring of 1848, when the pastoral relation with Solebury was dissolved, and he became pastor exclusively

* John Lambert, Jr., and Philip Marshall were successively elected, but for satisfactory reasons declined to serve.

† A biographical sketch of Dr. Studdiford is given elsewhere in this work.

‡ Mr. and Mrs. Breed were the parents of the Rev. Dr. William P. Breed, of Philadelphia.

of the church at Lambertville, remaining such until his death.

In May, 1853, the congregation determined to rebuild on the site of the original structure. The new edifice was dedicated in January, 1855.

In the summer of 1868 the present building was enlarged. A chapel owned by this church was erected in New Hope in the summer of 1872,—an enterprise which has been attended with great success.

An excellent double-pipe organ, by Johnson of Westfield, Mass., was purchased in May, 1877, and placed in the church, near the pulpit.

This church, at the time of its organization, was under the care of the Presbytery of New Brunswick and so continued until 1840, when it was set over to the Presbytery of Raritan, which had just been formed by the Synod of New Jersey. In June, 1870, at a special meeting of the Synod at Elizabeth, when the Presbyteries were reconstructed, the Presbytery of Raritan was dissolved, and the church at Lambertville was again attached to the Presbytery of New Brunswick.

This church, which was organized in September, 1822, with seven members and two ruling elders, reported 460 communicants in the spring of 1880.

The ruling elders in this church, from its organization to the present time, have been the following: Emley Holcombe and Jonathan Pidcock, installed Sept. 22, 1822; William Wilson and James Seabrook, Aug. 2, 1829; Ashbel Welch and John Smith, April 14, 1844; John H. Anderson and James D. Stryker, Sept. 11, 1853; James Hervey Studdiford, M.D., John A. Anderson, and Peter S. Pidcock, June, 1868; Augustus C. Barber, Charles A. Skillman, Hugh B. Ely, and John V. C. Barber, May 4, 1879.

There were no deacons in the church until 1868, when T. Quick Phillips, Augustus C. Barber, and Hugh B. Ely were installed in that office. On May 4, 1879, the following-named persons were set apart to the office of deacon: Holmes D. Ely, Frank R. Fritz, John H. Horn, William H. Titus, and James Petrie.

The following-named persons constitute the present board of trustees: Thomas B. Fidler, Charles O. Holcombe, Edward H. Holcombe, Frank R. Fritz, and Thomas H. Gray. Thomas B. Fidler is president of the board, and Edwin H. Holcombe the treasurer.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

On the 10th of February, 1825, the Baptist Church was organized at the house of Philip Marshall, Esq., with the following constituent members: William Garrison, Philip Marshall and his wife Sarah, James B. Bowen and his wife Lucy A.

Previous to this organization there had been preaching at the houses of Esquire Marshall and Maj. Garrison, by Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Rev. John Booth, and Rev. James McLaughlin. Mr. Kennard was at that time pastor of the church at Harborton. He subsequently became pastor of a church in Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, where his labors were blessed to the ingathering of a great number to the membership; so that his church became one of the largest in the city. He was a man greatly respected and beloved for his kindness of heart, his piety, his zeal, and his entire devotion to his work.

On Feb. 12, 1825, the first church-meeting was held, when it was resolved to build a house of worship, and a committee was appointed to secure subscriptions for that purpose.

At the next meeting, held on the 21st of that month, the Rev. John Booth was received into the membership by certificate. At the same meeting the church proceeded to the election of its officers, and made provision for the regular preaching of the gospel. William Garrison and Philip Marshall were elected deacons. Arrangements were made for the regular observance of the Lord's Supper, and a committee was appointed to procure supplies for the pulpit.

March 2, 1825, Elder John Booth, Philip Marshall, and William Garrison were elected trustees. On the fifth of the same month a meeting of contributors towards building a house of worship was held to decide upon a site. After considering the different locations proposed, the decision was in favor of the place where the present edifice stands. At this meeting a building committee was appointed. On the 8th of May of the same year the congregation invited Elder James McLaughlin and Elder John Booth to supply their pulpit for six months, both of whom accepted.

The corner-stone of the first church edifice was laid with appropriate services on June 13, 1825, and the house was dedicated to the service of God in October following. Thus the church was organized, arrangements were made for preaching and the administration of the sacraments, and a house of worship was erected and dedicated, all during the year 1825,—a proof certainly of earnest zeal and unflagging energy of purpose.

At a meeting on August 4th of the same year it was resolved to unite with the New Jersey Baptist Association.

Feb. 26, 1826, Elder John C. Goble was called to be pastor of this church, in union with the church at Harborton. He, however, declined the call. On April 17th of the same year Elder John Booth was dismissed by letter to the Baptist Church of Perth Amboy, of which church he took the pastoral charge.

The first regular pastor of the Baptist Church in Lambertville was the Rev. Samuel Trott, who came here from Morristown. He took charge of the church at Harborton in connection with this church, and entered upon his duties Oct. 19, 1826, from which time he supplied the two churches until April, 1831,—a period of four years and a half,—when he resigned and removed to Welch Tract, Del.

June 3, 1827, James B. Bowen, by request of the

church, stated his views with reference to the preaching of the gospel, together with his reasons for concluding that he was called to the work. It was thereupon resolved that opportunity be given him on the next Wednesday evening to exercise his gifts. At a subsequent meeting it was

"*Resolved*, That meetings be held every other Tuesday for the purpose of giving him an opportunity to speak before them."

Again (Oct. 4, 1827), it is recorded that,

"From a consideration of the weakness of our little church, it is agreed to give Brother Bowen the liberty of exercising his gifts within the bounds of the neighboring churches for four months, that we may have the opinion of our brethren of other churches concerning his call to the ministry."

Jan. 10, 1828, the church gave Mr. Bowen a general license to preach. On the 22d of October of the next year he was ordained to the work of the ministry, Elders Trott, Boggs, Bateman, and Matthews officiating. In April, 1830, he was dismissed by letter for the purpose of becoming pastor of a church in Montgomery Co., Pa.

The church at Lambertville, with six other churches, agreed to withdraw from the New Jersey Association on Oct. 2, 1828, for the purpose of forming the Central New Jersey Association, which Association was duly organized in the same month, at Hightstown.

On July 9, 1831, license to preach the gospel was given to Benjamin Braker, late of England.

September 10th of the same year David B. Stout, who had been baptized into the fellowship of the church on April 19, 1829, was granted permission to preach the gospel for a season in the bounds of the neighboring churches, and on Oct. 13, 1831, a full license was given him. On March 31st following he was chosen a supply for one year, and on the 10th of the next May he was ordained, Elders John Boggs, Joseph Matthews, James B. Bowen, and Charles Bartolette officiating.

From November, 1831, until April, 1832, when Mr. Stout took charge, the pulpit was supplied by Elder Joseph Wright, who had previously been pastor of the First Baptist Church of Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y. The previous pastor of the Lambertville Church held decidedly the views of those known as "Old-School Baptists," and the church was so leavened with his teaching that Mr. Wright's advocacy of Sunday-schools, foreign missions, and ministerial education were distasteful to many, and in consequence he withdrew. June 5, 1833, Mr. Stout, who had supplied the pulpit since April 1st of the previous year, was called as pastor for one year, and on Jan. 4, 1834, a call was made to him to become pastor without limit of time. He served the church for over five years, for six months in connection with the Baptist Church of New Britain, Pa., after that for three years in connection with the Baptist Church of Harborton. The remainder of his pastorate was exclusively confined to the Lambertville Church. He resigned April 16, 1837, to become pastor of the Baptist Church at Middletown, N. J., where he continued in the active duties of the ministry until his death, in 1876.

When Mr. Stout became the pastor of the church here the membership numbered only 19; when he resigned his charge it had increased to 85. The largest number received in any one year during his ministry was 36; the whole number baptized was 45.

In 1835 the church edifice was enlarged. The work was commenced in July and finished in October.

On Oct. 1, 1836, J. S. Eisenbrey was licensed to preach the gospel. Oct. 25, 1837, a call was presented to Elder E. Saxton, which he declined. On December 2d of the same year a call was extended to Mr. Daniel Kelsey, of Cohansey, N. J., which he accepted, entering upon his duties early in the following year. He was ordained Feb. 19, 1838, Elders D. B. Stout and Joseph Wright officiating. He served the church about six months, when he resigned.

Elder John Segur was called to be pastor Nov. 10, 1838, and about the middle of the next month entered upon his duties. At the commencement of his pastorate a powerful religious interest was awakened under the preaching of Elder Ketchum, an evangelist, and, as the result of it, 44 persons were received into the membership. Mr. Segur closed his pastorate April 1, 1840, having served for a period of one year and four months.

In May, 1840, the Rev. George Young, of Burlington, accepted a call, and remained until March, 1841, when he resigned to take charge of the Baptist Church in Paterson, N. J. In December of the same year the Rev. J. B. Walter supplied the pulpit for three months. His engagement was subsequently extended, and he remained one year and four months.

March 4, 1843, letters of dismission were granted to 20 members for the purpose of constituting the Solebury Baptist Church, and on the 3d of April Mr. Walter and two other members were dismissed to the same church, of which Mr. Walter became pastor.

The Rev. George Young was again called to the pastorate and, accepting the call, continued in charge for nine months and a half, giving half of his time to the church at Sandy Ridge.

William B. Shrope was invited in October, 1844, to supply the church until spring. In the following June he was ordained; in January, 1846, he became pastor. A remarkable religious interest, under the preaching of Elder Ferguson, an evangelist, greatly stirred the church, adding to its numbers and its strength, about 40 being received into its membership.

The Rev. John Davis, of Hamburg, N. J., was called, May 6, 1849, to the pastorate, Mr. Shrope having resigned his charge the previous December. Mr. Davis remained until Aug. 11, 1850, when he resigned to become agent of the American and Foreign Bible Society.

Oct. 26, 1851, Rev. A. Armstrong took pastoral charge of the church, which at this time was in a low state, but soon began to revive. In 1853 a neat and

substantial parsonage was built, and enlarged about three years later. The church edifice was also enlarged and remodeled. The work was commenced in August, 1853, and the building was rededicated March 30, 1854.

Mr. Armstrong resigned his charge Nov. 30, 1860, having served nine years and baptized 110 persons.

The Rev. Henry A. Cordo, of New Brunswick, succeeded him, May 1, 1861, and continued in charge until October 1, 1864, when he accepted a call to the First Baptist Church of Meriden, Conn.

In 1864 the church withdrew from the Central New Jersey Association to aid in forming the Trenton Association, but in 1870 returned to her old home in the Central Association.

Rev. Franklin Johnson, formerly of Bay City, Mich., became pastor Dec. 1, 1864, and served the church until June, 1866, when he removed to Passaic, N. J., to take Charge of the Baptist church there. It is to him the credit is due of inciting and encouraging the people to undertake the erection of the present edifice. He was succeeded by Rev. Charles E. Young (son of a former pastor), who continued in charge from September, 1866, until January 10, 1869, when, owing to failing health, he resigned his pastorate. During his brief ministry here there was a large ingathering to the membership of the church. It was also while he was pastor that the corner-stone of the present house of worship was laid, Sept. 9, 1868.

The building is of the Romanesque order, after designs of David Gendell, Esq., of Philadelphia, and the material is freestone, the front being of cut stone, including the tower, which is 85 feet high. The dimensions of the building are: width, 53½ feet, length, 101 feet, exclusive of the tower. The lecture-room is under the main audience-room, but raised above the level of the street, and will comfortably seat 400 persons. In the rear are rooms for church-parlor, infant-school, and library.

In 1869 the corporate name of the church was changed, by act of Legislature, from "Lambertville Baptist Church" to "The First Baptist Church of Lambertville." The lecture-room was dedicated March 17, 1870.

Rev. A. D. Willifer was called to the pastoral charge Sept. 27, 1869, and came on November 7th. He continued pastor until February, 1874.

Rev. Charles H. Thomas, the next pastor, commenced his labors Nov. 16, 1874, but in December, 1879, removed to Philadelphia, having accepted a call in that city. He was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. W. M. Mick.

The whole number received into the membership of the church from the date of its organization to Jan. 1, 1881, is as follows: By baptism, 695; by certificate, 220; experience, 31; restoration, 23. Dismissed by letter, 299; excluded, 171; deceased, 93. Present membership, 396.

The names of those who have served as deacons are as follows: William Garrison, Lemuel Howell, William Drake, Isaac Fergus, James Ashmore, John R. Swallow, Thomas S. Murray, Charles McDonald, George H. Larison, William O. Talcott, John H. Roberts, Philip Marshall, Levi Stout, Theodore Housel, Levi Clawson, Alexander Grant, Martin L. Reeve, Lewis S. Paxson, George Pierson, Henry Stout, Thomas C. Horn, William G. Moore, John Van Horn.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.*

It is impossible to fix the date when Methodist itinerants first preached the gospel in this place. The tradition is that the itinerant who preached in New Hope frequently served here, long before any society was formed.

In the early part of the present century a Quarterly Meeting was held in Hunterdon County, not far from Lambertville. In the spring of 1837 the Rev. Mr. Heavender and the Rev. James M. Tuttle were appointed to labor in the Flemington Circuit. They made a bi-weekly appointment for preaching at the house of Mrs. Gerhart, on Coryell Street,—the house now occupied by William Lyman, Esq., opposite Lyceum Hall (the old Methodist church).

Soon after this appointment was made a class was formed, which consisted of the following persons: Mrs. Gerhart, Mrs. Bateman, Newton Bateman, John Silvers, and James Taylor. There were a few others, whose names have not been obtained. The ministers who commenced this work here in 1837 were returned to the circuit the following year.

Permission was granted to preach in the room where a day-school was kept by Robert M. Foust. This was in the frame building, now turned into a dwelling, next to the residence of Mr. Charles Barber, on the west side of Union Street, between York and Coryell Streets. The attendance on the preaching increased, and soon the necessity for erecting a house of worship became apparent.

John Silvers was appointed the first class-leader in the infant church; but, as he lived at Mount Airy, the duty of leading generally devolved on Newton Bateman, his assistant.

In 1839 the society in Lambertville was attached to that of Pennington. The circuit was known in Conference as the Pennington and Rock Ridge mission. Isaac Winner and Thomas Henry were the ministers. Mr. Henry took an active part in erecting the church building, which was completed in 1839, and is now known as Lyceum Hall. The trustees were Jesse Matthews, of Amwell; Wilson Bray, of Kingwood; John Silvers, of Mount Airy; Alexander Coryell, of Lambertville; and Thomas Henry, the minister in charge. The building committee consisted of Alexander Coryell and Thomas Henry. The church was

* For the particulars of the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lambertville we are indebted to a series of articles on that subject published in the Lambertville *Beacon*.

dedicated in 1840 by the Rev. Charles Pitman and D. W. Bartine.

In the spring of 1840 the Rev. J. Lewis was appointed to labor in the Pennington charge. The Conference gave him a nominal supervision of the church at Lambertville, with the understanding that a young man by the name of Noah Edwards should be sent to minister to the people. Mr. Edwards was quite successful in his efforts to promote the welfare of the church.

About this time Jeremiah Hoff, who had recently come into the neighborhood, became identified with the church. This estimable and somewhat eccentric man had long been a Methodist, and had done very earnest and efficient work for his denomination in other parts of the State. He was universally known as "Father Hoff," and his quaint and pointed sayings were often repeated by his acquaintances and friends.

In 1841 the Lambertville charge was detached from that of Pennington, and the Rev. William Rogers was appointed pastor. He was a devout and earnest man, but, on account of feeble health, could perform but little work.

In 1842 the church was placed on the Flemington Circuit, and the Revs. J. W. McDougal and T. T. Campfield were appointed the preachers. There was great religious interest in all parts of the circuit, and the Lambertville Church shared largely in the results.

In 1843 the Revs. Edward and Joseph F. Canfield were appointed to labor on the Flemington Circuit, which still included Lambertville. During this year a church was built in West Amwell, which is now known as the "Rock church."

On the old records of that society are the following familiar names: Jesse Matthews, a local preacher and steward; Nelson Abbott, an exhorter; John Udy, Joseph Abbott, and John Q. Taylor, leaders; Walter Harbourt and Manville Dayton, members, and many others whom space will not permit us to mention. In the list is the name of Levi Larue, who is now a member of the New Jersey Conference. The Rock Church remained in connection with the Lambertville Church until 1858, when it was detached, and, with the church at New Market, formed into an independent charge.

Lambertville was made a separate charge in 1844, and the Rev. Mr. Putnam was appointed pastor. His ministry here was quite successful. He was succeeded, in 1845, by the Rev. A. E. Ballard, who was a single man, and consequently required but a small support. But, small as his salary was, the church was so weak in numbers and resources that it was very difficult to raise it. Under his ministry there was a large accession to the church, and a greater stimulus was given to Christian activity among its members than ever before.

The Rev. Thomas T. Campfield was again sent to this charge in 1846, and his labors were not without good results. He continued here but one year, as most of his predecessors had, and was followed, in 1847, by the Rev. E. H. Stokes, who remained two years, "greatly beloved by all the people and eminently successful as a minister of the gospel."

"In 1849 the Rev. E. Hance was appointed pastor. Through his exertions, aided by the presiding elder, the Rev. John K. Shaw, the church debt was greatly reduced. For many years the feeble society staggered under a heavy debt, which at one time brought the church near the verge of ruin. For the reduction of this debt the society is greatly indebted to Mr. Hance."

He was succeeded, in 1851, by the Rev. A. M. Palmer. Through Mr. Palmer's efforts the parsonage was built. "His pastorate was also blessed with an extensive revival of religion in the Rock Church.

"In 1853 the Rev. Enoch Green was appointed pastor. Some valuable members were added to the church under his ministry. In this year the Rev. Benjamin L. Thomas, a local preacher and a member of the Lambertville Church, joined the Conference. His health, however, failed, and he located the same year.

"In 1855 the Rev. S. E. Post became pastor." During his ministry the church edifice was remodeled and many were added to the membership.

In 1857 the Rev. Joseph Ashbrook was appointed pastor. Some valuable members were added to the church under his ministry. The Rev. John Fort succeeded him, in 1859, and under his charge the church continued to flourish.

In 1861 the Rev. John Stephenson was appointed to labor here. He had been in the Wesleyan ministry in England, and about 1865 returned to that country, where he is now laboring as a clergyman in the Established Church. "His preaching was appreciated by the church here, and blessed of God in the salvation of souls. During this year (1861) many of the church-members entered the service of their country; some fell on the field of battle, others suffered in rebel prisons, and some returned to their homes after three or four years of faithful service."

In 1863 the Rev. Thomas Hanlon, D.D., assumed pastoral charge, and in the following winter, during the special services, a general and widespread interest was awakened in the church, resulting in a large addition to the membership.

The next pastor was the Rev. J. B. Graw, D.D., who came here in the spring of 1865. In June of that year the congregation resolved to build a new house of worship. On August 1st the work was commenced, and in the summer of 1866 the church was dedicated. The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. Bishop Simpson.

The new edifice is well proportioned and tastefully and substantially built. It is 55 feet in width by 80 in length, exclusive of tower. Much credit is due to the Rev. Drs. Hanlon and Graw for the erection of

this building,—to the one for his agency in securing an eligible site, and to the other for urging the people on to the inception and completion of the work which they had had in view.

Dr. Graw was succeeded in the pastoral charge by the Rev. Henry M. Brown, who remained two years. The next was the Rev. William Walton, who was here three years. The Rev. John S. Heisler succeeded Mr. Walton in the spring of 1873, but had charge of the church only one year. During that year, however, there were many members added. The Rev. Charles R. Hartranft was the next in succession, and the first to occupy the tasteful parsonage which had been built during the previous year. The Rev. Richard A. Chalker was sent here by Conference the next year (1875), and was returned for the two following years. The present pastor, the Rev. Henry G. Williams, came in March, 1878, and was returned by Conference for the two following years. His pastoral term will expire in March, 1881.

The present officers of the church are:

Trustees, William Johnson, John J. German, Alexander Silvers, William F. Herr, Rufus Reed, M.D., George K. Mellick, Wesley Case. *Stewards*, John B. Conine, Austin Green, Johnson J. Lair, Thomas E. Louden, William H. Wilmot, Charles W. Bunn, John H. Kennedy, George M. Shamalia. *Sunday-school Superintendent*, Rufus Reed, M.D.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The corner-stone of the Roman Catholic church was laid in the summer of 1842. After the ceremony was finished the large congregation present was addressed by the Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty, at that time pastor of the church of St. Augustine, Philadelphia. The service of the church had been at intervals administered here at the houses of members of that denomination before there was any church edifice built.

Among the first to officiate here was the Rev. Daniel McGorian. He was pastor at that time, if we mistake not, of St. John's Church, Trenton.

The Rev. John Charles Gilligan afterwards officiated here, and it was under his ministry that the church was built. He was succeeded by the Rev. John P. Makin, who subsequently went to Trenton, where he labored for so many years, much beloved by his people and respected by the community generally.

If we are correctly informed, the next incumbent of the priesthood was the Rev. Mr. Hannegan, during whose ministry the parsonage was built. Next to him came a French priest, the Rev. Mr. Jego, who officiated here from early in 1854 until 1861.

He was succeeded by the Rev. James Carney, who was an incumbent of the pastoral office for two years, when he sickened and died, deeply lamented by the people of his parish. His immediate successor, the Rev. James Callen, remained only one year. For the next three years—namely, from 1864 to 1867—the pastoral functions were discharged by the Rev. James O'Keefe. He was followed by the Rev. Hugh Murphy, who remained until 1873, when the Rev. P. F. Connolly took charge. The latter, after serving this church three years, removed to Bordentown. His successor was the Rev. M. J. Connolly, who came early in the spring of 1876, but died in January, 1878.* Soon afterwards the present incumbent of the pastoral office, the Rev. Henry Ter-Woert, was sent here by the bishop. Since he has had charge the church has made purchase of a valuable lot on Bridge Street, on which it is intended to erect a new house of worship when the financial condition of the church will justify it.

ST. ANDREW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

We are unable to give as full and minute an account as is desirable. Most of the facts here presented have been taken from a brief historical paper prepared by the Rev. Dr. Putnam, of Jersey City, and read at the reopening of the church edifice for divine worship, Aug. 4, 1867.

"The documents at present existing, consisting of copies of letters written more than a century ago and parochial records of equal antiquity, together with legislative enactments and conventional journals, show that as early as 1725 St. Andrew's Church, Amwell, was in existence and was a flourishing parish." It was then located at Ringos.

The parish was organized under a charter granted by the British Crown, by a missionary of the venerable society "for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." The name of the missionary does not appear in any of the papers now accessible. "The fact transpires, however, that a most unhappy difference arising between the pastor and his flock resulted not only in his leaving there, but in nearly breaking up and dispersing his congregation."

In 1768, some eighteen years subsequent to this disastrous trouble, the Rev. William Frazer, a man of evidently superior character, was appointed by the venerable society a missionary to St. Andrew's Church, Amwell, with the charge, also, of congregations at Kingwood (now Alexandria) and Musconetcong.

There is a letter of Mr. Frazer's in existence to the Rev. Dr. Benton, of London, describing his missionary field at the time when he entered upon his task in it. "At Amwell," he writes, "there is the shell of a stone church, with three families only of the old congregation remaining who have not forsaken it. At Kingwood there are thirty families, but no church edifice, public worship having to be celebrated in barns and private houses, and wherever else accommodation can be had."

Dividing his time equally between these three congregations, Mr. Frazer labored with great assiduity and devotion until the breaking out of the Revolutionary struggle, the records extant showing that his baptisms of infants and adults numbered more than 200.

* His funeral was attended by a large congregation. The services were conducted by the Right Rev. Bishop Corrigan, of Newark, assisted by a large number of the clergy of his diocese.

As he was a loyalist, and as, of course, holding appointment and pay from the English society, he could not consistently omit the prayers for the king and Parliament, public sentiment demanded the closing of his church and the cessation of his ministry. This continued while the war lasted; and, though there are traces of his pen in his letters to the Rev. Dr. Benton, indicating that he was exposed to severe sufferings and trials, yet his conduct must have been very prudent and his character very high, as no sooner were the hostilities over than, with general acceptance, he opened his church again and resumed his ministry, as appears from the following certificate, bearing the original signatures of the wardens and vestrymen at that time in office:

"We, the subscribers, wardens and vestrymen of St. Andrew's Church, in the township of Amwell, county of Hunterdon, and Western Division of the State of New Jersey, do certify and declare, That the Rev'd William Frazer did open his church in said Amwell on Christmas Day last, and has ever since regularly performed divine service in the same; and, as far as is consistent with our knowledge, his conduct and behavior has been prudent and exemplary, and in every respect becoming a minister of the Gospel.

"Witness our hand this seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord 1785.

"Evans Godown, Robert Sharp, *Wardens*.

"Joseph Robeson, John Anderson, Jonas Chatburn, Sam'l Opdycke, John Meldrum, Robert Stevenson, John Stevenson, John Totterson, David Heath, John Welch, *Vestrymen*."

Of Mr. Frazer it remains to say that he continued in the active discharge of his ministry and in teaching a classical school in Trenton (which seems to have been undertaken when the war suspended his public services) until 1795, when, after a Sunday spent in Amwell, he returned to his home, and died suddenly the day following, at the age of fifty-two.

The death of Mr. Frazer left his large and important field in Hunterdon County without any other care than the infrequent and irregular visits of the clergymen in charge of St. Michael's, in Trenton, and those from the lower part of the State, and in course of time from the bishop, for nearly fifty years.

The church seemed well-nigh extinct. "In 1845, however, the Rev. Mr. Adams, having charge of the churches at Flemington, Alexandria, and Clinton, came to Lambertville, it being within the limits of the ancient parish of Amwell. Here Col. John Sharp and Judge John Coryell, as surviving members of old St. Andrew's, co-operated with him in organizing the corporation, under the general act of the Legislature of New Jersey, under the title of 'St. Andrew's Church, Amwell, at Lambertville,' Col. Sharp and Dr. John Lilly being the wardens, and Judge Coryell being senior vestryman, thus continuing the old parish into the new. Under these auspices the present church edifice was erected, and, though there was a brief period of prosperity, it soon passed away. Great domestic sorrow desolating the home of Mr. Adams, his departure became a matter of necessity, again subjecting the remnant who adhered to the church to the same infrequent and irregular ministrations that had been its fortune for half a century, until, in the providence of God, in the spring of 1850, the Rev. David Brown assumed the pastoral charge, which he continued to hold until August, 1867."

During that summer the church building was renovated and greatly improved. "It was reopened for divine worship on Sunday, Aug. 4, 1867, with appropriate services." The Rev. Dr. Putnam, of Jersey City, who was deputed by Bishop Odenheimer, he not being able to be present, read a history of the parish; the Rev. Dr. Walker, of Burlington, preached the sermon; and an address was delivered by the Rev. David Brown. In the evening, owing to the sudden death of the wife of the Hon. Samuel Lilly, M.D., only the service was read, in which the Rev. Mr. Forges, of Flemington, assisted.

By means of the repairs and alterations then made the church presents a very neat appearance. The chancel was handsomely frescoed, the seats rearranged, the walls replastered, and one of Frink's patent reflectors put in, which illuminates the church in the most perfect manner, throwing a mellow light in every part of the room. The outward appearance of the building was also somewhat changed, the cone on the tower having been removed and a neat scroll-work substituted; a vestry-room was also built at the rear of the edifice.

St. Andrew's Church has passed through many trials and discouragements, but just now the outlook is more hopeful than it has been for several years.

From September, 1866, till Aug. 4, 1867, Rev. F. B. Chetwood acted as assistant to the rector. From August, 1867 (after Mr. Brown's resignation), to May, 1868, Rev. W. G. Walker, D.D., of Burlington, supplied the pulpit. From May 24, 1868, till May 1, 1869, the Rev. William McGlathery was rector; Sept. 12, 1869, till March, 1870, Rev. Charles Ritter; Nov. 27, 1870, till April 10, 1871, Rev. Samuel H. Meade; Oct. 15, 1871, till Oct. 1, 1872, Rev. John Ireland; Nov. 3, 1872, until the spring of 1873, Rev. J. Van Linge, D.D. During the remainder of 1873 the church was in charge of the bishop of the diocese, services being rendered by several clergymen. From January, 1874, Frederic P. Davenport officiated as lay-reader until his ordination to the deaconate, May 31st of the same year. From that time he continued in charge till September, 1875.

The Rev. William Wardlaw officiated from October, 1875, till August, 1876; from October, 1876, till August, 1877, the Rev. William Baum; from October, 1877, till Jan. 20, 1879, the Rev. Thomas B. Newby. He was elected rector Dec. 4, 1877. Sept. 21, 1879, the Rev. Elvin K. Smith, as missionary in Hunterdon County by appointment of Bishop Scarborough, became pastor of St. Andrew's Church, one of the missions in the county.

Some account of the life of the Rev. David Brown, who was for seventeen years a rector of St. Andrew's Church, well deserves a place in these annals. He

was born in Hopkinstown, R. I., Oct. 3, 1786. In the spring of 1799 he removed to Stephentown, N. Y., and from there to Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y., in 1800. He taught school for a number of years, and married at the age of nineteen. In 1807 he studied law. In 1816, feeling called to enter the ministry, he went to the city of New York to study divinity with the Rev. Theodore Lyell, D.D. In the mean while he kept the church academy for one year. He was ordained in 1816 by Bishop Hobart. His first ministerial labors were at Hyde Park, N. Y.; afterwards he ministered in sacred things at Fredonia and Lockport, in the same State. While at Fredonia he had the pleasure, as well as the honor, of receiving the "nation's guest," Gen. Lafayette, on his visit to that village in June, 1825. In 1833 he removed to St. Augustine, Fla., and from thence to Florence, Ala. He then removed to Cold Spring, N. Y. In July, 1850, he was instituted rector of St. Andrew's Church, Lambertville, by Bishop Doane. He resigned his charge in August, 1867, but continued to reside in Lambertville until his death, in December, 1875. He was married three times. His last wife died only a few weeks before the termination of his own useful and honorable life.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Until 1843 there were no public schools in the place. During that year a two-story brick school-house was erected on the east side of Franklin Street, between York and Coryell Streets, which has since been turned into a dwelling.

Previous to 1843 there had been good private schools, and at several times classical schools were commenced, which flourished for a while and then declined. The proximity to Trenton and the facility of communication with that city have induced many to send their children to its excellent schools; so that it has seemed impossible to keep up a select school of a high grade for any length of time in Lambertville.

The first principal of the public school here was William H. Lord. He was assisted and succeeded by a Mr. Sexton. After him, David Cole, Arthur W. Lundy, and Enoch Drake successively had charge. These all taught in the school-house in Franklin Street.

The first trustees were Samuel Haselton, Jacob B. Smith, George A. Kohl, James Britton, Burroughs Hunt. Samuel Haselton was president of the board, and George A. Kohl treasurer.

In 1853 the spacious school-house on Coryell's Hill was built, and the services of an experienced teacher, James M. Robinson, were secured. He continued as principal for several years, when he resigned his position, and was succeeded by Thomas J. Willever. William Lyman was the next principal. Upon his resignation James M. Robinson was again placed in charge, and continued to be principal until his death, in 1871.

L. K. Strouse was appointed in his place, and after serving for three years was succeeded by Thomas Ruth, who was an incumbent of the office only one year, at the expiration of which the present principal, Charles W. Bunn, was chosen in his stead. Owing to the lack of room in the school-house on Coryell's Hill, and to the necessity of having a graded system of schools, a building for a primary school was erected in the Third Ward in 1875, and another building for the same purpose in the First Ward in 1878.

The present valuation of school property is $16,000, and the school expenses aggregate about $10,000 per annum. Fifteen teachers are at present employed. The school district is known as "Lambertville, No. 108."

REMINISCENCES—PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENTS —MANUFACTORIES.

Within a few years after the establishment of the post-office here under the name of Lambertsville, the village came to be known altogether by that title. In course of time the name was changed by usage from Lambertsville to Lambertville.

The town-plat was gradually enlarged as street after street was laid out. The Old York Road originally extended from the ferry below the site of the Delaware bridge through what is now Ferry Street, past the old stone tavern before mentioned to the corner of Main and Ferry Streets, thence up the river road, or Main Street, to the corner of York, and thence up the bed of the creek nearly in the line of the present York Road.

When the corner-stone of the Presbyterian church was laid there was an orchard immediately to the east of it, the gate to which was a little to the east of Gordon's Alley. Not long after this, Church Street was laid out to Union Street, which was opened at or before this time from Bridge to Coryell Street. Bridge Street was laid out on the completion of the New Hope Delaware bridge, and the Bridge Street Hotel was built about the same time by Capt. John Lambert.

Coryell Street, which was not legally laid out until Dec. 1, 1813, must have been opened as early as 1803, as the houses of Dr. Richard Kroesen and of Joshua Anderson were built in that year.

The Georgetown and Franklin turnpike, extending from Georgetown (or Lambertville) to New Brunswick, was incorporated Feb. 25, 1816. The investment, however, was not at all remunerative: hence the charter was given up, and the turnpike became a public road, Sept. 14, 1841.

York Street must have been opened not long before 1826, as there were no houses built on it west of Main Street until that date.

Union Street was a mere alley above Coryell Street and half way to York until 1842, when it was made of uniform width to Delevan Street.

Delevan Street was opened about 1832. At that

time there was a thrifty orchard where that street is, between the river road, or Main Street, and Gordon's Alley.

Formerly the river road, above Delevan, had its course a little east of its present location, there being a turn in it eastward just above the old brewery, and another westward, this side of the old Holcombe mansion. Where the road now runs just above the brewery there was a small burying-ground for colored people.

Below Swan's Creek, before 1849, there were no streets laid out. Until the autumn of 1857, Delevan Street was the farthest street north. At some time during that autumn the lowlands belonging to John Holcombe, lately deceased,—the son of Richard and grandson of the first Holcombe who settled here,—were sold, and several streets were soon thereafter laid out and several dwellings erected. All the houses and places of business which we now see above Delevan Street have been built since the autumn of 1857.

In 1871, Mr. Richard McDowell purchased the tract east of Mount Hope Cemetery, opened several streets and divided the tract into building-lots. This has grown to be a very pleasant part of the town, known as Cottage Hill, from every part of which a fine view can be had of the surrounding country.

Before and during the period of the Revolution there was no road along the river below Coryell's Ferry. There was a by-road leading to the foot of Goat Hill and up to the farm-house near the summit. Years afterwards a road was opened, down the river across Swan's Creek near its mouth and immediately along the river-bank, to a point at the distance of two miles, whence its course became identical with that of the present road. When the canal was excavated the road was made an extension of Main Street from the foot of Goat Hill, where it crossed the canal and extended along its bank nearly in the course in which the road had run before, but elevated more above the level of the river, to the point before mentioned two miles distant, whence, recrossing the canal, it became identical with the road as it now is from that point onward. The road as first designated was not, however, legally laid out from Bridge Street to the Prime Hope Mills (then existing), near Wells' Falls, until Dec. 19, 1827. When the Belvidere Delaware Railroad was built it compelled the vacating of the public road on the bank of the canal, between the canal and the river, and the making of it along the base of Goat Hill.

Just at this point some mention of the public improvements which have done so much for Lambertville may naturally be made.

The feeder of the Delaware and Raritan Canal was commenced in 1831 and completed in the summer of 1834. The excursion in celebration of the canal was made to Lambertville June 25th of the latter year, and on the next day was the excursion to New Brunswick.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad was finished as far as Lambertville in February, 1851. It was completed to Manunka Chunk in 1857. The building of this railroad gave an impetus to business here, stimulated manufacturing, and gave value to the water-power in affording facility of communication to the great cities. The machine-shops of the railroad were located here, and until the lease of the property of the United Railroads of New Jersey to the Pennsylvania Railroad locomotives as well as passenger- and freight-cars were constructed at these shops. Although this branch of industry has been removed, yet the needful repairs to cars and locomotives still give employment to a large number of men.

There had been some manufacturing in the village before the building of the railroad. The flouring-mill now under the management of Holcombe & Niece was built in 1835. A few years later the flouring- and saw-mills now owned by Frederic F. Lear were built by William Hall. About the same time a saw-mill was erected by Burroughs Hunt. There had been a small mill near Wells' Falls, on the New Jersey side of the river, about the time of the Revolution, but this was demolished to make way for mills which were considered quite extensive in that day. The latter, known as the Prime Hope Mills, were built by Benjamin and David Parry, not far from the year 1790. The Messrs. Parry conducted an extensive business at these mills and at their mills in New Hope. They were among the first to send kiln-dried corn-meal to the West Indies. When the Belvidere Delaware Railroad was built the Prime Hope Mills had to be demolished, and not a vestige of them remains except a small part of the foundation walls.

Up to the time of building the railroad the village was still much resorted to for lumber. After that time, however, there was quite a marked change in this respect. The lumber trade was much diminished. To more than compensate for this, manufactures of various kinds were much increased.

THE LAMBERTVILLE IRON-WORKS,

which were first established here by Laver & Cowin in the spring of 1849, are now in the possession of Ashbel Welch, Jr. The principal business consists in the making of patent axles, of the patent Eclipse safety-boilers, and of steam-engines. The making of axles, which is a new branch of business in this establishment, is steadily increasing.

INDIA-RUBBER MANUFACTURE.

The manufacture of India-rubber goods was commenced in 1860, but, not proving successful, the business ceased for a time. The property having passed into other hands, the business was begun again on Jan. 18, 1865, but was carried on in a moderate way, only 12 or 15 persons being at first employed. On March 13, 1868, the main factory-building was destroyed by fire. It was then decided to rebuild on a larger scale and to add new and improved manufac-

turing facilities. Hitherto the manufacture had been confined principally to the lighter class of work, but on the completion of the repairs and improvements, in October, 1868, the manufacture of a heavier class of goods, such as belting, packing, etc., was begun. Additions and improvements have since been made from time to time, requiring the employment of more persons, until now there are 125 employed, and the variety of work made is surpassed by only two or three factories in the country. The boot department, which was commenced in December, 1876, has greatly enlarged the business of the company.

PAPER-MILLS.

The "Mountain Spring Mill," the first paper-mill in Lambertville, was built by James C. Weeden. It was commenced Dec. 4, 1859, and finished in the summer of 1860. The business was very successfully carried on by the firm of James C. Weeden & Co. until the death of Mr. Weeden, in March, 1866. The name of the firm, however, was continued, and the business was conducted by the widow of Mr. Weeden and her nephew, William H. Gandy, with the same degree of success for several years. Aug. 16, 1878, the firm was dissolved and the business, until July 31, 1879, was conducted in behalf of Mrs. Weeden by Edward R. Solliday. Since that time it has been managed for her by Cornelius Lake.

The "Perseverance Paper-Mill" was built by William McCready in the spring of 1868. The business was conducted by him until July 1, 1870, when an organization was formed with the title of the "Lambertville Paper Manufacturing Company," under whose management the business has been continued ever since. The first officers were William Cowin, President; Joseph Smith, Secretary and Treasurer; William McCready, Superintendent. Mr. Cowin subsequently resigned his office, and Griffith L. Williams was elected in his stead. Since that time there has been no change in the officers of the company.

The mill was much enlarged in the summer of 1879, and again in the autumn of 1880. It has facilities for steam- as well as for water-power. Its capacity for production is 8000 pounds a day, and it gives employment to 40 operatives. The products of its manufacture are manilla and flour-sack paper, for which the principal markets are New York and Philadelphia.

The "Centennial Paper-Mill" began operations under the management of William H. Gandy & Co., July 4, 1876, but on November 1st of that year the present firm—McDowell & Son—came into possession of the mill. The firm is engaged in the almost exclusive manufacture of manilla paper. About 30 operatives are employed. The mill is capable of producing more than 7000 pounds of paper daily.

In fact, all the paper-mills of Lambertville are prospering under their several efficient managers, and we hope are destined, with the other vigorously-conducted manufacturing establishments, to add to the wealth and prosperity of the town.

THE COTTON-MILL.

A meeting was held on Feb. 2, 1866, for the purpose of considering the feasibility of organizing a company for the manufacture of cotton thread, and it was decided to form such an organization. Accordingly, a charter for the "Amwell Mills Company" was obtained on April 6, 1866. The first officers were William Cowin, President; Joseph J. Frazer, Secretary; Joshua Hilton, Superintendent.

Mr. Hilton resigned his office March 9, 1868, when Joseph J. Frazer was elected in his place, continuing until December, 1873, when he resigned on his removal to Massachusetts. Joseph Smith succeeded Mr. Frazer in January, 1874.

Owing to the financial depression throughout the country and the over-production of cotton goods, the company met with but little success, but was reorganized Nov. 1, 1877, under the corporate title of "The Amwell Spinning Company," and has since been more prosperous; it lately declared a dividend of six per cent., clear of tax, on its net earnings during the past year.

The officers of the new company are as follows: Ashbel Welch, President; Joseph Smith, Treasurer and Manager; Ashbel Welch, Jr., Secretary.

The cotton yarn which the company manufacture is reputed to be of excellent quality.

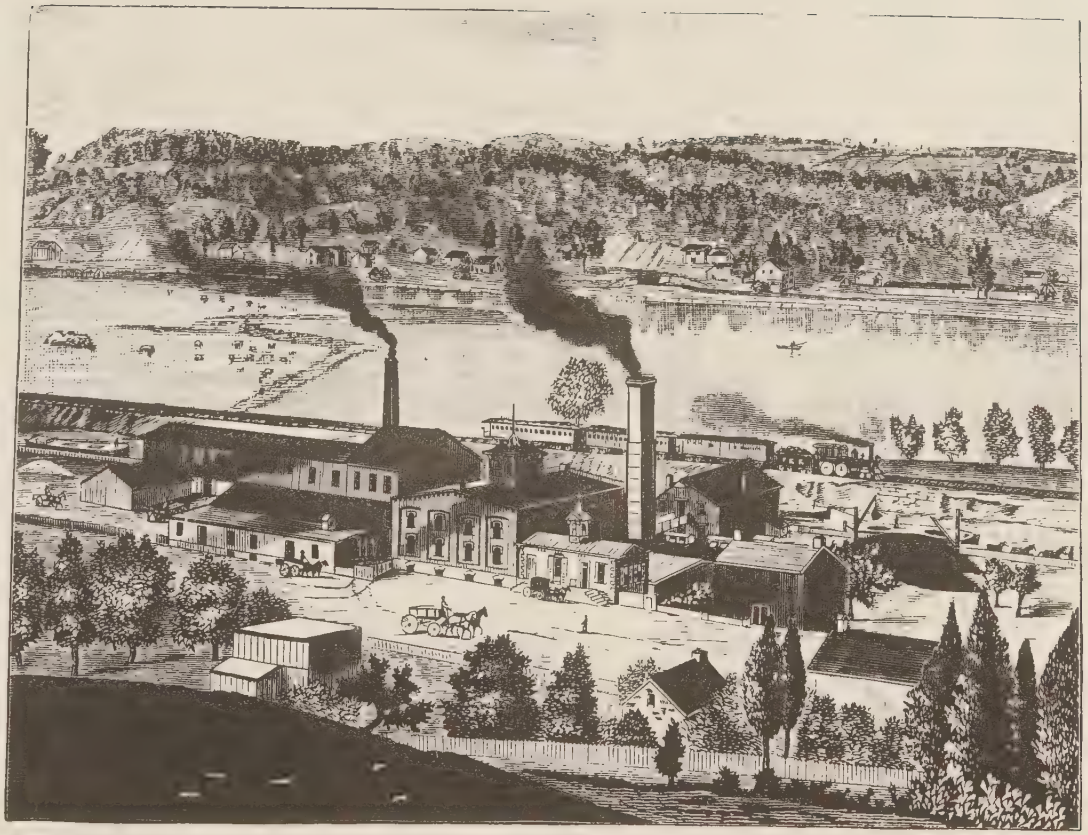
THE SPROAT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

was organized Nov. 1, 1880. It manufactures twine and rope from jute, flax, and hemp. The capacity of the mill is 2000 pounds per day, and it gives employment to 42 persons. The officers of the company are Ashbel Welch, President; Joseph Smith, Secretary and Treasurer; John Sproat, Superintendent.

In 1843, John Sproat (now deceased), the father of the present superintendent, came to Lambertville and leased of Jonathan Fisk a building which stood below where the railroad-station now is and converted it into a twine-factory, and with his brother Henry commenced business as the firm of J. & H. Sproat. In 1847 the factory was destroyed by fire. It was, however, rebuilt, and business was resumed.

In 1855 the firm sold out their interests to James French, and the brothers Sproat removed to Lansingburg, N. Y., but in three years moved back again and took possession of their former mill. In 1862, John Sproat, Sr., removed into the substantial brick building now owned by the Sproat Manufacturing Company.

Upon the death of Mr. Sproat and the settling up of his estate the mill lay idle for a considerable time, but seems now to have commenced with most favorable auspices under the new management.



INDIA-RUBBER WORKS, LAMBERTVILLE, N.J.

THE LAMBERTVILLE SPOKE-MANUFACTURING COMPANY

carries on an extensive business and sends its products to the most distant regions of the globe. Australia, New Zealand, and California, as well as Great Britain and some parts of the European continent, furnish a market for its wares. The business has within the last two years been greatly enlarged by facilities for making wheels, a sufficient number being manufactured every day to supply a hundred wagons.

The manufacture of spokes was commenced here by Mr. William Thatcher, who built the mill, in 1868. He continued in the business for a short time only. For several years Mr. John Finney has been the leading member of the company, owning seven-eighths of the stock.

In 1871, William G. Moore commenced the manufacturing of spokes, but his mill is now running only a part of the time.

THE STEAM SAW-MILL

owned and managed by Cornelius Arnett was erected in 1863. Large quantities of hard-wood, and occasionally of pine, are sawed at this mill.

Mr. Arnett sends ship-timber to the ship-yards on Staten Island and in New York City. He has also sent ship-timber to Australia. He is now largely engaged in preparing telegraphic supplies, such as pins and brackets. These he has sent largely to the Southern States, and once filled a large order for military service on the vast plains beyond the borders of civiliz ation.

BANKING AND INSURANCE.

THE LAMBERTVILLE NATIONAL BANK

was originally chartered as a State bank under the general banking law of New Jersey. Its charter was obtained June 20, 1857. Its first board of directors was chosen May 5, 1858, and consisted of the following persons: Samuel D. Stryker, James D. Stryker, Thomas B. Carr, Nelson V. Large, Jacob Skillman, Charles A. Skillman, Ingham Coryell, John G. Reading, Liscomb R. Titus, Charles Moore, and John C. Hopewell. Samuel D. Stryker was chosen president of the board, Charles A. Skillman secretary, and Martin L. Reeve cashier. The first discount committee appointed were Samuel D. Stryker, Ingham Coryell, and Charles A. Skillman.

Samuel D. Stryker continued to be president until his death, in January, 1863, when his brother, James D. Stryker, was chosen to succeed him, and has been annually re-elected to the present time.

Martin L. Reeve served the bank faithfully as cashier until his death, June 11, 1871. William Crook, who had served for a time as teller, was elected to fill the vacancy thus created, and continued to act until January, 1874, when he resigned the office, and the teller, Isaiah P. Smith, was elected in his stead. Hampton C. Shafer was chosen in the place of Mr. Smith, and continued to act as teller and assistant cashier until his removal to Scranton, in January, 1881. Frank Phillips was chosen to fill his place.

The original capital of the bank was $50,000; present capital, $100,000. It was chartered as a national bank July 20, 1865.

Samuel D. Stryker, the first president, was one of the most successful and sagacious business men Lambertville has ever had. He came to this place in the spring of 1826, and remained here until his death. He was for many years treasurer, and then for a long while president, of the Hunterdon County Bible Society. He was seventy-two years of age at the time of his death. He left a large estate and bequeathed a sum of money for a public library, to become available when a like sum, principal and accruing interest, should be raised by the town of Lambertville or by any association of its citizens. Such an association, after a long delay, is about to be formed, to be known as the "Stryker Library Association." The money needed to meet the conditions has almost all been raised.

AMWELL NATIONAL BANK.

"The Lambertville Building and Loan Savings-Bank" was incorporated Feb. 11, 1875, and dissolved July 26, 1876. Its first officers were the following: Samuel Lilly, M.D., President; William V. Cooley, Cashier; Richard McDowell, William L. Hoppock, John A. Anderson, Nelson V. Young, Henry C. Hooker, George A. Allen, Ashbel Welch, John Groman, William V. Cooley, Directors.

On the dissolution of this bank the Amwell National was formed, with a capital of $60,000, which continued to be the capital until Jan. 14, 1879, when it was increased to $70,000. On July 28, 1876, the first board of directors was elected,—viz., Samuel Lilly, M.D., William V. Cooley, Ashbel Welch, Richard McDowell, Henry C. Hooker, William L. Hoppock, John A. Anderson, Hugh B. Ely, William V. Case, Hiram Scarborough, J. Patterson Smith. Samuel Lilly, M.D., was chosen president, Ashbel Welch vice-president, William V. Cooley cashier, and F. W. Van Hart teller.

THE HUNTERDON COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

was organized March 13, 1845, and the first meeting was held at that date. John Coryell, Esq., was elected president and Jacob Servis Gary secretary.

The officers of the company at the present time are as follows: Dr. Jeremiah Hayhurst, President; Joseph Smith, Secretary; Charles A. Skillman, Treasurer; Augustus C. Barber, General Agent.

GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

The Lambertville Gas Company was chartered April 21, 1856. The first officers chosen were the following: John Runk, President; Charles A. Skillman, Secretary; Samuel Lilly, M.D., Treasurer; Samuel Lilly, M.D., Liscomb R. Titus, Ingham

Coryell, Samuel H. Titus, Thomas B. Carr, Alexander H. Holcombe, Directors.

The gas-works were built under contract with Liscomb R. Titus. These have been much enlarged and improved. For several years they were not remunerative, but under the efficient management of Richard McDowell they have become profitable. For the five years beginning with 1870 and ending with 1874 the gas stock yielded a dividend of ten per cent. per annum, clear of tax, but since 1874 the dividend has been seven per cent. The present capital is $30,000, divided into 1500 shares at $20 a share. The present officers are James D. Stryker, President; William V. Cooley, Treasurer; Charles A. Skillman, Secretary; Richard McDowell, Superintendent; William V. Cooley, William G. Moore, Richard McDowell, Henry C. Hooker, Augustus C. Barber, Charles A. Skillman, Directors.

LAMBERTVILLE WATER-POWER COMPANY.

The Lambertville Water-Power Company was organized Oct. 28, 1857, and purchased of the estate of Dr. John Wilson, deceased, valuable lands and water-rights along the feeder of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, in the lower part of the town. Some of the most valuable mills have since been constructed on that water-power. Liscomb R. Titus, Imlah Moore, Charles Moore, Ingham Coryell, and Augustus G. Richey were elected the first board of directors. Liscomb R. Titus was chosen president, Imlah Moore vice-president, and Charles Moore secretary and treasurer.

The following persons were chosen officers of the company in February, 1880: James D. Stryker, President; A. H. Holcombe, Secretary and Treasurer; James D. Stryker, A. C. Gandy, Joseph Sproat, Henry Matthews, Richard McDowell, Directors.

LAMBERTVILLE WATER COMPANY.

The Lambertville Water Company was organized July 21, 1877. The water-right of a pond on Swan's Creek and two and eight-tenths acres were bought of A. Smith Wilson. The reservoir contains, when full, 1,800,000 gallons of water. The daily flow of the creek into the reservoir has been carefully estimated at 400,000 gallons daily for nine months of the year, and 70,000 gallons daily for three months.

The water-shed from which the water is collected is the "trap-dike" known as "Goat Hill," and has an area of 1000 acres, and, from a low estimate of the amount of rain-fall during the year that could be made available by impounding all the water, it would reach the enormous quantity of 326,700,000 gallons.

THE LAMBERTVILLE VIGILANT SOCIETY*

was organized Feb. 24, 1837. Jacob B. Smith, Esq., was made chairman, and William B. Ely secretary. Amos Ely, Ezekiel Blue, and William M. Case were appointed a committee to draft a constitution.

Jacob B. Smith was elected the first president of the association, and continued to be re-elected every year until his death, when Dr. Samuel Lilly was elected president in his stead, and served in that capacity until the annual meeting in 1857, when Johnson Barber was chosen. Mr. Barber was succeeded, in 1860, by John H. Anderson, who held the office for two years. James D. Stryker was the next president. He was elected at the annual meeting in 1862, and held the office for six years, when the present incumbent, Dr. J. Hayhurst, was chosen.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

We are not able to give the date at which the first fire company was formed in Lambertville, but of the first fire-engine many of the citizens have a distinct recollection. It was a very small machine, rotary in its action and turned by a crank upon each side. It was nicknamed the "coffee-mill." This gave place to a heavy, lumbering machine named the "Globe," bought at second-hand from a Philadelphia company.

The fire company was then known as the "Union Fire Company." It was suffered to decline in interest, and became virtually defunct. This state of things continued for some time, when the "Aquetong Fire Company" was formed, in 1863, and a new engine purchased from the manufacturers at Cohoes, N. Y. The new "Union Fire Company" was formed July 18, 1864. In September, 1869, a steamer was purchased, and has proved to be a very effective engine.

"The Fleet-Wing Hook-and-Ladder Company" was organized in 1864 and incorporated in 1867. In 1868 its truck-house was built, and is creditable to the company and ornamental to the town.

During the past year the Aquetong Company was dissolved.

"The Hibernia Fire Company" was formed Jan. 13, 1870. The members purchased a hand-engine, which has been of great service when occasion required.

The fire department of Lambertville, in its equipments and management, will compare favorably with that of any town of its size.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

The first lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in this vicinity was established in New Hope, in the house now occupied by William H. Murray. When the brick hotel in New Hope was built, by William Maris, a room in it was fitted up for the use of the lodge, and was occupied by them for a considerable period. The Hon. William Wilson, Capt. John Lambert, and Thomas Thomson, all of Lambertville and vicinity, were members.

In June, 1847, Ancel St. John, William Wilson,

* We are indebted for the facts here given to Dr. J. Hayhurst, who, as president, gave an historical address to the society at their annual meeting in February, 1877.

Thomas Sterrett, John Runk, Thomas Thomson, Edward Badger, and McKenzie Hall petitioned the Most Worthy Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New Jersey for a dispensation to open a Masonic lodge in Lambertville, N. J. The dispensation was granted June 13, 1847, and "Amwell Lodge, No. 13," was instituted June 16, 1847, by the following grand officers: John Merchant, M. W. Grand Master; John J. Crockett, R. W. Senior Grand Warden; William H. Earl, R. W. Junior Grand Warden; Edward Stewart, W. Senior Grand Deacon; John Vanderbilt, Tiler. The first officers of the lodge were Ancel St. John, W. Master; William Wilson, Senior Warden; Thomas Sterrett, Junior Warden; McKenzie Hall, Treas.; Thomas Thomson, Sec. A charter was granted to the lodge Jan. 12, 1848. Since its institution 233 have joined the lodge. The present number of members is 96.

From "Amwell Lodge" went forth "Darcy Lodge, No. 37," located at Flemington, N. J., and instituted in 1855; "Orion Lodge, No. 56," located at Frenchtown, N. J., and instituted during 1860; "Orpheus Lodge, No. 137," located at Stockton, and instituted in 1873; and a portion of "Cyrus Lodge, No. 138," located at Pennington, N. J., and instituted Feb. 7, 1877.

The "Wilson Chapter of Royal Arch Masons" in Lambertville was instituted May 11, 1864. The first members were William Wilson, John F. Schenck, Frederic M. Slaughter, Jacob S. S. Pittenger, Charles Schulhaus, Jacob Young, Gabriel H. Slater, Isaac S. Cramer, William B. Brown, and John T. Sergeant.

Since the chapter was instituted 103 new members have joined it. The present membership is 67.

The "St. Elmo Commandery of Knights Templar" was instituted Oct. 4, 1878. The first officers were Joseph H. Boozer, E. C.; J. S. Roberts, Gen.; J. Simpson Large, C. G.; W. H. Everett, S. W.; R. B. Reading, J. W.; C. Schulhaus, Treas.; W. H. Titus, Recorder; John Lilly, J. S. Cramer, O. H. Sproull, Trustees.

In the year 1877 the Masons built their present hall. This spacious and tasteful edifice is an ornament to the town.

ODD-FELLOWS.

About the year 1840 there existed in Lambertville a secret society called the "Forlorn Hope." The principal officers were Hiram Blake and Louis Paxson; the members, Amasa Ely, William B. Ely, Thomas L. Southard, Jonathan Fisk, Thomas B. Carr, besides others whose names we have not obtained. From this association originated the society of the order of Odd-Fellows, and on Jan. 19, 1843, "Lenni Lenâpe Lodge, No. 15," I. O. O. F., of New Jersey, was instituted. The first officers were Daniel Skinner, Thomas B. Carr, Martin Coryell, Joseph B. Gray, and Samuel Lilly. Meetings have been held regularly every Tuesday evening for 38 years. Six lodges have had their origin in this lodge. In May, 1879, the lodge commenced rebuilding their hall, and now have a stately and commodious edifice, an ornament to the town and a specimen of thorough as well as tasteful workmanship.

UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

The first council of United American Mechanics instituted in Lambertville was the "Star Council." The date of its institution is not known, as the books and charters of the council were given to the State Council after its dissolution.

The next formed in Lambertville was "Union Council," which was organized Jan. 4, 1848, and continued in operation under a dispensation from the State Council till May 31st of the same year, when it ceased to exist.

On Aug. 23, 1858, the persons who had previously composed the membership of Union Council organized themselves into a tribe of Red Men known as "Tuscarora Tribe, No. 11, Improved Order of Red Men," which continued in operation until some time during the year 1863, when, in consequence of the war reducing their membership, they returned their charter to the Great Council of the State of New Jersey, and the tribe was disbanded. After a lapse of a little over five years the council was reinstituted, Dec. 28, 1868, since which time it has continued in operation, and is now flourishing.

"Vigilant Council of United American Mechanics," now in operation, was organized Dec. 30, 1870.

OTHER SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

"Red Jacket Tribe of Improved Order of Red Men" was instituted Nov. 17, 1873.

"Lone Star Lodge, No. 16, Knights of Pythias," was organized Dec. 22, 1868, with nine charter members,—viz., Theodore Abbott, James Gordon, Ashbel W. Angel, Charles H. W. Van Sciver, Thomas Flaherty, Augustus C. Barber, J. Gaddis, Amos Johnson, and Charles W. Crook.

The "Major C. A. Angel Post, No. 20, Grand Army of the Republic," has the following-named officers, who were installed Nov. 20, 1878: Post Commander, C. H. W. Van Sciver; Senior Vice-Commander, Ashbel W. Angel; Junior Vice-Commander, George W. P. Fisher; Officer of the Day, Charles A. Slack; Quartermaster, Frank R. Pierson; Chaplain, Harry S. Kroesen; Surgeon, John J. Green; Adjutant, Benjamin H. Joiner; Officer of the Guard, H. A. Conover; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Asa L. Miller; Sergeant-Major, William H. Moon; Inside Guard, Henry L. Van Horn; Outside Guard, Joseph Taylor; Ordnance-Sergeant, G. L. Akers.

"The Emerald Beneficial Association" was organized June 8, 1878. Thomas J. Murphy was chosen president, John Hurley secretary, and Martin Drudy treasurer.

The present officers are John F. McEntee, President; John E. Kilroy, Secretary; John Purtell, Treasurer.

PATRIOTISM DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

The contribution of Lambertville for the support of the national government in the late war of the Rebellion in men and supplies, as shown by the rosters of the companies sent forth and by the amounts raised by the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, deserves honorable mention.

For a list of the three months' men,—Co. E, Capt. Angel, and Co. I, Capt. Huselton, of the Third Regiment,—as well as of other soldiers enlisted for the three years' service, see Chapter X., *et seq.*, in the "General History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties," at the beginning of this work.

In this historical sketch of Lambertville it is due to the patriotism of its citizens, especially to that of the ladies, that some account should be given of what was accomplished in supplying the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers in the late war of the Rebellion. In this respect Lambertville bears favorable comparison with any place of its size in the land.

LADIES' SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.*

"On Sunday, Oct. 6, 1861, a call was read in the different churches of the place for a meeting 'to consider the subject of supplying clothing and reading-matter to the troops now in the field for the defense of the government.'"

This meeting was held on Monday evening, October 7th, in the Presbyterian church. The clergymen and a large number of the people of the different churches were present. Samuel D. Stryker, Esq., presided. After brief appeals by the clergymen and others, an eloquent address was made by the Rev. J. L. Janeway, of Flemington, who spoke by special invitation.

"A letter from Governor Olden was read by the Hon. John Runk, followed by some remarks from Mr. Runk urging the citizens to raise funds to procure rubber blankets for the soldiers, and a committee was appointed for the purpose.

"By a vote of the ladies, it was determined to hold a meeting on Thursday, the 10th, to form an aid society. This meeting was accordingly held, and largely attended. The ladies were favored with the presence and advice of Mrs. Samuel D. Ingham, who had been engaged in working for the soldiers for some time in the city of Trenton.

"A society was then formed, and some of the officers were chosen. At subsequent meetings the organization was perfected and a constitution adopted. It was determined to hold weekly meetings for work during the war.

"The following were the officers of the association, chosen at its organization,—viz.: President, Mrs. J. A. Anderson; Vice-President, Mrs. Jane N. Van Horn; Secretary, Miss Mary M. Welch; Treasurer, Mrs. D. P. Paxson,—with a board of eight managers, composed of the following persons,—viz.: Mrs. A. A. Kneass, Mrs. John Runk, Mrs. M. L. Reeve, Mrs. Alexander Coryell, Mrs. Sidney Blackwell, Mrs. William Wetherill, Mrs. Ingham Coryell, and Mrs. William Janney.

"During the second year Mrs. Paxson resigned the position of treasurer, and Mrs. A. A. Kneass was chosen to fill the office. The vice-president, Mrs. Jane Van Horn, died in June, 1864. At a subsequent election Mrs. William Wetherill was chosen in Mrs. Van Horn's place, the president, secretary, and treasurer were re-elected, and Mrs. J. A. Anderson was elected corresponding secretary."

* Taken almost *verbatim* from the Third Annual Report, Oct. 10, 1864, of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society.

Our brief space will not allow us to enter into particulars, but in justice to the society, which accomplished so much good and reflected so much credit on our town, it may be permitted us to mention that at the close of the third year of the war $3658.76 had been raised, and 297 boxes and barrels of stores for the sick and wounded had been sent to the front. The report of the society for the last year of the war the writer has not had access to.

Through the instrumentality of the ladies, also, funds were secured for the erection of

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

On one face of this monument are engraved the names of the officers from Lambertville who were killed or died from wounds or disease in the service of their country,—viz.:

Lieut. C. Augustus Angel, Lieut. William Eagan, Lieut. George C. Justice, Capt. Charles L. Kneass, Adjt. Josiah S. Studdiford, Lieut.-Commander H. M. Blue, Lieut. C. W. Arnett.

On the other side of the monument the names of non-commissioned officers and privates:

Adam Mann, John Mann, Charles Mann, Alexander H. Naylor, John O'Daniell, Jr., Anderson Pidcock, Patrick Pursel, George W. Phillips, Patrick Rogan, Michael Reagin, Hiram Rooks, Augustus Risler, Joseph B. Snook, Richard Sibbett, Jr., George W. Taylor, Hugh S. Taylor, Palmer Thorn, Israel Trauger, William H. Tracy, Elias Van Camp, William B. Phillips, William B. Cook.

FROM DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

William H. Keth, George F. Williams, Evin J. Green, Richard G. Everitt, Edward Naylor.

On another side of the monument the following names of non-commissioned officers and privates:

Samuel Ashbrook, Albert Black, Abram Black, Charles Brandt, George P. Brewer, James Bell, Isaac Cathrall, William Chidester, John Craig, Patrick Dever, John Ely, William Fisher, Lorenzo D. Gibson, James Gibson, Jacob W. Garis, John Gutchol, Wilson Horn, Elias Kramer, John Mahan, Gottlieb Mueller.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.

A meeting of the citizens of Lambertville for the purpose of considering the question of forming a cemetery association was held July 25, 1847. An organization was effected, and on Feb. 17, 1848, an act of incorporation was obtained, under the title of "The Mount Hope Cemetery Association of Lambertville." The corporators were Ancel St. John, Louis S. Paxson, John H. Wakefield, Jacob S. Gary, John H. Anderson, and Amasa Ely.

At a meeting held May 29, 1849, of which John H. Wakefield was chairman and Thomas Chattle secretary, the following were elected a board of managers: John H. Anderson, Thomas Chattle, John H. Wakefield, Samuel Lilly, M.D., and Ashbel Welch. Samuel Lilly, M.D., was made president, Thomas Chattle secretary, and John H. Wakefield treasurer.

The first interment in the cemetery was in December, 1849.

THE HOLCOMBE RIVERVIEW CEMETERY.

This was incorporated in September, 1878. The first meeting for the purpose of effecting an organization

was held Aug. 28, 1878. The following persons were chosen managers, viz., William Dean, Stacy B. Bray, Jacob S. S. Dean, John C. Holcombe, John V. C. Barber, George W. Day, and Jonas Mertz.

The first interment made was in September, 1878. The number of lots sold to January, 1881, was three hundred and twenty-five.

INCORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE.

The village of Lambertville was incorporated as a borough March 1, 1849. The first mayor was Samuel Lilly, M.D.

Supplements were made to the charter Feb. 19, 1851, Feb. 26, 1855, March 29, 1858, and March 15, 1859.

"An act to revise and amend the charter of the Town of Lambertville" was passed by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor April 13, 1868. In the following year, March 31st, a supplement to the revised charter was approved, and on March 26, 1872, the borough of Lambertville became a city, a legislative enactment to that effect having been approved by the Governor on that day. Joseph H. Boozer was mayor when the city charter was obtained, Richard McDowell being the first elected under that charter. The city was divided into three wards by this new act of incorporation.

The population of Lambertville, according to the census of 1880, was 4183.

The ratio of the growth of Lambertville during the decade ending with 1880 was much less than that of the two decades immediately preceding. This was owing partly to the effect of the lease of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which occasioned the removal of all the work in the construction of locomotives and passenger- and freight-cars, and partly to the financial depression. There are, however, brighter prospects now; and should the Delaware be utilized for manufacturing purposes, as it certainly will be in time, there is no reason why the valley of the Delaware should not be as thriving in manufacturing enterprises as the valley of the Connecticut. When that desideratum shall be attained, considering its already-assured position, Lambertville must share largely in the general prosperity.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ASHBEL WELCH.

Ashbel Welch was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Dec. 4, 1809. His father was originally a farmer, living near Windham, Conn., on land occupied by his ancestors of the same name since about 1680. He is the seventh in descent from each of the following original settlers of New England: Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth, and Alice Carpenter, his second wife; Thomas Richards, of Weymouth, and Welthean his wife; Rev. Peter Hobart, first minister of Hingham, Mass.; William Manning, of Cambridge; and Isaac Stearns, of Watertown.

When Mr. Welch was about six or seven years of age, the family removed from Madison County to the neighborhood of Utica, where, some years later, he attended the school of Abraham Kasson. One of his schoolmates there was Horatio Seymour, and one of the younger scholars was Ward Hunt. He afterwards studied mathematics and natural philosophy at the Albany Academy, under Professor Henry, late of the Smithsonian Institution. In his eighteenth year he left school (though he never discontinued his studies) and commenced his professional career,—that of a civil engineer,—under his brother, Sylvester Welch, on the Lehigh Canal. Among his associates in that hard-working corps were W. Milnor Roberts, Solomon W. Roberts, and Edward Miller, all of whom afterwards became eminent civil engineers. In 1830 he entered the service of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, under Canvass White, one of the ablest and most original of American engineers. Since then he has been a citizen of New Jersey, and since 1832 a resident of Lambertville.

In 1836, Mr. Welch took charge of the works of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and retained that charge for many years, in the mean time constructing several other works, among which was the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, commenced in 1850 and finished in 1854. On the 20th of December, 1852, the stockholders of the canal company suddenly determined to double the capacity of their locks and canal. Mr. Welch organized his staff, drew his plans and specifications, procured his materials, employed and officered a force of four thousand men, and finished the work in three months, and all within his estimate. One of the items of work was twenty thousand cubic yards of cement masonry, laid in the dead of winter and kept from freezing by housing and artificial heat.

From 1862 to 1867, as vice-president of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, he was the executive officer of the "Joint Companies," whose works extended across New Jersey. At the beginning of 1867, he, with Hon. Hamilton Fish and others, effected the consolidation of the New Jersey Railroad Company with the "Joint Companies," thus bringing the whole system of railroads and canals between New York and Philadelphia into one interest and under one management. He was appointed general president of the Associated Companies, Hon. Hamilton Fish being vice-president, and Hon. Joseph P. Bradley secretary. This position he held until Dec. 1, 1871, when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company took possession of the works under their lease. His policy was to improve the works connecting the two great cities of the Union in such a manner as to remove all ground of complaint and all fear of competition.

Those associated companies are now merged into "The United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company." He is still president of the Belvidere Delaware and some smaller railroad companies, all operated by lessees.

One special object Mr. Welch had in view in trying to effect the consolidation of the "Joint Companies" and the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company was to reach, over the New Jersey Railroad, a good terminus for the whole system on the harbor of New York. Having secured the assent of his associates in this direction, he purchased seventy acres at Harrison's Cove, on the west bank of the Hudson, opposite the business heart of the city of New York, and elaborated a plan by which the greatest amount possible of water-front should be obtained on it by means of short ship-canals running partly through it. The object was to bring railroads, ships, store-houses, ferries, and carts all together, so as to reduce the cost of moving and handling to the least possible amount. A recapitulation of his views is contained in his printed report to the board of directors of June 18, 1868. To get control of this terminus was one of the principal objects of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in leasing the works of the United Companies.

Mr. Welch conducted the negotiation for the lease with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and succeeded in securing provisions, believed to be new in such leases, making the stock of the United Companies very much more valuable than it otherwise would have been. One item was that each stockholder should receive his ten per cent., notwithstanding any new agreement the directors might make or that the majority of the stockholders might agree to.

Believing from the first that the act under which the lease was effected was insufficient (which was afterwards so decided by the court of last resort), Mr. Welch drew up, and the Legislature passed, an act validating the lease as it was.

Mr. Welch is not merely an administrator, but especially an originator. In 1863 he originated and put in operation a system of safety signals on the line between New Brunswick and Philadelphia,—extended in 1867 from New Brunswick to Jersey City, and in 1872 over the Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh,—which has entirely prevented the most dangerous class of accidents, previously so frequent and so fatal. It is sometimes confounded with the English "block system," from which, however, it differs essentially, and from which Mr. Welch received no hint, not knowing of its existence at the time he invented his system, which he called "the American safety system." The system was described in a report made by him to the National Railroad Convention held in New York in 1866. In 1866 he adopted a plan of a steel rail more economical and forming better connections than those previously in use, the principles of which are stated at length in his "Report on Rails" made to the American Society of Civil Engineers at its annual convention in 1874. These principles have since been extensively recognized and adopted.

Mr. Welch's efforts have not been confined exclusively to his profession. From 1840 to 1845 he was associated with Capt. Robert F. Stockton in the operations which resulted in building the war-steamer "Princeton," the first propeller-ship ever constructed in America, and in the introduction of cannon of extraordinary size, since followed by Rodman and others.

In 1843 the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1832, and an elder since 1844, and has several times been a member of the General Assembly of that church. He was an occasional contributor to the *Princeton Review* while it was an organ of the Presbyterian Church in America, his chief articles being "The Anointment of Jesus by Mary of Bethany," "The Perpetuity of the Sabbath," and "God's Seventh Day of Rest." In the article on "The Perpetuity of the Sabbath" he takes the position—probably never suggested before—that many Hebrew local laws were declaratory of the moral law, just as many English statute laws are declaratory of the common law. For more than a quarter of a century he was superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and he now conducts the Congregational Bible-class in the Rev. Dr. Studdiford's church. For many years he has been a most diligent student of the sacred Scriptures. Thoroughly orthodox in his belief, he is also independent and original in his Bible investigations, taking nothing at second hand, but seeking to find for himself the meaning of the inspired text. Few laymen have given as much attention as he to the study of the Bible, and not many of the clergy are better versed in the principles of its interpretation.

In politics Mr. Welch is not tied to either party organization, but has decided opinions, one of which has long been in favor of civil service reform, which he considers essential to the salvation of the republic. He was married in 1834 to Mary H. Seabrook, who died in 1874, leaving five children, the eldest of whom is the widow of Mr. William Cowin, of Lambertville, and the youngest daughter was the wife of Rev. R. Randall Hoes, of Mount Holly, and now of New Rochelle, N. Y. She died April 7, 1879. His eldest son, Ashbel Welch, Jr., operates the Lambertville Iron-Works.

Mr. Welch is loved and honored by a large circle of friends, among whom, as well as in the world at large, his influence has ever been potent for good. Cautious and conservative, yet kind and conciliatory, he eminently "follows after the things which make for peace." Earnest and independent in his search for truth, wise in counsel, public-spirited as a citizen, liberal as a benefactor, firm and conscientious in the

maintenance of right, true and faithful in all the relations of life, he combines in himself qualities which make him one of the most valuable members of society.

DR. P. O. STUDDIFORD.

Peter Ogilvie Studdiford, D.D., was born in Bridgewater township, Somerset Co., N. J., near the present village of Branchville, on the South Branch of the Raritan, on the 11th of January, 1799. His father, the Rev. Peter Studdiford, was for forty years the venerated and beloved pastor of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Readington, N. J. His mother, whose maiden name was Phœbe Vanderveer, was a daughter of James Vanderveer, an extensive landholder of Bedminster, Somerset Co.

Dr. Studdiford early manifested an unquenchable thirst for learning. When only nine years old he was placed under the care of the celebrated teacher the Rev. Robert Finley, D.D., at the Classical Academy in Basking Ridge. There he studied with great assiduity and laid the foundation of his fine classical attainments. He subsequently went to the academy at Somerville, then under the care of Cullen Morris, Esq.

"Having completed his preparation, he entered Queen's (now Rutgers) College, at New Brunswick, and in the summer of 1816 graduated at that institution with the highest honors of his class.

"After leaving college he was occupied for about three years in teaching—first in Bedminster, and afterwards in Somerville—with great acceptance, although many of his pupils in both places were older than himself.

"On the 8th of July, 1819, he entered the theological seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton, where he remained prosecuting his studies for the ministry until the 29th of September, 1821. On the 27th day of April in the same year, at a meeting of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, in Trenton, he was licensed to preach the gospel, together with nine of his fellow-students."

He preached during the spring vacation in the employ of the General Assembly's Board of Missions at Bristol and Tullytown, in Pennsylvania.

On Wednesday, the 28th of November, 1821, in the Presbyterian church at Trenton, he was ordained as an evangelist by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, at the same time with the Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D., and the Rev. William J. Armstrong, D.D., and on the following Sabbath, the 2d day of December, 1821, he commenced his labors at Lambertville, having agreed to preach at that place and at the church in Solebury, Pa., alternately for a year.

In the month of September, 1822, on the application of seven persons, the "Church of Georgetown and Lambertville" was organized.

Dr. Studdiford continued to supply this church and that of Solebury until the month of June, 1825, when he was formally installed pastor of these churches. Early in 1848 his pastoral relation with the Solebury Church was dissolved, and from that time until his death he remained pastor exclusively of the church in Lambertville.

He married Eleanor W. Simpson, daughter of Judge John N. Simpson, of New Brunswick, N. J.

Eight children were the fruit of this marriage,—seven sons and one daughter. The daughter and two sons died in early childhood.

His sixth son, Josiah Simpson Studdiford, after graduating with honor from the College of New Jersey and almost finishing his preparation for the profession of law, entered the service of his country when the war of the Rebellion broke out, as adjutant of the Fourth New Jersey Regiment, and was killed in a gallant bayonet-charge at Crampton Pass, South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.

In the year 1821 the College of New Jersey conferred on the subject of this biographical sketch the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in 1844 the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity.

In the year 1826, on the death of his father, he was called to the pastorate of the Reformed Dutch Church of Readington, to which his father had so long ministered. But this call, as well as very eligible calls to several other churches during his ministry, he was constrained by a sense of duty to decline.

On the 5th of June, 1866, he departed this life while on a visit to his brother-in-law in the city of Baltimore.

Dr. Studdiford was an able theologian, a finished classical scholar, a ripe Hebraist, a master of varied learning, a most instructive preacher. One of the most modest and unselfish of men, he labored with untiring zeal in the work of the ministry, looking for no other reward than the approbation of his Divine Master.

At his funeral Dr. Charles Hodge, who had been a schoolmate of his at Somerville, bore this decided testimony: "What he was as a boy he was as a man. The impression he made on his schoolfellows was the impression he has left on this community after his forty-five years of pastoral service among them. Intellectual superiority, distinguished scholarship, and goodness in the most comprehensive sense of that word were his characteristics in school, and have been his characteristics through life. He was a good student, a good and obedient pupil, good in his moral character, good to all around him. Although I knew him longer, perhaps, than any one in this large audience, you knew him better, for he lived among you and lived for you. It is, however, a satisfaction to his old friends to bear their testimony to his varied excellence. We all esteemed him as an eminently wise, judicious, learned, and able theologian. In the course of fifty-five years I never heard him speak evil of any man, and I never heard any man speak evil of

him. In the discharge of his pastoral duties he was, as you well know, instructive, faithful, and laborious. In the judicatories and boards of our church he was uniformly kind and courteous, and his opinions were always received with the greatest deference. Very few men have lived a more honorable and useful life, and very few have been more lamented in death."

In the autobiography of the Rev. Dr. Hodge, published in his "Memoirs," is the following passage: "The only one of my schoolmates at Somerville with whom I was associated in after-life was the Rev. Peter O. Studdiford. During his whole ministerial life he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Lambertville, N. J. That church rose under his care from a mere handful to being one of the largest in the Synod. Dr. Studdiford was distinguished for learning, wisdom, and goodness in the most comprehensive sense of that word."

MARTIN CORYELL.

Martin Coryell was born July 20, 1815, at New Hope, Bucks Co., Pa. His father, Lewis S. Coryell, was the great-grandson of Immanuel Coryell, who was an early settler in the section which has become famous as the place of Washington's crossing of the Delaware in the time of the Revolution. Coryell's Ferry, embracing both sides of the river, was settled by branches of the Coryell family, many of whose descendants are still living, and among whom the subject of this sketch is prominent.

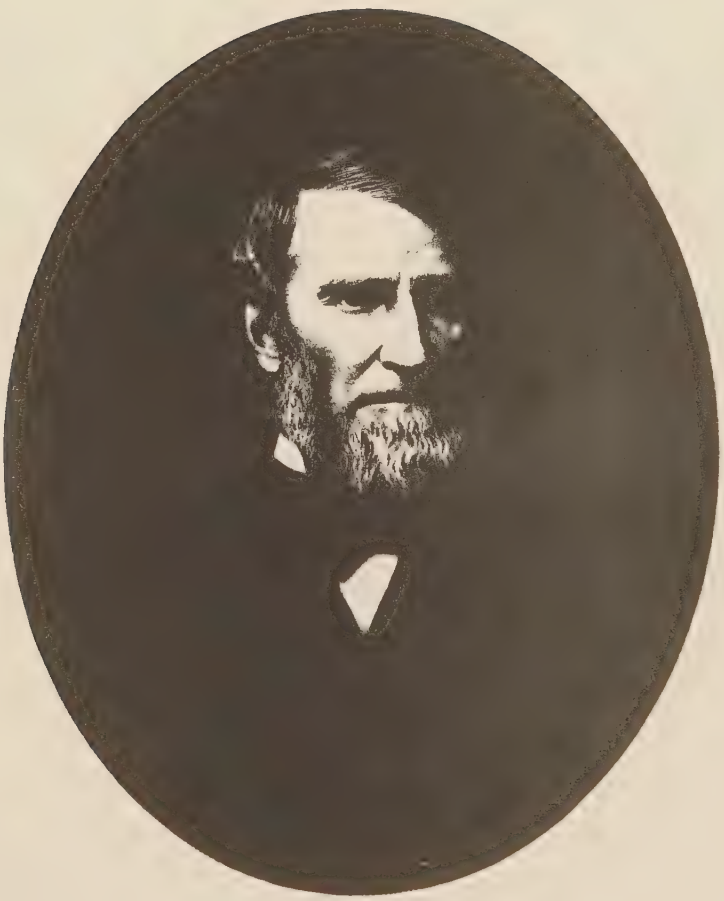
Lewis C. Coryell, father of Martin, was born in Round Valley, Hunterdon Co., and spent most of his life on the west side of the Delaware River, in Bucks Co., Pa., opposite Lambertville, where he died, Jan. 28, 1865, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was an active business man, taking a prominent part in the improvements of his day, and promoting by his energy and means their accomplishment. He was intrusted with many important offices: was commissioner for the improvement of the Delaware River above tide-water, superintendent of the mechanical work on the Delaware Division Canal, and director in several railroad, coal, and other companies.

Martin Coryell was educated in the schools of his native town and at the select school of Dr. Peter O. Studdiford, at Lambertville. For two years he was a pupil (in his fourteenth and fifteenth years) of the then eminent mathematician and astronomer, John Gummere, in Burlington; but failing health compelled him to relinquish his studies and to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a year with results beneficial to his health, but his energies were directed into other channels. While at work upon the "State dam" in the Delaware River at Wells' Falls, Canvass White, an engineer of eminence selected to construct the Delaware and Raritan Canal, came upon the work to examine and consult with those in charge of the dam upon the feasibility of extending that work across the river and making it a feeder for the Delaware and Raritan Canal. In making a close examination of the river, Mr. Coryell was selected to manage the boat in the somewhat dangerous rapids. Mr. White was so well pleased with this service that he requested Col. Simpson Torbert to employ him to establish and determine high- and low-water marks along the river; and, later, he was given a position as rod-man on the Delaware and Raritan Canal.

While at home on a visit in the winter of 1839–40, a freshet occurred which seriously damaged the Delaware Division Canal. He was called upon to examine into the extent of the damage and to estimate the cost and time necessary to restore navigation. This service was satisfactorily performed, and Mr. Coryell was retained in the State employ as a principal assistant on the Delaware Division Canal until the year 1842, when he took charge of the Morris Canal as engineer, under John Cryder, representing the English bondholders. This proved a troublesome and, pecuniarily, a disastrous affair, and, with the monetary derangements which followed and the cessation of work on public improvements, Mr. Coryell turned his energies into other channels. He soon after, at the suggestion of Judge Fox, turned his attention to the law, especially land and water cases, and his name was enrolled as a law-student in the office of B. H. Brewster, of Philadelphia, a fellow-student of Senator Don Cameron; but, on account of injury to his eyes, the result of night-reading, he sought other employment.

In 1844 he was employed by the canal commissioners of Pennsylvania on the Columbia Railroad. His duties were to inaugurate and popularize the use of steam as a motive-power on the West Chester Railroad (then operated as a horse-power railroad), which he successfully achieved in spite of much local opposition. He was then made superintendent of the Schuylkill level of the Columbia road, extending from Philadelphia to the Plane,—an important and difficult position in those days of combined railroad and canal transportation.

During the next few years he officiated as engineer in various parts of the country: he surveyed the underground workings of the Hazleton Coal Company's mines; was engineer and manager of the Lake Superior Copper Company, and was one of the early pioneers in that mining region. In 1847 he returned to New Jersey, and was employed to construct a coal-wharf at Bergen Point, and soon after entered the employ of the Raritan Canal Company, under Ashbel Welch, Esq., under whose superintendence Mr. Coryell located the greater part of the Belvidere Railroad, and prepared and put down the superstructure from Trenton to Lambertville. In 1853 he was engineer-in-chief of the Brunswick Canal, and during the next six or seven years he was engaged in like capacity upon the railroads and canals of Pennsylvania and



Martin Coryell

New Jersey, particularly developing the coal region of Hazleton and what is now the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

In 1862 he removed to the Wyoming Valley, settling at Wilkesbarre, where he pursued his profession of civil and mining engineer. He was, in 1864, upon the organization of the Warrior Run Mining Company, made director, secretary, treasurer, and manager. The colliery was placed on a business basis and then leased, when Mr. Coryell's connection as manager ceased.

His professional duties have taken him to all parts of the land, and rendered him familiar with the various coal-fields and mining regions of Pennsylvania, Michigan, Virginia, Kentucky, etc. He spent one season at Cape Breton, examining the coal property of Robert Belloni at Cow Bay.

Mr. Coryell removed to Lambertville, N. J., in 1876, designing to make it the place of his permanent residence. He is a director in the Amwell National Bank of Lambertville. To him is largely due the successful establishment of the city water-works, of which he still owns a controlling interest.

In June, 1842, he married Myra A. Coryell, who was born at Lambertville in 1820.

WILLIAM McCREADY.

William and Sarah McCready, grandparents of William McCready,—the one a native of Scotland, and the other of Ireland,—came to this country immediately after their marriage and settled in the city of New York, where they reared a family, consisting of three sons and three daughters. One of the sons, Thomas, married Catharine McKinley, of New York, and had three children,—William, John, and Thomas. William, the subject of our sketch, was the eldest of the family, and was born in the city of New York, July 19, 1817. His lot in life was destined to be a checkered one, and to furnish a striking example of perseverance and energy under peculiar difficulties.

When about thirteen years of age he was thrown upon his own resources, and from that time until he was twenty-one he was engaged in Philadelphia and in Montgomery Co., Pa., in learning the trade of a hatter, serving an apprenticeship of eight years. At the close of this period, in 1838, he established himself as a hatter at New Hope, and in 1839 bought out an opposition establishment in Lambertville, N. J., and conducted both shops. The business proved successful, and he soon added thereto a milling interest, and subsequently went into the hardware trade, including the handling of coal and iron, continuing in these pursuits till 1861, when he sold out at the beginning of the Rebellion.

Mr. McCready, however, was not long out of business at this time. He built a flax-mill and a hay-packing establishment, and followed these by the erection of a paper-mill and then commenced his career as a manufacturer of paper. In all these undertakings he encountered a series of disasters truly discouraging to a less resolute and determined nature. Some secret enemy seemed to be bent on the destruction of his business, and employed the "fire fiend" to execute his work of revenge. His hatting establishment was first burned down; then, when he had gotten his hay-presses and his flax-mill in successful operation, these were also destroyed by fire; he then built and equipped his first paper-mill, which was likewise burned. He was thus obliged to contend against an unseen and unknown enemy. When his hatting and hay business were burned he had no insurance; in the flax and paper business the insurance was small. But his energy and determination never faltered, though each fire seemed like a crushing blow to his hopes and prospects of success.

He built a new paper-mill on a much larger scale in 1867, to which he gave the very appropriate name of "Perseverance Mill." This mill is now well known to the paper trade throughout the country. It stands on the bank of the Delaware and Raritan Canal at Lambertville, and has been for more than a decade gradually growing up to the proportions which Mr. McCready designs it finally to attain, as he has been able to appropriate means for additions and improvements. Although nominally belonging to the Lambertville Paper-Manufacturing Company, it is as much under the control and management of Mr. McCready as if it were absolutely his property, the company having been formed to relieve him from financial embarrassment, and to enable him to pay off his creditors and redeem the property under his own able and skillful management.

In justice to Mr. McCready, a brief history of this arrangement should be given. In consequence of various disasters, involving a loss of business and heavy expense in building, etc., he became embarrassed in 1869, and offered to turn over to his creditors every dollar of his property as security, so far as it would go. They having the utmost confidence in his integrity as a business man, refused to see him sacrificed, and formed a company under the name of the Lambertville Paper-Manufacturing Company, allowing him to go on, at the same time paying interest to the company, till his debts should be paid up. He entered into this arrangement with the company, first for five years; but at the expiration of that time, although he had made the business profitable, the property was not redeemed. Feeling conscious of his ability to carry the matter through successfully, Mr. McCready offered the company good inducements to extend the time five years longer; and, while he has put the business upon such a footing as to be able to redeem it at any moment, he has thought it advisable, with the consent of the company, who deem themselves fully secured, to expend a portion of the profits of the business in the enlarge

ment of the mill and the increase of facilities for manufacturing. This he has been constantly doing, and is at the present time erecting a large stone and brick addition to the main building. The capacity of the mill at the present time is from three to four tons of manilla and flour-sack paper per day, with a ready market in New York and Philadelphia.

This meagre outline exhibits somewhat the energy, integrity, and business capacity of Mr. McCready. It shows, at least, the drift of his life and some of the obstacles he has overcome by that earnest, practical, and persistent genius peculiar to the Scotch-Irish. He is energetic, persevering, honest, and truthful, exact in all matters, and an excellent business man.

In politics he has generally acted with the Democratic party, and has taken a deep interest in local affairs. He was elected mayor of the city of Lambertville in 1853, and was afterwards re-elected without opposition for four consecutive terms.

He has been twice married, and has raised a large family of children, eight of whom are living. He first married Elizabeth Thompson, Dec. 3, 1840; his second wife, whom he married Sept. 8, 1863, was Olivia, daughter of Pierson A. Reading. His two oldest sons are in extensive and successful business as paper merchants in Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER HENRY HOLCOMBE.

Alexander Henry Holcombe is of English descent by his paternal ancestors, and on the maternal side of Holland extraction. His first American ancestor, John Holcombe, came from England to Philadelphia soon after the arrival of William Penn, and, after spending a short time at Abington, Pa., came and located a large tract of land, a portion of which is now covered by the upper part of the city of Lambertville. Mr. Holcombe was a Quaker or Friend. He married, in 1707, Miss Elizabeth Woolrich, who was also a member of the Society of Friends. They had sons—Samuel and Richard—and several daughters. Samuel was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Of his nine children, Richard, the grandfather of our subject, was the sixth in the order of birth; he married Hannah Emley in 1776, by whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters.

Emley Holcombe, the eldest son of Richard and Hannah (Emley) Holcombe, was born in Amwell township, near Lambertville, Sept. 21, 1777. He was brought up to the mercantile business, beginning his career as clerk in a store at Mount Airy, whence, after he had attained his majority, he came to Lambertville, where he was clerk for several years, until he married and purchased his home. He pursued the mercantile business till near the close of his life, and was also commissioner of deeds for a number of years. He was brigade inspector, with the rank of major, in 1812; took an active part in the formation of the First Presbyterian Church of Lambertville, was president of the building committee and of the board of trustees, and was senior elder at the organization, Sept. 24, 1822, having previously been an elder in the Solebury Church, Bucks Co., Pa.

Major Emley Holcombe married, May 12, 1803, Mary, eldest daughter of John and Mary (Veghte) Skillman; the latter was the widow of Garret Stryker, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mary Skillman was born Dec. 20, 1779. The children of Emley and Mary (Skillman) Holcombe were William, Ellen Ann, John Emley, Theodore, Charles Ogden, Isaac Skillman, Mary, and the subject of this sketch. Maj. Emley Holcombe died July 11, 1846, at the age of nearly sixty-nine years.

A. H. Holcombe, the youngest of the family, was born in Lambertville, June 1, 1821. He was brought up to the mercantile business, part of the time as junior partner in the firm of E. Holcombe & Son, and afterwards that of Titus & Holcombe, until he commenced studying law with John H. Wakefield, Esq., a prominent member of the Hunterdon County bar, who removed to Boston. Mr. Holcombe finished his legal studies with Col. Peter I. Clark, of Flemington, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1853. His education, besides that received at the common schools, has been of a practical business character, self-acquired, and, in the main, the result of his great love of books and his fondness for reading and study. After being admitted to the bar, he commenced practice immediately at Lambertville, where he has continued in the profession ever since. He was duly admitted to the degree of counselor after the first three years of practice, and in the progress of his profession has endeavored to keep abreast of the times.

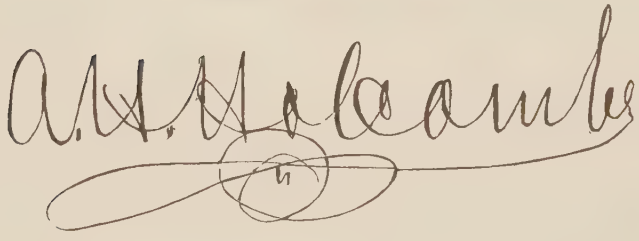
Previous to the war of 1861, he was commissioned by Governor Newell judge-advocate of the Hunterdon brigade, and held that position after the war broke out, when, as a member of the brigade board, he assisted in enrolling the militia of the county. During the war he was commissioned by Adjt.-Gen. Stockton to raise a company of volunteers. Under an act of the Legislature passed in 1876 he was appointed by Governor Bedle one of his aides, ranking as colonel.

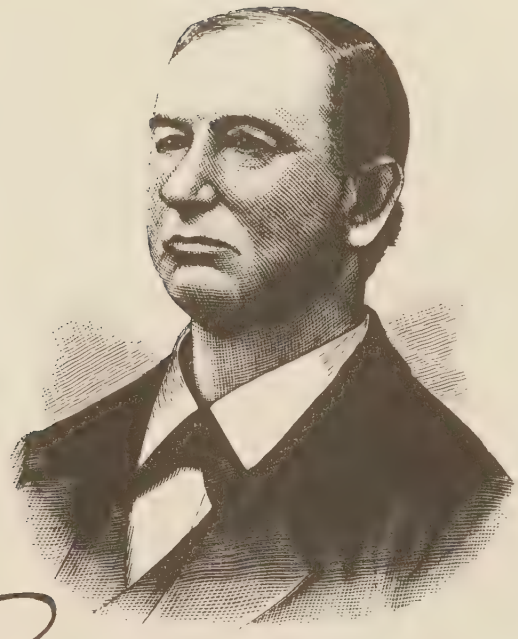
Mr. Holcombe has been since early life a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Lambertville, and has been active in all its interests, especially in the choir and Sunday-school.

He was married April 11, 1867, to Malvina Kay, daughter of the late William G. Mentz, Esq., of Philadelphia. They have had six children, of whom five are living; their first-born died in infancy.

The fine residence of Mr. Holcombe—a cut of which appears on another page—was built by him in 1870, and first occupied by his family in the fall of 1871.

In politics he has never taken a very active part, though he has been identified with the Democratic party. He was clerk of the Common Council at the breaking out of the war, and has held other civil offices.





Geo H. Larison

Rev. George H. Larison, M.D., is of Danish descent. His ancestor John Larison, in the war between the king and nobles of 1665, had his property confiscated, and, leaving the country, went to the seashore disguised as a peasant, whence he escaped to Scotland, and soon after came to America, landing on Long Island, where he purchased a large tract of land upon which he settled. He had six sons; two were killed by the Indians, and four survived, whose names were Roger, James, William, and John. Roger went to Pennsylvania, and nothing was afterwards heard of him; James settled on Stony Brook, Hopewell township, now in Mercer Co., N. J., where he bought an estate of two hundred and fifty acres of land, now owned by Ralph Ege, and reared a family of six sons; he died there in 1792, and was buried on his farm. His six sons were John, Andrew, Roger, William, Elijah, and David; and his daughters, Achsa, Rachel, and Catharine. William, who owned an original tract of land in Mercer County, died there about the close of the last century. John lived in the same neighborhood in Mercer County, where he died at an advanced age, leaving seven sons.

Andrew, the second son of James Larison, was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He married a Severns, and had sons,—George, Andrew, James, and Benjamin, Andrew being the grandfather of Dr. G. H. Larison. He was born May 17, 1776, and married Mary, daughter of John Wilson, born Oct. 15, 1778; they had sons—John, Andrew, and Benjamin—and daughters,—Sarah and Lavina. Andrew Larison, Sr., died July 26, 1861; his wife, Mary, died Sept. 24, 1856. Benjamin, the father of Dr. Larison, married Hannah Ann Holcombe, daughter of Capt. George Holcombe, and had nine children, of whom the doctor is the eldest. His brothers were Cornelius W., M.D., of Ringos; the late Rev. Andrew B. Larison, M.D., of Ringos; and John D. Larison, present proprietor of the original homestead.

George Holcombe Larison was born in Delaware township, Hunterdon Co., Jan. 4, 1831, and was brought up on his father's farm, attending in boyhood the common schools of his district. He subsequently engaged for a time in teaching. In 1853 he entered the University of Lewisburg, Pa., from which he subsequently received the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Having resolved to adopt the profession of medicine, he commenced his studies with Hon. Samuel Lilly, M.D., as preceptor, and attended lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated, in 1858, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Dolington, Bucks Co., Pa., and the following year removed to Lambertville, N. J., where he has since resided, and has attained an extensive and profitable practice.

He is a member of the District Medical Society of Hunterdon County, and was for seven years its secretary. He is also a member of the State Medical Society, and was elected its third vice-president in 1872; and presided over the one hundred and ninth annual meeting, held at Atlantic City, May 25, 1875, when he delivered the annual address. Previous to his being elected president of this body he had held the positions of first, second, and third vice-president. While holding the latter office he wrote an essay on "Diseases Prevalent in the Valley of the Delaware," which was well received, and published with the transactions of the society. During the prevalence of the small-pox in Lambertville, in 1863–64, he attended ninety-nine cases and only lost four. He subsequently prepared a paper on "Small-pox and its Treatment," for the medical society in 1864, which was well received by the profession, and filed among the important papers of the society. His practice is a general one, but he makes a specialty of obstetrics, and has so far attended over one thousand cases successfully; he has also achieved great success in surgical cases.

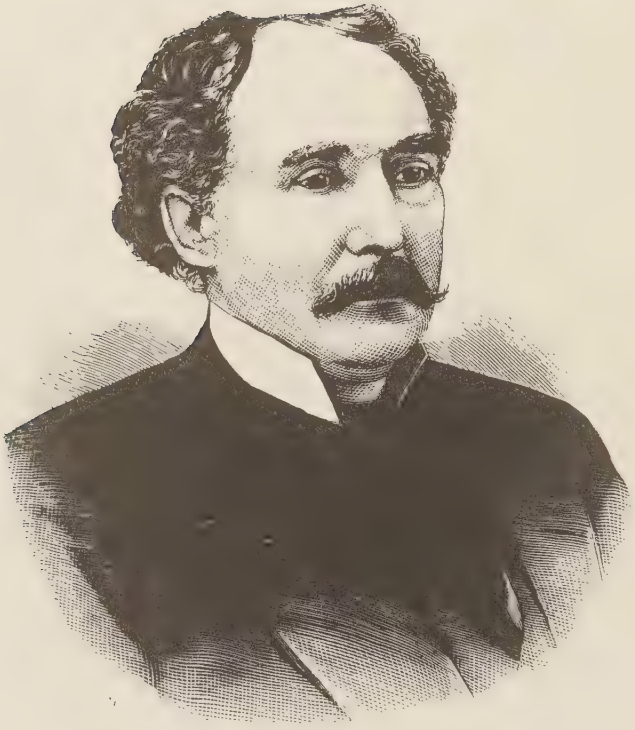
Dr. Larison has on three or four occasions been a delegate to the Pennsylvania Medical Society, and at one of its sessions in Carlisle delivered an address before that body. He was one of the first vice-presidents of the American Academy of Medicine, founded in 1876, and was elected to the same office in 1878 and 1879.

He was for seven years a member of the city council of Lambertville, and has held all the grades in the New Jersey State militia from second lieutenant to brigadier-general, excepting that of lieutenant-colonel. He is surgeon on the staff of Col. Angel's well-known regiment—the Seventh Regiment New Jersey National Guard.

In educational matters Dr. Larison has taken a prominent part. He was elected town superintendent of schools in 1862, and has filled that position both under the town and city organization to the present time, being continuously re-elected on the Democratic ticket, although parties have had a variety of changes during these years; the schools have been prosperous under his management. He has also at times devoted his leisure hours to the preparation of pupils for college and for the medical profession.

During his attendance at the University of Lewisburg he became a member of the Baptist Church, and he is now a regularly ordained minister of that denomination. Until quite recently he was pastor of a church, chiefly of his own gathering, at Solebury, on the opposite side of the Delaware, in Bucks Co., Pa., to whom he ministered every Sunday morning and evening for seven years. Under his ministry this church received additions numbering about one hundred members. Dr. Larison has been connected with the Reading Association of Baptist Churches. At the organization of that body, at Reading, Pa., he preached the opening sermon, and was chosen moderator of the meeting.

He married, in 1859, Sarah Q., daughter of Caleb F. Fisher, of Ringos, N. J.



RICHARD McDOWELL.

Richard McDowell was born near Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 8, 1824. He is a son of Robert and Mary (Toft) McDowell,—the former died in Ireland when the subject of this sketch was about five years old; the latter came with him to this country in 1832, and died in Lambertville, N. J., April 14, 1879. Richard was brought up at Crescentville, near Philadelphia, till seventeen years of age, at which time he went to Bridesburg, Pa., to learn the trade of a machinist. He spent an apprenticeship there of four years, and one year as a journeyman, and was married there, June 24, 1845, to Elizabeth B., daughter of John and Mary Jones, of Bridesburg, Pa., formerly of Wales. He next spent two years as a machinist in Hazelton, Pa., when he removed to Trenton, N. J., and remained about four years in the employ of Van Cleve & McKain, in the machine business. On Jan. 1, 1856, he moved to Lambertville and took a place in the shops of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company, under N. S. Congdon, master-mechanic. At the death of Mr. Congdon, Sept. 25, 1862, Mr. McDowell was appointed master-mechanic in his place. This appointment was made at the instigation of Ashbel Welch, then president of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company, and has been held by Mr. McDowell ever since.

Besides the regular business of his occupation, he has been active and very successful in outside enterprises,—as, for instance, in the purchase of a controlling interest in the Lambertville Gas Works, in 1868, and in the Cottage Hill addition to Lambertville, in 1871,—out of which he has realized handsome returns. In 1873 he built a fine residence on Cottage Hill, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, which is considered one of the finest in Hunterdon County. In 1867 he built and fitted up the Centennial Paper-Mill at Lambertville, in charge of which he placed his son, who has carried on the business successfully ever since. He assisted in organizing the Amwell National Bank of Lambertville, of which he is at present one of the directors.

He has five children living,—three sons and two daughters. John W., the eldest son, is a member of the firm of McDowell & Son, paper manufacturers of Lambertville; the other two sons are attending school, and the daughters reside at home.

Mr. McDowell has been till within a few years a Whig and a Republican in politics; but in the campaign for Mr. Tilden, in 1876, he became a Democrat, and has since acted with that party. He has been elected a number of times to the City Council, and was chosen the first mayor of Lambertville upon the adoption of the city charter, in 1872.

CORNELIUS ARNETT.

Cornelius Arnett, one of Lambertville's best-known citizens, was born in Smithtown, Bucks Co., Pa., July 20, 1820. The house in which he first saw the light stood on a spot now occupied by the bed of the Pennsylvania Canal. The town of his birth, like the house, has disappeared, so that, unlike most people, Mr. Arnett would find it difficult to point out its exact location. His father, Jacob, died while Cornelius was yet an infant. The only other child—a brother—died in his youth. Jacob Arnett's widow survived her husband about twenty years, dying in 1842, in Bucks County, not far from Smithtown.

Young Cornelius began life, therefore, under auspices that promised to develop his vigorous energies. His mother was poor, and he was early taught to exercise the spirit of self-reliance. At the age of seven he was a strong, rugged lad, and, as a beginning of a career marked since that period by industrious perseverance and self-help, he was "put out" to one Mr. Delp, a Bucks County farmer, for whom he labored diligently during the space of five years. After that he worked two years for a farmer named Daniel Bevighouse, and then for four years drove a tow-horse on the Pennsylvania Canal. At the age of eighteen—that is to say, in 1838—he made his home in Lambertville, for the purpose of learning the trade of shoemaking with his uncle, Thomas Ent, with whom he remained one year.

In 1839 he engaged in the shoemaking business at Lambertville on his own account. Sept. 2, 1840, he married Rebecca, daughter of Joseph Reasoner, of Hunterdon County, and in a little while gave up his

shoemaking business to take control of the brick-making enterprise previously conducted at Lambertville by his wife's father. Shortly after, however, he resumed shoe-manufacturing, and carried that on, as well as the brick business, until 1864, when he abandoned the shoe trade permanently. Still his time was fully occupied, as, in 1855, he added to his interests that of building contractor, and was largely engaged in the construction of bridges, buildings, etc. In 1863 he erected the capacious saw-mill which he still carries on in connection with his building and brick-manufacturing industries. In these various enterprises he employs upwards of sixty people, and contributes largely to the manufacturing prosperity of Lambertville.

Mr. Arnett has thus, since his seventh year, been the architect of his own fortune, and that his history is the record of a busy life is apparent at a glance. He has been too busy to give any time to politics, even had his inclinations pointed that way. During three terms he has acted as a valued member of the Lambertville Common Council, but for public office he has no taste. He is quite content to be an humble citizen, faithful in the performance of his manifold business duties. To use his own language, "he was born and cradled a Democrat," but the issues of the war set him firmly upon the rock of Republicanism, and there he has ever since unfalteringly stood. For upwards of thirty years he has been a leading member of I. O. O. F.; for more than forty years a staunch and unflinching advocate and worker for the cause of temperance, and nearly that length of time a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His children have numbered nine,—Charles W., who was born July 26, 1841, entered the war of the Rebellion, was wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, and, being conveyed home, died there Nov. 11, 1862; Anna E. was born Sept. 6, 1843, and died June 8, 1870; Victoria was born March 9, 1846, and is now Mrs. J. J. Lair, of Lambertville; Emeline, born Aug. 12, 1848, is Mrs. P. K. Hazen, of Lambertville; George W., born Feb. 19, 1851, lives in Lambertville; Franklin P., born Oct. 7, 1853, died June 11, 1856; Mary H., born July 1, 1856, is now Mrs. C. H. Wilmot, of Lambertville; Clara V. and Edward B. McClellan, born, respectively, Oct. 11, 1858, and Oct. 18, 1862, are living with their parents.

JAMES C. WEEDEN.

James C. Weeden was born in Kent, England, on the 15th of September, 1815; he died at Lambertville, N. J., March 25, 1866, aged fifty years six months and ten days. While in England Mr. Weeden had followed various occupations: he was first a mason, and then engaged in butchering, which he carried on till he removed to Manchester and established himself in the wholesale stationery and paper-stock trade, which he conducted up to the time of his emigration to America. He married, in Brighton, England, Ann Bage, who was born in Surrey, about fifty miles from London, and who still survives and resides at Lambertville.

In 1851, Mr. Weeden came with his wife to this country, landing in Philadelphia. He came from there to New Hope, opposite Lambertville, where, in May following, he took charge of the Ingham or Great Spring Paper-Mill. He had full control of the mill from that time forward, and made the enterprise of manufacturing paper there very profitable. In 1860 he commenced building a much larger mill at Lambertville, called the Mountain Spring Mill, the first ground for which was broken on the 4th of December.

The difficulties in carrying out such an enterprise at the beginning of the war, when everything was in a state of uncertainty, were very great. But Mr. Weeden persevered in the face of all these discouragements, and his efforts were finally crowned with success. The price of paper advanced during the war, and he made money. He continued in successful business till the time of his death, and left a competence to his widow during her lifetime.

Mr. and Mrs. Weeden had no children of their own, but brought up a nephew, William H. Gandy, now of Lambertville. In 1865, Mr. Weeden gave him an interest in the business, and he carried it on as superintendent after his uncle's death till August, 1878, under the firm-name of J. C. Weeden & Co., as it had before been. Since 1878 Mrs. Weeden has had full control of the business, and has carried it on herself. For the last twenty-five years they have manufactured Mann's patent parchment copying-paper and tissue manillas.

Mr. Weeden was very much respected in Lambertville, and his death was felt to be a great loss to the community. During his residence here he had shown himself ready to aid every good work. To the poor and the suffering he was a liberal benefactor. To the cause of Christian beneficence he contributed regularly and largely. He took an active interest in Christian missions and in the Bible cause. As a citizen, he was public-spirited and patriotic; as a neighbor, ever ready to oblige; and as a Christian, humble and affectionate. He had made a public profession of religion quite early in England, and was received as a member of the Presbyterian Church of Lambertville in 1855.

He was a Republican, and did much to aid the friends of the Union during the Rebellion, working on local committees, contributing funds, and acting as treasurer of the Union League of Lambertville. He was also active in promoting every measure for the benefit of the city in which he lived; among other things, he was instrumental in organizing the Aquitong Fire Company, of which he was vice-president at the time of his decease. That company, at a meeting held March 26, 1866, testified their apprecia-

J. W. De Mallam

tion of his character, and their deep sorrow occasioned by his death, in a series of resolutions, which we quote, as follows:

"WHEREAS God in his all-wise and mysterious providence has called us to mourn the loss of our most estimable and valued member, taken from us in the midst of life, and at a period of ripened manhood, thereby warning us that life in all its most cheering prospects is uncertain, therefore

"*Resolved*, That with hearts filled with deep sorrow we have heard the announcement of the death of James C. Weeden, a useful member and an honored vice-president of this company.

"*Resolved*, That in the death of our beloved brother we are called upon to mourn the loss of one whose active usefulness and kindness had greatly endeared him to us and to the community, and whose memory will long be cherished by those who knew him.

"*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased in their sore bereavement, humbly trusting that He who 'tempers the wind to the shorn lamb' will fold His love and protection around them and speak consolation to their stricken hearts.

"*Resolved*, That, as a testimonial of respect for the memory of the deceased, our engine-house and apparatus be draped in mourning for thirty days.

"*Resolved*, That our company will, as a body, attend the funeral of the deceased, and that the other fire-companies be invited to unite with us on that occasion.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased by the secretary, and also be published in the Lambertville *Beacon*.

"JAMES M. ROBINSON,
"WILLIAM DEAN,
"JOS. SMITH,
"*Committee.*"

The Union League, at a meeting held March 28, 1866, passed a series of similar resolutions, in which they testify to the excellence of Mr. Weeden's character, and express their sense of bereavement at his death.

JOHN SPROAT.

John Sproat was born in Cockermouth, Cumberland, England, May 19, 1810. He died at Lambertville, N. J., April 16, 1878, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His wife, Elizabeth Denwood, was a native of the same town in England. They emigrated to America in 1840, in the spring of which year Mr. Sproat went from Philadelphia to New Hope, Pa., for the purpose of taking charge of the flax-mills situated there. Satisfactory arrangements not being made, he returned to Philadelphia, where he continued the business in which he was at that time engaged, which the following card will explain:

"SPROAT,
IMPORTER OF
Patent Linen Shoe Thread, Sewing Thread, Gelting Twine, Bookbinders', Saddlers', and Druggists' Thread and Twine of every description, Fine Linen Yarns, &c.,
No. 37 STRAWBERRY STREET,
PHILADELPHIA."

In 1843, Mr. Sproat came to Lambertville, N. J., and leased of Jonathan Fisk a building which stood below where the depot now stands, converted it into a factory, and, with his brother Henry, started the manufacturing of the various articles enumerated in his card, under the firm-name of J. & H. Sproat. In 1844 this firm introduced the first foreign machinery for manufacturing these goods. English laws had previously prohibited machines from going out of

that country, although certain parts of machines had been smuggled into this country with other goods. About this time, however, a law was passed which permitted their importation, and, as above stated, J. & H. Sproat received the first lot of machinery from England. In 1847, when they had completed their factory and everything was in running order, the building, with its entire contents, was consumed by fire. There being no insurance, it was a total loss. However, by the encouragement of certain liberal citizens, they were induced to rebuild. John Sproat, Sr., went to England to order new machinery, which was sent over, and in one year the business was again resumed. In 1855 they sold out their interest to James French and removed to Lansingburg, N. Y. After about three

years, however, they returned to Lambertville. Mr. French, meantime, had removed his machinery to Newark, and they re-entered the old factory and re-commenced business. In those days flax was raised in abundance in this section of country.

In 1862, John Sproat, Sr., moved into the substantial brick building situated on the water-power in the lower part of the city. This building was stocked with the most approved machinery that could be obtained from foreign countries. In 1869 he admitted into the firm Joseph and John Sproat, Jr., two of his sons, who were experienced workmen, and the firm was changed to John Sproat & Sons. Their business continued to increase. In 1871 a wing was added to the main building. The mill is run by water, for which purpose two Jonvill turbine-wheels, fifty horse-power each, are used. When the mill is running at full force, about one hundred hands are employed.

Before the death of the founder of this large and successful business, the trade of John Sproat & Sons extended all over the United States, and when it is stated that this trade was held and increased without the aid of a single traveling salesman, some idea may be formed of the reputation of the house and the quality of the goods. The machinery for the mill was mostly obtained in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and, on business connected with its purchase and other matters, Mr. Sproat crossed the ocean twenty-four times. During his long business career he steadily pushed on his work with unabating efforts, and the many misfortunes encountered on the way only increased his energy, so that he lived to witness the great success of his life-work. The mills of James French of Newark, the Valley Falls Twine-Manufacturing Company of New York, the firm of Finley & Schlicter, and the Cable Flax-Mills of Troy, N. Y., are among the offsprings of the Sproat Mills of Lambertville, N. J. Joseph and John Sproat, Jr., are the successors of John Sproat & Sons.

Mr. Sproat was a public-spirited and liberal citizen, taking an active interest in the improvement of Lambertville. He built quite a number of houses in the place, and aided many poor men to provide themselves with homes by selling them lands and giving them a chance to pay for them on easy terms.

TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES OF HUNTERDON CO.

RARITAN,*

INCLUDING FLEMINGTON, THE COUNTY-SEAT.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, ETC.

THIS, one of the east townships of Hunterdon County, is, owing to its rhombic shape, almost central, its extreme northern and western points reaching far into the towns adjoining it on the north and west.

It is bounded on the north by the townships of Clinton and Readington; on the east by Hillsborough, in Somerset, and East Amwell, in Hunterdon; on the south by East Amwell and Delaware; and on the west by Franklin township. It is about 5 miles wide and 8 long, although the distance between its northern and southern angles is fully 11 miles. Its area is 36.78 square miles, or 23,539 acres. It is at the present time (1880) divided into 376 farms and contains a population of 4190, independent of Flemington, or an aggregate of 5944, it being the most populous township in the county.

The township of Raritan comprises only a little more than one-fourth of the old Amwell township, which (embracing the territory of the present townships of Raritan, Delaware, and East and West Amwell) was purchased of the Indians in 1703.

Raritan was formed from Amwell in 1838, since which date its boundaries have been unchanged. (For a particular description of the lines which separate her from her sister townships, see Sec. 1 of the act of the Sixty-second General Assembly of the State of New Jersey.†)

* "Raritan" is an Indian name, the signification of which is "forked river."

† *Quod vide*, in history of this township, under head "Civil Organization."

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The northern portion of this township is somewhat hilly; the southern, level or gently undulating.

The South Branch of the Raritan, a noble mill-stream, flows in a southwest direction from the north to the east side of the township, where it crosses the Somerset line. The next stream in size and importance is the Neshanic River, which, with its branches, waters the central and southern portions of the township, and flows mainly in a southeasterly direction. The head-waters of the Wickesheo, or several small brooks which empty into that stream near the Delaware line, drain its western borders. Half a dozen creeks between the Franklin township line and the Bushkill flow in a nearly easterly direction and empty into the South Branch of the Raritan. With all these water-courses, some of which afford good water privileges, the township is well irrigated.

There are no very considerable elevations in the township, those most noticeable being Mullen Hill and Mount Carmel, the slopes of which are gentle rather than abrupt, and mark on either hand beautiful and fertile valleys, the pride of the husbandmen of Raritan, which will, in the future as in the past, yield their treasures for the enrichment of her sons and daughters.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Adam Bellis and his young wife came as Dutch emigrants about the year 1740,—possibly earlier,—and settled near the confluence of the three head-branches of the Neshanic, about two miles south of Flemington. There he built a log hut, in the forest, on land purchased of Mr. Stevenson,—a tract of 210 acres,* which was the eastern portion of the 1400-acre tract of John Stevenson, and a part of the 2100-acre tract of William Stevenson. Indian wigwams stood near the Bellis cabin, and for many years subsequent to Adam's settlement there the friendly Indians remained in the neighborhood. They used frequently to cut ash saplings on his land to make their bows. It is related that on one such occasion, "feeling the importance of his ownership," he remonstrated with them for so doing, when Nashaway mournfully replied, "All *my* land before white man come!" In the pioneer hut William Bellis was born. He was the grandfather of William Bellis, who now lives on a part of the premises. Adam subsequently built a new house, still known as the old Bellis homestead. Of the five sons of Adam Bellis two only remained in Raritan township,—namely, William, who died on the homestead in 1826, and John, who lived on a part of the place.

Adam (1) had a brother William, who early settled where Gideon Quick now lives; but he afterwards sold out and left the neighborhood. The Bellis family has grown to be quite numerous, being well represented in different portions of the county; many of its members are prominent citizens, and have filled various public offices.

A genealogical view of the Bellis family, from Adam (1) Bellis, down through the line of his eldest son, William, is as follows:

1. William (1), born Dec. 18, 1740; married Mary Housel, daughter of Martin Housel, of Amwell; died Feb. 27, 1826.

2. Peter, born July 30, 1743; subsequently moved to Kentucky, where he died.

3. Catharine, born in 1746; never married, and died on the homestead.

4. John, born in 1750; married Nellie Williamson, of Larison's Corner. Two of her sisters married John Housel and Richard Williamson. Mrs. John Bellis died at Ringos. Her husband was a soldier in the Revolution, and died near Flemington, July 11, 1838.

5. Adam (2), born in 1753, married Mary Rockafeller, sister of Jacob Rockafeller. Adam died near Cherryville, in what is now Franklin township.

6. Andrew, born July 17, 1757, married Elizabeth Servis, of Amwell. He subsequently moved to Hopewell.

7. Charity, born April 15, 1760; never married, but lived to an advanced age, and died on the old home-farm.

The children of William (1) and Mary (Housel) Bellis:

1. Adam (3), born Jan. 19, 1774; never married, and died young.

2. Eleanor (Lena), born Sept. 29, 1775; married Rev. John Jacob Wack, of German Valley, who preached in the old Dutch church, but subsequently removed to New York State.

3. William (2), born Dec. 15, 1776; married Margaret Young, daughter of Peter Young. William died on the old homestead. Of his descendants, John Young Bellis is now living below Reaville.

4. David, born Oct. 12, 1778; married Eleanor Schenck, daughter of Roelif (Rafe) Schenck. He died in 1872. John William Bellis, a son of David, now lives on the old Roelif Schenck farm, and David S., another son, lives near Copper Hill.

5. John (2), born May 26, 1781; married, first, Margaret Cool; second, Sarah Lisk. The children by the last marriage: 1. Margaret, married Christopher Werts; 2. David (2), married a daughter of Abram Werts, and, after her decease, Anna, a daughter of William Chamberlin; 3. John (3), married, first, a daughter of Paul Cool Dilts, and later a lady from New York. John (2) lived near Clover Hill.

6. Mathias, born April 24, 1783; married Elizabeth Sutphin, daughter of "Rafe" Sutphin; died June 4, 1826. Elizabeth, his wife, died Oct. 20, 1847. Of their children, two only are (1880) living,—viz.,

* The parchment deed from "Jo^{s} Stevenson" to "Adam Bellows," dated June 1, 1743, for 210 acres, is now in possession of *Wm. M. Bellis*. It is evident Mr. Bellis was located several years on his land before he got a deed for it.

William M., located in this township, in the house built by his father, on a portion of the old homestead farm, which Mathias purchased of his father, William; and Hannah, the wife (now widow) of Abram Prall, now residing in East Amwell. Charity died Aug. 5, 1832; Hiram, Aug. 14, 1835.

Other early settlers were the Rockafellers, whose farm was where Gershom Sergeant now lives; the Williamsons, whose old homestead was near the old Dutch church at Larison's; and the Sutphins, who emigrated from the Millstone valley of Somerset County in an early day and located in Raritan (then Amwell) where Andrew Blackwell now lives.

John Williamson, the emigrant ancestor of the Williamson family, came to New Amsterdam (New York) in 1661, on the ship "St. Jean Baptist," John Tunison also coming on the same vessel.

The ancestor of the Sutphins (or Zutvens) was Dirck Janse, from Zutven, or Sutven, in the Netherlands, who emigrated in 1651, and settled at Flatbush, L. I., whence he removed about 1680 to New Utrecht, where he probably died, his will being proved in 1707 and recorded in the surrogate's office in the city of New York. His sons, Jacob, Jan, Dirck (2), and Guisbert, settled in Monmouth and Somerset Counties as early as 1716, some of the descendants removing a little later into Hunterdon County. One of these was Jacob Sutphin, who settled in Amwell (now Raritan) township, about a mile north of Larison's Corner. He purchased several lots of land, one of which was located on the Neshanic, below Reaville, a tract of about 200 acres, now in possession of Robert Cain. Mr. Sutphin at the time of his death owned about 220 acres. Nov. 12, 1741, he married Maritje, eldest daughter of Roelif Schenck. He died in 1804. He had two sons—Roelif (1) and John—and three or four daughters.

Roelif (1) Sutphin was born in 1744; died in 1811. He married Johannah, daughter of James Stout, of Amwell, and had children: 1. Jacob, born 1773, died 1794; never married. 2. James Stout, born 1778, died 1868, aged ninety; married Charity Hortman. 3. John, born 1780, died 1794. 4. Abram R., born 1782, deceased; married Mary Lowe, daughter of Richard, of Somerset County. 5. Mary, born 1769, deceased; married Jacob Sutphin. 6. Jemima, born 1771, deceased; married Peter Young. 7. Johanna, born 1775, deceased; married Arthur Schenck. 8. Elizabeth, born 1784, deceased; married Mathias Bellis.

The children of James S. and Charity (Hortman) Sutphin: 1. Jacob, born 1797, died 1828; married Sarah, daughter of Abram Prall; 2. Ralph, born 1802 (living in Amwell); married Rachel, daughter of John H. Bellis; 3. John J., born 1811; died 1875; married Mary, daughter of Elijah Wilson; 4. James, born 1819 (living in Minnesota); married Catharine, daughter of John Bodine; 5. Catharine, born 1798, died 1868; married Peter, son of Abram Prall; 6. Hannah, born 1804, died 1852; married Leonard K., son of John Bellis; 7. Mary, born 1807 (living in Amwell); married William, son of Lewis Chamberlin; 8. Elizabeth, born 1813 (living in Delaware township); married James, son of Elijah Wilson; 9. Rachel Ann, born 1815 (living in Amwell); married Charles, son of Capt. John Wilson.

The children of Ralph Sutphin and Rachel Bellis are Sarah K., born in 1831, married L. S. Blackwell, Sept. 17, 1868, and resides in East Amwell; Jacob S., born in 1840, and married Alida, daughter of Caleb F. Fisher, Dec. 9, 1873; Annie R., born in 1848, married Dr. Farley Fisher, son of Caleb F. Fisher, Dec. 28, 1870, and resides in Middlebush, Somerset Co., N. J.

The Atkinsons and Bonnells were early settlers. Alexander Bonnell died in 1819, and was buried (as was also his wife, Catharine, who died in 1854, and his son Joseph, the lawyer, who died in 1823) in the Presbyterian churchyard, Flemington. Asher Atkinson was an uncle of Charles Bonnell, and of Mrs. Alexander Wurts, still living in Flemington, at the age of seventy-six years. Charles Bonnell, Esq., died in Flemington, March 24, 1830.

John Maxwell, the brother of Gen. William Maxwell, was the son of an emigrant from the North of Ireland, who as a dissenter—a Scotch Presbyterian—sought this country for the purpose of enjoying its civil and religious liberty, and settled in what is now Warren County, near the Hunterdon line. John settled in Raritan township,* and married, at an early day, Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, of Somerset County; his sons, John, George C., and William, were prominent citizens here. The former was a merchant, and also owned the mills now known as Rockafellow's. He died prior to 1822. George C. and William were both prominent lawyers; the first named died before 1822, the latter about 1828. (See further mention under the head of "Bench and Bar of Hunterdon County.")

Another early settler in the same neighborhood was John Jewell, who located a farm where William Johnson now lives. He also purchased the property now owned by David Bellis, to whom it was conveyed by John Jewell's son. Old deeds to land in this vicinity contain references to the "Jewell farm," evidencing that the family were among the very earliest to settle here.

* His epitaph is as follows:—"In Memory of JOHN MAXWELL, ESQ., Second son of John and Anne Maxwell. He was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, Nov. 25th, A.D. 1739, And at an early age emigrated with his Father To New Jersey. He was a Lieutenant in the First Company raised in Sussex County, for the defence of his adopted Country, In the Revolutionary War; And soon after, in the darkest hour of her fortunes, joined the Army of General Washington, as Captain of a Company of Volunteers. He was engaged in the Battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and Springfield, And ever distinguished himself as a brave and able officer. Having served his Country in various civil and military offices, And faithfully discharged his various duties, As a Soldier, Citizen, and a Christian, He closed a long and useful life, at his residence At Flemington, February 15th, A.D. 1828, In the 89th year of his age."

The old Housel property lay south of the Bellis farm, where David Conover now lives, and east was a Mr. Trimmer. Farther on was Cornelius Stout's mill, built by him more than a hundred years ago. He was an Englishman, and not related to the other numerous family of Stouts. He sold the mill to Henry Bake, from whom Col. Abraham R. Sutphin purchased it, and who, in 1812, built the present mill, near where George Kuhl now resides.

This portion of Raritan township appears to have been an early Dutch settlement.

"For about sixty years the people spoke the Dutch language; it was used in preaching and in the family. The records were kept in Dutch, counting was done in Dutch fashion, brides were 'given away' in the manner of the old country, and the marriage service read and spoken in the mother-tongue. The people who tilled the soil by the side of the Neshanic were honest, economical, generous,' and brave. They would put a lump of sugar in their mouth and suck it while they drank their tea, thus economizing their sweets, yet, at the appearance of the stranger guest, their tables would fairly groan with the good cheer of hospitality. If we had looked into the old Dutch church at Larison's a hundred years ago, we would probably have found old Adam Bellis and his children and their neighbors comprising the greater part of the congregation. We could have seen the men arrayed in homespun suits,—coats reaching to their knees and breeches down to their boot-tops, big enough for two men, and coats thickly set with little brass buttons. The women would have appeared in enormous straw hats not unlike the 'sun-downs' of the present day, and petticoats reaching half-way below the knees. . . . If we had seen these people at home on New Year's day, we would have beheld the children and their families gathered around the ancestral 'board, upon which smoking dishes were displayed, flanking the indispensable goose well stuffed with onions. As the cider sparkled and foamed, and the apple-jack began to work, the past was held up as a mirror: the sire would tell his adventures in crossing the ocean and stories of his first intercourse with the Indians: while the sons would tell of their exploits on many a bloody field, of the scenes of their old campaigns in driving the British out of Jersey."*

John Anderson, who purchased a tract of land in Raritan in 1754, was no doubt the ancestor of most of the name in this vicinity.

Martin Ryerson was an early resident, and lived on the farm now owned by George Rea; subsequently moved to Newton, Sussex County, N. J., where he died. (See history of Presbyterian Church.) Martin sold to Tunis Quick. His son Martin was a judge of the Superior Court.

Jonathan Higgins, grandfather of Judiah Higgins, of Flemington, was an early settler in the south part of the township. He came from Kingston, but in what year it is now impossible to ascertain,—although some time prior to the Revolution,—and settled near and north of Ringos. His son Jonathan (2) was a volunteer in the Continental service, officiating as wagon-master; he was born in 1756, and was three times married. His first wife was a granddaughter of Governor Reading; his second, Miss Polhemus, a sister to his third wife, Eleanor, all of Amwell (now Raritan) township. The latter was the mother of Judiah, of Flemington. Jonathan Higgins (1) had two other sons (besides the Jonathan (2) named above),—namely, Judiah (1), who lived on the Centre Bridge Road, about one and a half miles from Flemington, and Nathaniel, who settled north of Ringos, near the Delaware line, in what is now known as the Higgins' School District, No. 85. The latter operated a mill there for many years, and there ended his days on earth. The mill was run until a few years ago, but is now unused. Capt. Jonathan Higgins died near Flemington, Oct. 11, 1829. Judiah Higgins (2) was born on the Higgins' homestead, north of Ringos, July 16, 1799. He is the son of Jonathan (2) and Eleanor his (third) wife. Judiah married Charity, daughter of William Fisher, of East Amwell; she was born Nov. 30, 1803. This venerable couple are now (1880) living in Flemington,† at the advanced ages of eighty-one and seventy-seven respectively.

THE READING FAMILY.

In 1712 and 1715, John Reading, Jr., surveyed tracts for parties in Burlington, securing for himself at the same time 600 acres on the South Branch. He soon afterwards removed here and built the Reading homestead, now occupied by Philip Brown. He became one of the prominent men of the State; was a member of the colonial council from 1728, and vice-president for ten or twelve years. Upon the death of Governor Hamilton, in 1747, the government devolved upon him until the arrival of Governor Belcher; again, on the death of the latter official, in 1757, Mr. Reading became the chief magistrate of the colony, administering the office until the arrival of Governor Bernard, in 1758. John Reading was born at Gloucester, N. J., June 6, 1686, and died Nov. 7, 1767, at the ripe age of eighty-one. He and his sister Elsie, when children, were taken to England by their mother, Elizabeth Reading, to be educated, the father remaining in this country. They were absent nine years. Upon their return it was found that John had eschewed the principles of the Society of Friends and embraced the doctrines of the Presbyterians, to which he was ardently attached all his life, and so his descendants have continued. His influence, services, and money were freely bestowed to lay the foundation of religious privileges, educational advantages, and national freedom. He succeeded to the greater part of his father's estate.

By way of parenthesis, a few words about John, the father of the Governor, and his wife, Elizabeth. He came from England. They were Quakers, and left their country on account of the persecution to which their sect were subjected. He settled at Gloucester, N. J., prior to 1685, as he was that year a member of the Legislature, which met at Burlington. He was also recorder of the town of Gloucester from 1695 to 1701, inclusive. About 1701 he purchased a large tract of land near Lambertville, to which he soon after removed with his family. He there resided until his death, following the business of surveying. He was one of the commissioners to define the boundary line between New York and New Jersey in 1719.‡ He

* Traditions of our Ancestors.

† To which place they removed in 1866.

‡ Smith's New Jersey, p. 412.

and his wife were buried in the ground of the Buckingham meeting-house, in Bucks Co., Pa., opposite to his own residence. Their son John put up headstones at their graves, but they were subsequently broken down by the boys of the Quaker school near by, and have entirely disappeared.

"Governor" John Reading married Mary Ryerson,* sister of Col. P. Ryerson, then in the British service. They lived and died on the homestead farm in Readington. He is said to have planted the walnut-trees there. He owned three mill properties, beginning with Mettler's and running down the stream; also about 1600 acres of land, including the farms now owned by Barton, Stothoff, Deats, James Ewing, Clark, and Brown. His name heads the list of the first trustees of the College of New Jersey, in 1748. He had seven sons, of whom John, the eldest, died in 1776, Daniel in 1768, George in 1792, Joseph in 1806, and Thomas in 1814. Five of the seven sons (above named) of the Governor settled near him, and became conspicuous in church and in civil and military affairs. Thomas lived on the Brown farm. He was a prominent man. He was one of the foremost in the effort to establish the Presbyterian Church, and was one of its first elders and trustees. He was captain of the sixth company of the Third Battalion of the Jersey brigade, mustered in 1774. He served until the battalion was discharged. A grandson, John, entered the company of his uncle as ensign; in January, 1777, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, and served until 1780. Another grandson, Samuel, was first lieutenant in Capt. Stout's company of the "Jersey Line," First Establishment, Dec. 18, 1775. He was taken prisoner June 8, 1776. He became captain, and in 1781 major, of the First Regiment, and served to the close of the war. Yet another, Charles, was lieutenant in the Third Regiment, Hunterdon, and afterwards captain.

The Governor's oldest daughter, Ann, married Rev. Charles Beatty, one of the first graduates of the Log College, and a prominent member of the Presbytery of New Brunswick. They had eleven children, nine of whom reached mature life. Their descendants are numerous; some of them were conspicuous in church and State. With few exceptions they have been Presbyterians, many of them ruling elders. On the female side eight have married Presbyterian ministers,—viz., Revs. Enoch Green, J. W. Moore, P. F. Fithian, Samuel Lawrence, Alexander Boyd, Robert Steel, D.D., Henry R. Wilson, D.D., B. Wilbur; Rev. C. C. Beatty, D.D., of Steubenville, Ohio, a distinguished and honored Presbyterian minister, is a grandson. Miss Beatty, the well-known and now sainted missionary at Debra, India, was a great-granddaughter. Gen. John Beatty, a son, was in the Revolution, and so was his brother, Col. Erkuries Beatty. John was for many years one of the most prominent citizens of Trenton.

* No doubt a daughter of Judge Martin Ryerson.

Elizabeth, another daughter of the Governor, married John Hackett, of Hackettstown. Another daughter, Mary, was married to Rev. William Mills, of Jamaica, L. I.

The children of the Governor's oldest son, John, were Charles, who lived on the Risler farm, now owned by J. C. Hopewell; Alexander, who died at Rowland's Mills; Montgomery, who moved to Sussex County; and John, whose son Joseph owned and died on the farm recently held by Mr. Bunn. Joseph was the father of Judge James N. Reading, long a prominent lawyer in Flemington, now residing at Morris, Ill.;† also of John G. Reading, long a merchant of Flemington, now residing in Philadelphia, and of Philip G. Reading of Frenchtown.

Daniel, the third son of the Governor, had two sons, Daniel and John Reid, and several daughters. One married Mr. Wood and was the mother of George Wood, an eminent lawyer of New York; another married a Montgomery, and was the mother of Gen. Montgomery; another married Rev. Mr. Grant, the first pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Flemington. The son Daniel lived on James Ewing's farm, and had one son, Daniel K., and two daughters. This Daniel K. had but one child, and he is the Daniel Kennedy that left the money to build the academy, which is now the public school of Flemington. John Reid Reading had several children, of whom were Robert K., the father of Franklin Reading, of Williamsport, and a daughter who married Isaac G. Farlee.

The Governor and many of his descendants lie in the old Amwell churchyard, others in the Presbyterian burial-ground at Flemington.

Upon the subscription paper for the old Amwell (Presbyterian) church parsonage, 1753, appears the name of John Reading—the Governor—for fifty pounds.‡

Joseph Reading was the youngest son and only child of John Reading,—known as "Valiant" John, to distinguish him from others of the name,—he being the grandson of Governor John Reading. Joseph Reading was a farmer, and, although favored with but limited educational advantages, was possessed of good sound sense. He was a man of unimpeachable integrity, and had the confidence of all who knew him. He was generally esteemed. He transacted a great deal of public business, did much in the way of settling estates and in aiding his neighbors and friends, and was always ready to espouse the cause of the weak or oppose the encroachments of the strong. He was married, Nov. 6, 1804, to Eleanor, second daughter of Dr. John F. Grandin and Mary Newell. Their oldest son, James Newell Reading, —named after his Grandmother Grandin's father, Dr. James Newell,—is the present possessor of an ancient

† See sketch with the "Bench and Bar of Hunterdon County."

‡ Hist. of the Presb. Church, Flemington, Rev. G. S. Mott, D.D.

silver tankard, an heirloom of the family. Upon it

the Reading coat-of-arms are engraven, being three boars' heads, with bars and flame, on an embossed shield. A seal bearing this coat-of-arms is said to be in the possession of Franklin Reading, one of the descendants of the Governor's son, Daniel,* now residing at Williamsport, Pa.

Austin Gray Runyon was the first person buried in the Presbyterian graveyard. Col. Hugh Runyon, great-grandfather of Hugh Capner, was an officer in the Revolutionary army. He was a very bold and fearless man, and full of energy and action amid scenes of danger. He settled at Quakertown.

Francis Besson, with his wife, Lizzie, and ten children, came from Germany about 1750 with a colony, among whom was Abraham Shurts. Besson bought land and lived about four miles west of Flemington, near where Mr. Peartree now resides. Francis Besson's great-granddaughter, Mrs. Margaret Kline, was living in 1860 near Lebanon Station, Clinton township, this county, over eighty years of age. She remembers hearing her grandmother tell about the Indians, who lived near. They often came to the house with wooden ladles and bowls to exchange for butter, milk, etc. She often saw them bury their dead: they washed the body, perfumed it, and painted the face, then followed silently and in single file to the grave, where it was placed in a sitting posture, and after placing money, etc., beside it, the earth was heaped up in the form of a pyramid.

The Capner family (originally "Capnerhurst") were quite early settlers. Thomas Capner purchased 170 acres, the homestead portion of the old Mine farm, from Mrs. White, the widow of Philip Kase, about 1810. (See a more extended account of the Capner family in the history of Flemington.)

Jacob R. Voorhees, living near Three Bridges, occupies the old Nicholas Ott place. Ott sold to Abraham Wambaugh in 1809, and he to Jacob Voorhees, father of Jacob R., in 1815. In the orchard are four fall pippin trees, still bearing fruit, that bore over seventy years ago, one of which measures 11 feet 4 inches in circumference.

Some of the descendants of Derrick Hoagland, one of the early settlers of old Amwell, reside in Raritan. His great-grandson, Aaron C. Hoagland, lives about one mile from Copper Hill; his grandfather Amos settled on the Neshanic, near Reaville, and there Andrew, the father of Aaron C., was born. Andrew married Mary Carmen, a native of this township, she being born near Copper Hill. Her father, Elijah Carmen, owned a farm and saw-mill on the Walnut Brook; the latter was erected about 1790, is still in operation, and is owned by A. C. Hoagland.

John Manners was another early settler of Raritan. One of his sons, James S., was sheriff about 1815; another, Dr. John Manners, studied medicine and practiced for a time in Flemington, then moved to near Clinton, where he followed his profession. The emigrant ancestor of the Manners family, John Manners (from whom the above-named John was descended), was born in England in 1679, and settled in Amwell in 1718. He married a Stout, a daughter of Richard. (For a more full account of the Manners family see the history of East Amwell township, elsewhere in this volume. A sketch of Dr. John Manners may also be seen in the chapter on the "Medical Profession of Hunterdon County.")

The Quicks were also early settlers, on the place now occupied by N. Higgins, near Pleasant Corner.

Dr. Jacob Rutsen Schenck, who lived at Neshanic, on the Brunswick road, in the early day traveled all over the eastern part of Raritan township (or Amwell, as it was then called) in the practice of his profession. His brother, John F., also a physician, was located at Flemington, and his father, likewise a disciple of Æsculapius, lived over the line, in Hillsborough, Somerset Co.

Philip Kase was one of the first settlers. He was from Germany, and was probably the ancestor of many of the Case family now living in the county. By a deed of the date of March 9, 1738,† was conveyed to him a portion of the William Penn tract, now known as the Mine farm, by Thomas Penn, for himself, and as attorney for his brothers John and Richard. Philip had two sons, John and Philip, the last named being called the "half-bushel-maker." He used to tell about his mother getting lost in the woods. She went to hunt her cow, and wandered around for several hours. She finally saw a column of smoke curling above the tree-tops. Going in that direction, she came to a house, and after knocking at the door discovered it to be her own dwelling. The wolves would often howl about this house. On one occasion a wolf came on to the door-step and attacked the dog, when Mrs. Case valiantly charged him with a stick and drove him off. The old original Case house was built of stone cemented with mud; notwithstanding which fact, when Hugh Capner tore it down several years ago he found the walls solid and strong. Abbey Case, a descendant of Philip, lived and died in Flemington, and her sister, the late Mrs. Joseph Brown, lived with her son Philip on the old Governor Reading farm, near Mettler's Mills, until her death. A grandson, John Case, is still living, a resident of Flemington.

An old settler in the north part of the township was Jonas Moore, who came quite early in this century.

* Daniel died April 9, 1834, aged seventy-one years; his wife, Jane Kennedy, died July 30, 1840, aged over seventy years.

† Now, or recently, in the possession of Hugh Capner, Esq.

Forty-three years ago (1838) came also to the same neighborhood, north of Flemington, George B. Stothoff and George F. Crater. They were both from Peapack, Somerset Co. The first named purchased of Charles Bartles the property formerly owned by Joseph Hampton. Mr. Crater subsequently removed to Flemington, where for many years he kept public-house, and died about a year since.

PHYSICIANS.

The first to practice the healing art in Raritan township was George Creed, in 1765, at Flemington. How long he continued is not known, but he was followed by John Gregg and William Prall, at Flemington and Reaville respectively. The latter commenced in 1793, and continued until his death, in 1825; the former, likewise, until his demise, in 1808. Others who have practiced here in former years, but are since deceased, are the following (the dates given are the years they were engaged in practice): William Geary, 1808–34; John Manners, 1818–19; Henry B. Poole, 1819–23; Henry Southard, 1846–47; and Willard F. Combs, 1852–54. The latter died in 1854; a son and daughter now reside here. Of the living practitioners John F. Schenck is the oldest, he having commenced in 1823, and his son, William H. Schenck, in 1848. G. P. Rex, of Reaville, dates from 1854. At the last-named place William* and Zaccur Prall* were early physicians, 1793 and 1816 being the respective dates of their medical advent. C. R. Prall, —— Johnson, and I. R. Glen also practiced there, but Dr. Rex is now (1880) the only one there resident. In Flemington, Richard Mershon practiced in the years 1843–44, but removed from the county, and Justice Lessey commenced in 1854, but in 1858 went to Philadelphia. Other and later physicians engaged in Flemington are J. A. Gray, George R. Sullivan, Henry B. Nightingale, —— Parrish, and J. H. Ewing.

CANALS AND RAILROADS.

The inhabitants of this township were early interested in matters of canal and railroad communication. They were from the first earnest supporters and advocates of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and were also among the first agitators for railroad advantages. Although other meetings had been previously held in Flemington, the most notable gathering of the kind was held in that village, Oct. 8, 1831, at the court-house, at which it was

"*Resolved*, That the middle and upper part of Hunterdon County, which may be considered among the most populous and fertile districts of the State, labors under peculiar disadvantages from its distance from market and the want of communications to encourage the improvement of its natural advantages; that it would be greatly benefited by the construction of a railroad from Somerville to the neighborhood of Flemington, and thence to Lambertville, or any point on the Delaware below the head of the Delaware and Raritan Canal feeder, so as to intersect that improvement and secure to this section of country a communication to the markets of both Philadelphia and New York.

"*Resolved*, That from our knowledge of the country from the valley of the Raritan to Flemington, and thence through the Amwell valley to the Delaware, we are satisfied that a railroad can be constructed on this route at as small an expense as over any other route of the same extent in this State.

"*Resolved*, That the decided advantages of the route for the construction of a railroad over any other route through this county above or below, the importance of public places through which it will pass as places of business, the state of improvement and the fertility of soil of this region of country, the value and importance of the water-power on the Raritan between Somerville and Flemington, the great extent of water-power on the Delaware at and near Lambertville, with the advantages which may be derived from a spur extending from the main line of this road at some suitable point between Somerville and Flemington, to Clinton, are such as to warrant the construction of the railroad and spur as above contemplated, afford a satisfactory assurance that the produce of the road will yield to the stockholders an adequate remuneration for the capital invested.

"*Resolved*, That in our opinion it is proper that an application should be made to the Legislature at the next session to authorize the construction of the railroad and spur as above proposed."

A strong committee† was then and there appointed to circulate petitions for the above purpose, with a further committee (John Mann, of Somerset, and Isaac G. Farlee, John W. Bray and Philip Marshall, of Hunterdon) to forward the same to the Legislature.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The township of Raritan was organized in 1838 by a special act of the Legislature,‡ along with the townships of Amwell and Delaware, out of the territory of old Amwell, which previously embraced fully one-third of the area of the county.

We quote from the organic law, which not only framed this township, but which has defined its boundaries through the intervening years:§

"An Act to establish two new townships in the county of Hunterdon, to be called the townships of Delaware and Raritan.

"SEC. 1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That all that part of the township of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, which lies within the boundaries and descriptions following—to wit: Beginning in the Delaware River, in the western boundary line of the county of Hunterdon, at the division line between the townships of Kingwood and Amwell; thence down the said river Delaware, along said boundary line, to the mouth of Alexsockin Creek; thence up the middle of the said creek, the several courses thereof, to the middle of the Old York Road, leading from Lambertville to the village of Ringos; thence northeasterly up the middle of said road until it intersects the road leading from Trenton to Quakertown, by the way of Ringos and Buchanan's tavern, at the village of Ringos; thence northwardly, following the middle of the said road leading from Trenton to Quakertown, until it intersects the division line between the townships of Kingwood and Amwell; thence southwestwardly following the said division line to the place of beginning—shall be, and hereby is, set off from the said township of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, into a separate township, to be

* Deceased.

† The committee was John B. Mattison, William Taylor, Robert K. Reading, Esq., Joseph Reading, William P. Young, Daniel Kinney, Jacob M. Kline, Richard Coxe, Esq., Alexander V. Bonnell, James W. Hope, Elnathan Moore, Stephen Albro, Thomas Alexander, Gen. Nathan Price, George Trimmer, Richard Williamson, Elias Conover, Richard Lowe, Elisha E. Holcombe, Johnson Barber, Rensselaer Johnson, Philip Marshall, Esq., Jacob B. Smith, Samuel D. Stryker, and Lemuel Howell, of Hunterdon, and John Mann, Esq., John Wyckoff, Esq., Charles Corle, and Dr. Rutger G. Schenck, of Somerset.

‡ Passed Feb. 23, 1838.

§ The only change in its boundaries since 1838 was an insignificant one, in 1854, when a few acres in its extreme southern portion, a part of the village of Ringos, was set off to East Amwell by act of the Legislature.

called and known by the name of the township of Delaware; and that all that part of the township of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, which lies within the boundaries and descriptions following—to wit: Beginning at a corner in the division line between the townships of Lebanon, Kingwood, and Amwell, on the South Branch of the Raritan River; thence down the said South Branch of Raritan River until it intersects the division line between the counties of Somerset and Hunterdon, commonly called the province line; thence southeastwardly along said division line between the counties of Somerset and Hunterdon to the middle of the road leading from Clover Hill to Manner's tavern, now called Greenville; thence southwardly along the middle of the said road to said Manner's tavern, now called Greenville, where it intersects the Old York Road, leading to the village of Ringos; thence, still southwestwardly, along the middle of the said Old York Road until it intersects the road leading from Trenton to Quakertown at the village of Ringos; thence northwardly along the middle of said last-mentioned road, by way of Buchanan's tavern, until it intersects the division line between the townships of Kingwood and Amwell; thence northeastwardly along the said division line between the townships of Kingwood and Amwell to the place of beginning last aforesaid—shall be, and hereby is, set off from the said township of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, into a separate township, to be called and known by the name of the township of Raritan."

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING

of Raritan township pursuant to the above enactment was held April 9, 1838. Its proceedings are thus recorded in the clerk's book:

"At the first annual town-meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Raritan, held at the house of Mahlon C. Hart, in Flemington, on Monday, the 9th day of April, A.D. 1838, the following officers were elected, to-wit: Moderator, Joseph Case; Town Clerk, Joseph Besson; Assessor, Jesse C. Reed; Collector, Peter Ewing; Chosen Freeholders, Joseph Case and Jacob Voorhees; Surveyors of Highways, John W. Larason and Asa Jones; Commissioners of Appeals, Peter Ewing, Andrew Bearder, and Jacob Rockafellow; Overseers of the Poor, Jesse C. Reed and Peter Ewing; Poundkeeper, Mahlon C. Hart; Constable, Henry S. Stryker; Judge of Election, John B. Mattison; Town Committee, John B. Mattison, William Kuhl, George Trimmer, John Kuhl, and Samuel Hill; School Committee, Andrew C. Davis, Aaron C. Hogeland, and George Trimmer; and Overseers of Roads, 1, Andrew Lair; 2, John Barton; 3, Joseph West; 4, Andrew Bearder; 5, Peter Ewing; 6, Albert S. Coxe; 7, John Hoff; 8, Peter J. Case; 9, Mahlon Pettit; 10, Oliver Little; 11, William Higgins; 12. Lambert Bosenbury; 13, Enoch Hoffman.

"Six hundred dollars to be raised for support of poor; $1100 for opening and repairing roads. Interest of surplus revenue to be added to township school money. Dog-tax to pay for sheep killed by dogs.

"Election to be held both days at Flemington, at the house of Mahlon C. Hart; town-meeting to [be] held at the court-house in Flemington.

"John Marlow appointed to meet a person appointed by the township of Amwell to divide the roads between said townships of Raritan and Amwell. Isaac Hoffman appointed to meet a person appointed by the township of Delaware, to divide the roads between said townships of Raritan and Delaware.

"Carried that town-meeting be held next spring by ballot; also that nominations be made any time before poll opened.

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this town-meeting public sentiment and public convenience have both, for many years past, loudly called for and demanded a division of the old township of Amwell, and that we do cordially approve of the late act of the Legislature, by which the townships of Raritan and Delaware are set off from the said township of Amwell, and that this resolution be recorded by the clerk with the other proceedings of this town-meeting.

"The above resolution unanimously agreed to.

"JOSEPH CASE,
"*Moderator.*

"*Attest*:—JOS. BESSON,
"*Clerk.*"

EXTRACTS FROM THE TOWNSHIP RECORDS.

Jan. 5, 1839—"Question was put whether said township should, or should not, purchase a farm to keep their paupers on. Carried to purchase a farm.*

The following is the first collector's report of Raritan township:

DR.—1838.

To school fund, including int. on surplus revenue,	$473.93
" cash of B. Horn, late collector	44.76
" amt. of duplicate	3,381.19
	$3,899.88

CR.

By paid school districts	$473.93
" " for repairing roads, etc	800.43
" tax remitted and money paid Del	22.42
" paid county collector	1,339.37
" " poor, including part of steward's wages	454.82
Sheep bills	68.75
Incidental bills, including com. fees, etc	98.46
Assessor and collector fees	151.86
Bal. on tax warrant not col	87.48
Cash in hands of collector	402.26
	$3,899.88

Nov. 20, 1850.—"Town committee met at house of John D. Hall. The poor-house farm was set up at public vendue, and sold to James S. Rockafellow at forty-eight dollars and thirty-six cents per acre. The wood lot, containing three acres more or less, belonging to the township, was sold at public sale to Thomas Spencer for ten dollars per acre."†

Oct. 23, 1854.—"Committee met at the farm purchased of Samuel Groff, to select a suitable place to erect a house for the accommodation of the poor; after viewing the ground agreed to build a house 24 by 38 feet, 13 ft. posts, at west end of house on said farm, to have four rooms and entry below and the same above. Also agreed to let out the building of the house by contract, . . . the house to be finished up in good workmanlike manner by the first day of April next."

THE CIVIL LIST

of the principal officers of Raritan township, from its organization in 1838 to the present time (1880), is herewith given:

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1838, Joseph Case, Jacob Voorhees; 1839–41, Jonas Moore, John B. Mattison; 1842, Jonas Moore, John Marlow; 1843, Mahlon Fisher, John Marlow; 1844, Mahlon Fisher, Jacob Rockafellow; 1845–46, Thomas Cherry, Jacob Rockafellow; 1847, A. V. Bonnell, William R. Risler; 1848, A. V. Bonnell, William H. Johnson; 1849, A. V. Bonnell, William M. Bellis; 1850, Joseph H. Reading, William M. Bellis; 1851–53, John H. Capner; 1854, Robert Thatcher; 1855–57, Richard Emmans; 1858, Robert Thatcher; 1859–60, William R. Risler; 1861, Gershom C. Sergeant; 1862, William R. Risler; 1863–64, Gershom C. Sergeant; 1865–66, Robert Thatcher; 1867–68, Oliver Kugler; 1869–70, John B. Rockafellow; 1871, Henry Britton; 1872–74, Jacob Case; 1875–76, Isaac Smith; 1877, Wilson J. Leigh; 1878–79, William R. Risler; 1880, Wilson J. Leigh.

TOWN CLERKS.

1838–44, Joseph Besson; 1845–46, A. V. Bonnell; 1847, William R. Moore; 1848, William Swallow; 1850–51, John G. Reading; 1852–53, Peter Nevius; 1854, Lewis C. Case; 1855–57, Peter Nevius; 1858–61, J. J. Clark; 1862, George W. Forker; 1863–65, Reading Moore; 1866–67, J. R. Schenck; 1868–69, George W. Dunham; 1870–71, Jacob M. Bellis; 1872, John C. Coon; 1873–76, George W. Dunham; 1877, George W. Forker; 1878–80, H. G. Chamberlin.

ASSESSORS.

1838–40, Jesse C. Reed; 1841, Mahlon Smith; 1842–45, William Swallow; 1846–49, Mahlon Smith; 1850, William Swallow; 1851, William R. Risler; 1852–53, William Swallow; 1854, John P. Rittenhouse; 1855–57, David B. Kirkpatrick; 1858–69, David Dunham; 1870–71, Lewis H. Staats; 1872–79, Charles W. Hoff; 1880, David Dunham.

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* By a special act of the Legislature (passed Nov. 9, 1838, as a supplement to the act establishing the towns of Delaware and Raritan) Jacob B. Smith of Amwell, James J. Fisher of Delaware, and John Kuhl of Raritan, were appointed commissioners to sell the poor-house farm, "with all and singular the appurtenances, known as the 'poor-house establishment' of the township of Amwell, and now held and used in common by the said townships of Amwell, Delaware, and Raritan," the proceeds to be divided between the three towns. This was done, and subsequently Raritan purchased a poor farm for her sole use, as per record of Jan. 5, 1839.

† The same month the keeping of the poor of the township was let to James S. Rockafellow, as per articles of agreement entered into for one year from April 1, 1851.

COLLECTORS.

1838, Peter Ewing; 1847-48, Richard Hope; 1849-51, Atkinson J. Holcombe; 1852-54, David Dunham; 1855-57, John V. McCann; 1858, William Chamberlin; 1859-61, William B. Swallow; 1862-64, Isaac Smith; 1865-71, George Hanson; 1872-74, King Pyatt; 1875-80, De Witt C. Rittenhouse.

OVERSEERS OF POOR.

1838, Jesse C. Reed, Peter Ewing; 1839-46, Peter Ewing; 1847, Richard Hope; 1848, William H. Johnson; 1849-50, Andrew Bearder; 1851-53, Mahlon Smith; 1854, William Swallow; 1855-59, Mahlon Smith; 1860-69, James S. Rockafellow; 1870, Hiram Robbins; 1871, William Van Nest; 1872-73, John F. S. Smith; 1874-77, James S. Rockafellow; 1878, James S. Rockafellow, Lemuel B. Myers; 1879, Charles R. Lake, Lemuel B. Myers; 1880, Charles R. Lake.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

1847*-49, William H. Sloan; 1850-51, George P. Rex; 1852, A. V. Bonnell; 1853, William B. Shrope; 1854, Miller Kline; 1855-56, George P. Rex;† 1857-58, Dr. J. A. Gray; 1859-60, John C. Coon; 1861, Henry Stothoff; 1862-64, Abijah J. Rittenhouse; 1865-66, Octavius P. Chamberlin.

CONSTABLES.

1838-41, Henry S. Stryker; 1842-46, Richard Hope; 1847-49, Ephraim Robbins;‡ 1850-52, William C. Bellis; 1853-54, William B. Swallow; 1855-58, John V. McCann; 1859-62, Elijah Fleming; 1863-64, Reuben Paxson; 1865-71, George Hanson; 1872-74, King Pyatt; 1875-80, De Wittt C. Rittenhouse.

TOWN COMMITTEES.

1838, John B. Mattison, William Kuhl, George Trimmer, John Kuhl, Samuel Hill; 1839, Jacob Voorhees, John Barton, Andrew Hoagland, John Kuhl, William Taylor; 1840, Jacob Voorhees, John Barton, Andrew Bearder, James Sutphin, William H. Sloan; 1841, Jacob Voorhees, John Barton, Andrew Bearder, John W. Bellis, William H. Sloan; 1842-43, Leonard P. Kuhl, John Barton, Andrew Bearder, W. H. Johnson, William H. Sloan; 1844, Leonard P. Kuhl, John G. Ewing, George Trimmer, W. H. Johnson, William H. Sloan; 1845, Leonard P. Kuhl, John G. Ewing, Mahlon Smith, W. H. Johnson, William H. Sloan; 1846, Leonard P. Kuhl, John Marlow, Andrew Bearder, Henry Suydam, William H. Sloan; 1847-48, Leonard P. Kuhl, John Marlow, Andrew Bearder, William Lair, William H. Sloan; 1849, William H. Sloan, William Lair, George W. Risler, Henry Suydam, L. P. Kuhl; 1850, Charles Bartles, Runkle Rea, Geo. W. Risler, Henry Suydam, D. B. Kirkpatrick; 1851, Charles Bartles, Runkle Rea, George W. Risler, L. P. Kuhl, Robert Thatcher; 1852-53, Charles Bartles, Asher Mattison, George W. Risler, L. P. Kuhl, Robert Thatcher; 1854, William R. Moore, Asher Mattison, George W. Risler, Peter J. Case, William H. Johnson; 1855-56, William R. Moore, John Quick, W. R. Risler, L. P. Kuhl, A. J. Holcomb; 1857, Augustus Blackwell, John Quick, W. R. Risler, George A. Rea, A. J. Holcomb; 1858, Augustus Blackwell, W. M. Bellis, L. L. Dayton, George A. Rea, A. J. Holcombe; 1859, Robert Thatcher, J. H. Capner, L. L. Dayton, Geo. A. Rea, A. J. Holcomb; 1860, William Swallow, Sr., J. H. Capner, L. L. Dayton, G. W. Risler, A. J. Holcomb; 1861, John C. Hopewell, William Swallow, Sr., John L. Jones, John Y. Bellis, Augustus Blackwell; 1862, Robert J. Killgore, William Swallow, Sr., John L. Jones, John Y. Bellis, Augustus Blackwell; 1863-64, Robert J. Killgore, Samuel F. Case, Joseph H. Higgins, John Y. Bellis, Augustus Blackwell; 1865, Andrew B. Everitt, Samuel F. Case, Joseph H. Higgins, Geo. A. Evans, Augustus Blackwell; 1866-67, Andrew B. Everitt, Samuel Waldron, Joseph H. Higgins, Gershom Sergeant, Abel Webster; 1868-69, John L. Jones, Gershom Sergeant, Abel Webster, Samuel Waldron, Abraham Hoppock; 1870, John L. Jones, William Hill, Abel Webster, Samuel Waldron, Abraham Hoppock; 1871, John L. Jones, Miles Cunningham, Abel Webster, Jacob R. Voorhees, Abraham Hoppock; 1872-73, John L. Jones, Miles Cunningham, William R. Risler, Caleb F. Quick, Mahlon J. Smith; 1874, John B. Rockafellow, Miles Cunningham, William R. Risler, E. L. Everitt, Mahlon J. Smith; 1875, John B. Rockafellow, H. H. Anderson, William R. Risler, E. L. Everitt, Jeremiah Everitt; 1876, John B. Rockafellow, H. H. Anderson, J. H. Capner, Peter T. Anderson, Jeremiah Everitt; 1877, William R. Risler, H. H. Anderson, George W. Smith, Peter T. Anderson, William B. Swallow; 1878, Hawley C. Olmstead, John J. Clark, George W. Smith, Peter T. Anderson, J. W. Yard; 1879, Josiah Britton, Augustus Dilts, John J. Clark; 1880, Josiah Britton, A. B. Everitt, Hawley C. Olmstead.

* Until this date a "school committee" was elected.

† In consequence of his removal from the State, Dr. J. A. Gray was appointed to fill vacancy, July 26, 1856.

‡ William C. Bellis was elected May 14, 1849, to fill vacancy caused by death of E. Robbins.

The town-meetings have usually been held at the court-house, and the elections variously at the inns in Flemington.[?]

The amount voted for road purposes in 1880 was $5000.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

FLEMINGTON is the most considerable village in the township, but its history is so fully given hereafter as to need no further mention in this connection. To that account the reader is referred.

REAVILLE, on the east side of the township, is quite a settlement, and contains a school, church (Presbyterian), hotel, store, and several shops, besides a score or more of dwellings. It was named after an early and prominent resident, Runkle Rea (it had previously been known as Greenville), who was really its founder and first postmaster. The post-office was established in the year 1850. It has *daily* mail communication with Flemington.

"Reaville Lodge, No. 100, I. O. of G. T.," was organized in March, 1870, with 43 members. It flourished for a few years, and then suspended. Its hall is now used as a dwelling.

COPPER HILL is a hamlet and post-office located midway between Flemington and Ringos. It derives its name from the old copper-mine in its vicinity, which at one time was considered a bonanza, but (like those near Flemington) has not been worked for years. The post-office was established about 1860, and J. H. Kuhl was the first incumbent. Mathias Dilts is the present postmaster. The business of the place is represented by W. H. Johnson, engaged in grain-buying, and by C. E. Ryno, blacksmith. The "store" has not been kept for some time, the building being used at present for storage purposes. The brush-factory once in operation here was removed to Flemington. There is a school-house and a mill in the vicinity.

CLOVER HILL, in the east portion of the township, is in great part within Hillsborough township, Somerset Co. It contains, however, a hotel, store, church (Reformed Dutch), blacksmith-shop, and post-office.

PLEASANT CORNER (*alias* "Larison's," after its quondam hotel-keeper) is a small hamlet, about one mile from Ringos, on the York Road. Its hotel is now closed, but thirty years ago, when Burke was "mine host," it was much frequented by the sporting gentry, and was noted for its amusements and good cheer. Racing and cock-fighting were of frequent occurrence. Most of this settlement, except the hotel, is in East Amwell township.

[?] "Election to be held first day at the inn of Asa Jones, in Flemington, second day at the inn of John M. Price, Flemington."—*Town Records*, 1840.

FLEMINGTON JUNCTION is one and a half miles from Flemington, at the South Branch. It is a station of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and has a passenger and freight depot. Mr. Van Zandt is the present station-agent. It is a point of shipment for a very considerable amount of freight, and promises to become in time quite a settlement.

KLINESVILLE was once a post-office and a place of considerable business and promise. It derived its name from Miller Kline, who there carried on the dry-goods and grocery trade. It is now without either store or post-office. Three or four farm residences now constitute the place.

CROTON is four miles west of Flemington, and partly in Delaware township. It has a hotel, store, saw-mill, school, and post-office. The Croton Presbyterian church is located in Delaware.

RINGOS STATION, on the line of the Flemington branch of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, is located at the extreme south point of Raritan township, the station-house being, in fact, over the line, in the township of Delaware. Besides the railroad depot, it embraces the store of A. H. Landis, a shop, and a few dwelling-houses.

By the above it will be seen that the post-offices of this township are (1880) those of Flemington, Reaville, Copper Hill, and Clover Hill.

THE COPPER-MINES.

The opening of the copper-mines in 1836—or, rather, the reopening, as they were undoubtedly worked at a very early period in the history of this county—was an important event for Flemington, and unquestionably brought many settlers thither. "They were once considered valuable, but have not been worked for several years, owing to the want of capital and skill, requisite in deep mining, being properly applied."* And yet there is documentary evidence to show that about $400,000 were expended on this property, independent of the "early days," when it may have been worked for its copper.†

In 1837 the Flemington Mining Company was organized. Camman and Dr. Peter I. Stryker were the purchasers of the Mine farm, and formed the company. They ran a few years and failed, the property reverting to Hugh Capner, its original owner. Later another company purchased of Capner, and likewise failed, and also a third, who spent a large amount of money, the property being finally purchased by Allen Hay, of New York City, who still holds the title to the mining property, but not to the surface, which was sold to other parties.

In 1847, Charles Bartles bought the Rev. Charles Bartolette property, less than half a mile from the Mine farm, "with the mines and minerals thereon to be found." He at once sold to parties who formed an association called "The Central Mining Company of Flemington," in order the more effectually to prosecute mining operations. John G. Reading and William H. Sloan, Esqs., of Flemington, with Jonathan Ogden and Edward Remington, of Philadelphia, were trustees, etc.‡

In 1857, by act of the Legislature, was incorporated the "Hunterdon Copper Company," Asa Jones, Bennet Van Syckel, George A. Allen, and Charles Bartles being the corporators, and John L. Jones, Hugh Capner, J. G. Reading, Asa Jones, B. Van Syckel, G. A. Allen, and Charles Bartles the first board of directors. Its capital stock was 10,000 shares of $50 each.

The mineral right of this company covered 400 acres in fee, the surface right 17 acres in fee, with the privilege of appropriating any of the 400-acre surface that might be necessary for reaching or working the copper ore in said tract. This covered property now in Delaware township, west of Copper Hill. The geological formation in which the lode of copper is here found comprises the argillaceous and slaty red sandstone and numerous strata of silicious rock, in places changed by action of intense heat into a dark, compact trap-rock.

Another early mine was reopened by the "Neshanic Mining Company," incorporated Feb. 29, 1836. In 1840 the Legislature gave it power to construct a railroad from its mining-lands in Raritan township to a point on the South Branch and Delaware Rivers, respectively, provided said road shall be used only for mining purposes.§ We do not learn that the road was ever built, and the mine was worked but a short time, when operations ceased. Charles Watson now owns the property.

All these mines were in a short time abandoned, and since 1860 there have been no efforts made to work them.

SCHOOLS.

The following reminiscences of the early schools and school-buildings of this township are gathered from the Centennial report (1876) of Rev. C. S. Conkling, county school superintendent at that time.

In the Klinesville District (No. 80) three school-buildings have existed, the first two of which stood near the site of the present edifice, a good frame structure, erected in 1861. Annie Dilworth was the teacher in 1861, and John Barton, Asa Suydam, and John Kuhl trustees.

The first school-house in the Oak Grove District (81), according to the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, was a log building, 16 feet square and 6 feet high, which stood in 1803, and may have been standing several years earlier. Among the oldest living inhabitants of the district in 1876, Elizabeth Henderson, then over seventy-nine years of age, attended school in the old log building in 1803.

* History of Our Ancestors, 1870.

† Report of M. W. Dickeson, M.D., 1859, p. 4.

‡ Articles of Association, Central Mining Company, 1847.

§ Acts of Assembly, 1840, p. 40.

The logs out of which the school-cabin was built had the bark remaining on the outside of the building, and the structure was plastered on the inside with clay. It had two windows, of four lights each. Asher Stout was a teacher in this house. The next building was erected in 1806. It was a frame, 16 feet square, 7 feet high, and had three windows.

In 1818 another frame house was erected, 18 by 20 feet, and 8 feet high. The district at that time took the name of Walnut Grove. The present house was built in 1853, dedicated by the township superintendent in December, and occupied the following year. The trustees at that time were Joseph T. Boss, Amos V. Hunt, and George B. Stothoff. The first teacher was Elmer W. Merritt. This house is 21 by 30 feet, with 11 feet ceiling. The trustees in 1876 were A. J. Holcombe, Andrew Bartles, and Cornelius J. Garribrant, with Frances McCrea as teacher.

The only school-house which District 82 (known as Voorhees') has had is the present modest structure, 20 by 22 feet, erected in 1833, and standing in a beautiful grove at Voorhees' Corner. This school is said to have enjoyed the services of over fifty teachers. The first was Silas H. Benedict, who has long since rested from his labors. The teacher in 1876 was Stacy R. Everett. The first trustees were A. L. Case, John Mattison, Jacob I. Young. In 1876 the board consisted of Asher Higgins, Jacob Case, L. C. Case.

The Reaville School District (No. 83) had a log house 25 by 25 feet, built in 1835, which stood a mile and a half east of the village. The trustees in 1835 were John Hagaman, George P. Rex, and Job Silvers; in 1876 the board was composed of Robert R. Smith, Thomas Valk, and George B. Holcombe; teacher, Dennis Runyan. The present school-house is a frame building.

"Pleasant Ridge District," No. 84, has had three houses, the first erected in 1826. It was a frame, 18 by 20 feet in size. When this was replaced by the second is not known, but it was a modest affair, and stood near the site of the present building; the latter was erected about 1874 or 1875, and is an ornament to the neighborhood. The trustees in 1826 were Peter Prall, Andrew Blackwell, and Peter P. Quick. In 1876—fifty years later—the board embraced John C. Polhemus, John B. Low, and A. J. Prall, and the teacher was Eva Baldwin.

District No. 86,* known as "Neshanic," built its first house in 1810, near or on the site of the present structure, on land deeded for that purpose. The house now in use—the third—was erected in 1856; it is 20 by 30 feet. Paul Kuhl was one of the first trustees. In 1876 the board was composed of Wilson I. Leigh, M. C. Dilts, Mahlon I. Smith, and the teacher at that time was Minnie Balderston.

* The school-house of "Higgins District," No. 85, is in Delaware township, although the district is about equally in Delaware and Raritan.

The Flemington District (87) had a school-house in 1760,—a frame building,—which stood in the rear (east) of the Baptist meeting-house. The second was of brick, erected about 1810, and was used until 1862, when the Reading Academy was built. The second school-house is still standing,—about one hundred yards west of the Baptist church, facing Church Street,—and the contrast between the old and the new houses is very great. The oldest deed of school property to be found is of date Jan. 1, 1812. The first trustees of this district are said to have been Peter Hayward, Thomas Capner, James Clark, Jonathan Hill, John Maxwell, and the first teacher William Leigh. The trustees in 1876 were J. W. Britton, J. H. Higgins, Elias Vosseller. (For an account of the Reading Academy see history of Flemington village, on subsequent pages.)

District No. 88, "Wagoner's," had a school-house, it is said, over one hundred years ago. It was located on the road from Flemington to Sergeantsville, about two miles from the former place, on what is now the property of Elijah Hoagland. It was a one-story stone house. There, seventy-five years ago (in 1806), a teacher named Ammerman taught reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic, using "Dilworth's Spelling-Book" and the "American Tutor's Arithmetic," with the New Testament as a reading-book. In 1822 another house was built, in which John Risler was the first teacher. This building was succeeded by another erected in 1851. At that time it was known as the "Valley" school district, and its trustees were William Brittain, Elijah Fleming, and John Sergeant. The present house was erected in 1872. The structure stands within sight of the old building, with which it is in striking contrast; it is in size 24 by 36 feet, is well fitted and furnished, and is an ornament to the county.

In "Harmony" District, No. 89, John G. Trimmer, Jacob Bearder, and Henry Trimmer—the first trustees—were the prime movers in the erection of the school-house, which was put up in 1810, accomplished wholly by donation. The building was 18 by 20 feet, and the land on which it stood was leased to the district by John G. Trimmer for the term of ninety-nine years. The first and the last teachers, respectively, in this building were Adam Williamson and Delia Cowdric. The last trustees in this house were George Trimmer, Peter Hartpence, Sr., Asher Crance, Jacob Bearder, Jr., and John Shepherd. The old house was torn down, and a new one erected in the rear of the former location, in 1851, on land leased to the district by Holcombe Dilts for ninety-nine years. It is of stone, octagonal in shape, about 25 by 25 feet. Delia Cowdric was the first teacher. The trustees then were Peter Hartpence, Sr., John Shepherd, and Jacob Bearder, Jr. This building is still in use. During the seventy years' existence of the Harmony school there have been about sixty teachers employed. In 1876, Maggie Warne was the incumbent.

The Summit District (90) is not very ancient, having been formed so late as 1853. The first house was erected in 1850, and stood near the site of the one now in use, which was erected in 1872. The first school-house was 20 by 22 feet; the present one, a frame, is 26 by 30. Its location is two miles from Flemington. Clara Bonham taught in 1876, at which date Moses Lake, Jeremiah Everitt, and Samuel F. Case were trustees.

The following tabulated statement of the condition of the schools of this township for the school year ending Aug. 31, 1879, is from the superintendent's last published report:

No. of District.	Name of District or School.	Amount received from all sources for school-purposes.	Present value of the school-property.	Number of children between 5 and 18 years residing in the district.	Average number months schools have been kept.	Average number who have attended during time schools were kept open.	Number of children who can be seated comfortably.	Number of male teachers employed.	Number of female teachers employed.
80	Klinesville	$319.68	$1,000	62	10.	15	60	.....	1
81	Oak Grove	320.29	600	68	10.	25	40	.....	1
82	Voorhees'	314.14	400	47	10.5	16	40	.....	1
83	Reaville	526.75	600	84	9.	43	60	.....	1
84	Pleasant Ridge	315.07	1,000	51	11.6	14	60	1	.....
86	Neshanic	414.45	700	46	10.5	21	60	.....	1
87	Flemington	3,066.34	14,000	454	10.	168	325	1	5
88	Wagoner's	317.22	1,000	47	10.	30	60	.....	1
89	Harmony	315.38	300	52	11.2	15	40	1	.....
90	Summit	322.75	1,000	74	10.	24	40	1	.....
	Total	$6,232.07	$20,600	985	10.3	371	785	4	11

Of the total amount received, $3929.20 was from State appropriation, $302.87 apportionment from surplus revenue, $1500 district school-tax voted for payment of teachers' salaries, and $500 district school-tax voted for building purposes. Besides the attendance of pupils given in the above table, it was estimated that 56 children were in attendance upon private schools, and that 130 attended no school during the year.

CHURCHES.

The churches of this township are two of the Presbyterian denomination, located at Reaville and Flemington, and one each of the Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, and Roman Catholic denominations, located in the village of Flemington.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FLEMINGTON.

For the history of this religious body we are indebted mainly to the "Historical Discourse" delivered in the Presbyterian church of Flemington, July 16, 1876, by Rev. George S. Mott, D.D., pastor of the church.

There were many Presbyterian families located in Flemington and its vicinity, and it was but natural that they should early make an effort to establish a church in their neighborhood. The great distance to the old church in Amwell, the bad condition of the roads in the winter season, the impassable streams during the spring, and the fact that *no refreshment* could there be obtained,* were the inciting causes which led, in April, 1791, to the circulation of a paper in Flemington asking subscriptions to a fund to be paid to the First Amwell corporation towards the support of Rev. Mr. Grant (to whom the First and Second Amwell churches were about to give a call), provided he would preach at Flemington one-fourth of his time. These pioneers were offered the use of the Baptist meeting-house when it was not occupied by that congregation, and they also counted upon the holding of services, if need be, in the court-room of the court-house which was to be built the following summer. Over $100 (£21) were subscribed, to be paid in "hard money."† For some unexplained cause this project was abandoned. The next effort—the project of Jasper Smith, that the old meeting-house should be torn down, and a new one erected at Flemington—also failed; but, nothing daunted, the friends of the new church now took the preliminary steps towards its organization. A paper was circulated, reciting why it was desirable to form a Presbyterian Church in Flemington, the signers agreeing to unite in the formation of such an organization. It was to be under the care of the Presbytery of New Brunswick. The paper bore the date of June 23, 1791, and contained the names of John Griggs, Martin Johnson, John Reading, Joseph Reading, F. V. Hicks, Jacob Painter, Nicholas Emmons, Peter Case, John Case, Samuel Groff, Rebecca Heavison, Samuel Griggs, Charles Reading, Jacob Johnson, Gilbert Van Camp, James Alexander, Joakim Griggs, Isaac Hill, Jasper Smith, Henry Bailie, George Alexander, Daniel Reading, Richard Hill, Joseph Capner, John Derrick, Philip Yawger, Ely Peirson, John R. Reading, John Henry, Cornelius Polhemus, Thomas Reading, Hendrick Johnson, Arthur Gray, Joseph Gray, James Clark, Susannah Smith, Peter Order, Samuel Hill, Peter Latourette, Jacob Huffman, John Gray, Henry Baker, Philip Case, Rem. Voorhees, John Phillips, John Hartpence, Thomas Carhart, Paul Cool, John Schank, Peter Yawger, Jacob Polhemus, Amos Hartley, Richard Phillips, William Schank, Jr., Elizabeth Blackwell, William Case.

Jasper Smith appeared before the next Presbytery in behalf of the petitioners, who asked to be enrolled "as a new-formed church, to have regular supplies ordered to them until they could build a church, and are able to support a regular and stated preacher of the gospel among them." The petition

* The custom then generally prevailed of having two services on the Sabbath, with only a short intermission, during which some of the members of the congregation adjourned to a tavern or some store and partook of cake and beer, prepared for the Sunday customers. "It was deemed a serious privation that no such opportunity was afforded at First Amwell, for the church was in the open country."

† At this date paper money was not equal to hard money, as it was called, in hard-money engagements. "One-half is now (1790) the current exchange."

also stated that a temporary place of meeting had been procured, and that, of the fifty-five heads of families signing, thirteen only were connected with the old church as subscribers towards the salary. This application was strenuously opposed by the two Amwells through their representative, John Prall, Jr., because such a measure would so weaken them that they could not support a pastor. The Presbytery, instead of coming to a decision, resolved to "meet at the First Presbyterian Church of Amwell, on the first Tuesday in November, . . . to examine into and settle, if possible, the differences," etc. The Presbytery convened as appointed. Great interest appears to have been taken in this case, evidenced by the large attendance and prominent members present, among whom were Drs. Witherspoon and Stanhope Smith, of Princeton College, Armstrong, of Trenton, and Joseph Clark, of Allentown, afterwards of New Brunswick. After mature deliberation, Presbytery resolved unanimously that "matters do not appear ripe for forming the petitioners into a new congregation," and advised "all parties to unite in prosecuting the call for Mr. Grant," who was to "preach one-quarter part of his time at Amwell First Church, one other fourth part of his time at Flemington, and the remaining half of his time at Amwell Second Church, and that the salary be apportioned to the time at each place." This decision was acquiesced in, and the Rev. Thomas Grant was not only called, but duly ordained and installed in December, 1791.

Jan. 9, 1792, a meeting was held of the newly-formed congregation in the Baptist meeting-house, "where more than thirty families* (of Presbyterians) statedly assembled for worship." Their purpose, according to a notice previously given (of which the original is on file), was to elect trustees, and thereby secure incorporation. "Jasper Smith, counselor-at-law, Thomas Reading, Esq., Capts. Arthur Gray and Charles Reading, Messrs. Cornelius Polhemus, Samuel Hill, and Joseph Capner" were elected and incorporated as "The Trustees of the Flemington English Presbyterian Church in Amwell, in the County of Hunterdon and State of New Jersey." The trustees chose Jasper Smith as their president.

In the spring of 1793 ground was broken for a building. A lot had been purchased of Joseph Robeson, containing 1 acre 37 perches, for £40 silver. The deed was not given until July 17, 1794. The edifice was 45 by 55 feet, built of stone. The walls were pointed and the corners laid with hewn stone, brought "from Large's land, in Kingwood, where the like stones were got for the court-house." For the day in which it was built it was a most creditable structure, showing the liberality and good taste of the people. It stood within the present graveyard fence. The front was just where the south fence of the Mettler plot runs and faced to the south, where were two doors of entrance. On each of the sides were two rows of three windows each. The windows on the upper row were arched. The north end had two arched windows. The outside was handsomely finished and painted, but the inside walls were not plastered. Rough benches, made of saw-mill slabs put on legs, furnished seats for the worshipers. Two aisles extended through the building. In the winter days a little heat was produced from two pits, set in the floor of these aisles, about two-thirds up towards the pulpit. Each pit was about 5 feet long and 1 foot deep, and bricked. These were filled with glowing charcoal. About 1816 two stoves for burning wood were put in, but these did not warm the church sufficiently. When anthracite coal was introduced, two coal-stoves, made of sheet iron by Mahlon Smith, were used for years, in addition to the wood-stoves. This partly-finished building cost £650 cash, besides material and labor which were given to the value of £300 more.

May 11, 1794, Mr. Grant preached for the first time in the new house. The dedication sermon was by Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of Trenton. The church then chose as overseers "to keep order in the church in the time of worship, and to conduct divine worship and read a sermon when the pastor is absent," Jacob Mattison, Joakim Griggs, Thomas Reading, and Jasper Smith. The two last-named gentlemen were ordained the first elders, July 16, 1797. At this date collections were taken to support missionaries on the frontier, which was then Middle New York and Western Pennsylvania.

But the congregation labored under serious disadvantages. The pastor preached but once in three Sundays. He lived near Reaville; consequently, the people saw him seldom, and this church was little more than a preaching-post. Religion declined, especially in this church, at that time, owing in part to Mr. Grant's health, which was so delicate that he was frequently unable to discharge the duties of his ministry here. The church was also in arrears in money matters,—a trouble which likewise existed in the congregations of Amwell. In April, 1809, Mr. Grant requested that the pastoral relation between him and the several congregations should be dissolved, urging his want of health to perform the duties required. This was granted. He died in March, 1811. The church was served by supplies for one year.

Meanwhile, this congregation proposed to the German congregation at Larison's, which had also become vacant, to join with them in the call and support of one and the same pastor. This proposal would probably have been accepted had not the First Amwell, on becoming acquainted with the overture, offered to unite with them on the same terms. This last seemed to them the most desirable and natural union, as it was. Thus the old house (First Amwell), the new house (Second Amwell), and the German

* Thirty families were required by law of 1786 in order to obtain incorporation.

congregations united for the support of one pastor, together possessing funds the interest of which amounted to $600, while the Flemington portion was left by itself, without funds, and even in debt.

Notwithstanding all this, a few individuals undertook the apparently hopeless task of raising by subscription support for a pastor for the whole of his time, and the people responded with a most unexpected liberality. This enabled the congregation, in the spring of 1810, to call Jacob Field, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, on a salary of $500 per annum for two years, and then to increase at the rate of $20 a year until it amounted to $600. Under the circumstances, this was a large salary. It equaled that paid by congregations far more able, and proves what a church can do when aroused and quickened by provocation. Mr. Field supplied the congregation for six months before accepting the call, and was ordained and installed Nov. 28, 1810.

About this time another subscription was started to obtain money for the completion of the church building. Seven hundred dollars were procured, and during the summer of 1810 the interior of the house was finished. The walls were plastered and the ceiling rounded and covered with narrow boards painted sky-blue. Candlesticks fastened to the pillars furnished light when there was evening service, which was seldom. Wooden candelabra were made for the pulpit in 1816. Oil-lamps were not introduced until about 1825. The old slab benches were put in the gallery, and fifty-four pews took their places on the ground floor. It was agreed to leave the pews free until the next spring. April 3, 1811, a meeting of the congregation was held, of which George C. Maxwell was made president, Alexander Bonnell vice-president, and Thomas Gordon secretary. "It was unanimously resolved that the pews should be rented for the purpose of supporting the pastor, and other purposes." And so it has continued until this day. At this meeting a resolution was passed that "any person or persons who choose may have a door to their pew, but at their own expense." The rents amounted to $635.75. The highest was $23, and the lowest $5. If we compare the value of money then, and the incomes of the people, with the same now, we shall find that pew-rents were higher in 1811 than in 1876. The following-named members of the congregation hired the pews: Jonathan Hill, Cornelius Williamson, John R. Reading, W. Maxwell, J. Reading, Jr., T. Gordon, J. Maxwell (these four were probably unmarried men, as they occupied one pew), Christopher Cool, Sr., William Case, Dr. William Geary, John G. Trimmer, James Disbrow, Charles Reading, Jr., H. Groff, Peter Groff (these four also took one pew), Peter Dilts, Leonard Kuhl, Peter Kuhl, Jr. (these three one pew), Neal Hart, Peter Haward, Joakim Hill, Mathew Thompson, Henry Baker, Preston Bruen, Elnathan Moore, Ferdinand Johnson, Derrick Waldron, Andrew Van Fleet, William Bloom, Peter Nevius, James Clark, Jr., John Schenck, Sr., John Schenck, Jr., Cornelius Wyckoff, John Reading, Sr., Thomas Reading, Rev. Jacob T. Field, Alexander Bonnell, Mercy Gray, Mrs. Sarah Hill, Mrs. Hannah Gray (these three one pew), Daniel Reading, Charles Reading, Isaac Hill, George C. Maxwell, William Young, Jacob Young, Christopher Rowe, Joseph Case, Thomas Capner, Matthew Lare, Joseph Stillman, Mrs. Elijah Carman, George Reading, Christopher Cool, Martha Wilson, Edward Wyckoff, Elizabeth Griggs, William Young, David Bellis, Samuel McNair, John Maxwell, John Lee, Abraham Huffman, Isaac Van Dorn, Joseph P. Chamberlin, Col. David Bishop, Arthur Schenck. Only four pews were unlet, and of four more the half of each was taken. The pastoral relation between this church and Mr. Field continued only three years. It terminated by his own request, April 27, 1813.

Jacob Ten Eyck Field was born in Lamington, N. J., Oct. 31, 1787. Early in life he connected himself with the church of that place. He entered the College of New Jersey in 1806, and pursued theological studies under Rev. Dr. Woodhull, of Monmouth, then labored for a few years as missionary in and around Stroudsburg, Pa., before coming to Flemington. After leaving this church he accepted a call to Pompton, N. J. He died at Belvidere, N. J., May 17, 1866, in his eightieth year. He was an intimate friend of Drs. Kirkpatrick and Studdiford. He "stood up" with Dr. Kirkpatrick when he was married, and in turn was married by the doctor, and they went to their reward almost hand in hand.

In the summer of 1815 (June 14th), John Flavel Clark was ordained and installed. In 1818 a Sabbath-school was organized and held in the academy for three years, when it was removed into the gallery of the church. In winter it was brought down around the stoves. This remained a union school until about 1824, when each congregation formed its own school. The first superintendent of this union school was Daniel Griggs, who held the position for three years, and until he removed from the village. Mahlon Smith then became its superintendent,* and during the three years it was under his charge there was a revival, which strengthened the school and the church. Augustus Frisbie became superintendent at a later date, resigning in 1842, when Augustus G. Richey, now of Trenton, was elected to that office. He retired in 1844, on leaving Flemington, and William P. Emery took his place in 1845. He continued superintendent (with the exception of two years, when Col. Clark occupied that post) until his resignation, in 1870. Hon. J. T. Bird was then elected and served for two years. On his resignation E. Vosseller was called to the head of the school, which position he yet retains.

* He also had charge of the school at Walnut Grove, which he organized in 1819.

This church continued to enjoy Mr. Clark's exclusive services until 1820, and from that time until 1836 united with the First Amwell in his support, each paying one-half of his salary, and he preaching for both on alternate Sabbaths. For sixteen years existed this harmonious co-operation. In 1836 both churches deemed it expedient to resume their separate pastoral relations; and Mr. Clark, receiving a call from each, decided to accept that of Amwell.

During the pastorate of Mr. Clark the interior of the church and its surroundings were much improved. In 1827 a new pulpit was put in; it was a small hexagon, large enough for only one person, and stood on a high pillar with a sounding-board over it. The time-honored slab benches in the gallery were superseded by rows of seats. The graveyard was enlarged in 1833, and the next year the whole plot was inclosed.

In 1837 (April 19th), Rev. J. M. Olmstead was installed. There were then 109 members on the roll. He entered vigorously upon his duties, and the growth of the church confirmed the wisdom of having the entire services of a pastor. Under his ministry the church was blessed with several seasons of religious interest. At one communion in 1842, 34 united on confession. In October, 1839, the Presbytery of Raritan was formed, and this church was transferred to it from the Presbytery of Newton, with which it had been connected since the formation of that Presbytery, in 1818. The first meeting of the new Presbytery was held in Flemington, and also the last, in May, 1869, in which year that Presbytery was dissolved and divided among the adjoining Presbyteries. In the summer of 1844 a lecture-room was erected, 27½ by 37½ feet, on a lot which was given by William H. Sloan, Esq. Mr. Olmstead built the house which is now the parsonage. In October, 1847, he sent a letter to Presbytery, stating that on account of feeble health he would be unable to preach for several months. The ministers of Presbytery offered to give a Sabbath and thus supply the pulpit, and an appointment was accordingly made for every other Sabbath. Although Mr. Olmstead's health improved under this rest, he soon became satisfied that his strength was not adequate to the work of the parish. He resigned, and the pastoral relation ceased Nov. 1, 1849.

The church was vacant one year, when Oct. 29, 1850, Rev. John L. Janeway was installed on a salary of $700, which afterwards was raised to $1000. The membership of the church numbered 163. The congregation had now so grown that all desiring seats could not be accommodated. The building also needed repairs. In 1848 a committee had been appointed to ascertain what alterations and repairs were necessary. A report was made, but no further steps were taken. Committees were appointed and reports made for several years, but nothing definite was undertaken until in March, 1852, when an architect was employed to make an estimate of the cost of repairing, of the expense of an addition, and of an entire new building. During the next year (1853) a subscription was opened for a new house. But little was accomplished, so that at the meeting of the congregation the next April the committee was continued. Progress was checked by a desire to have the church located in a central part of the town. Finally, it was determined to build on the present site, and additional land was purchased of William R. Bellis, lying on the east side of the church-lot, at the extreme southern point of which stood a tavern, just where the front entrance now opens. The building committee were A. J. Holcombe, Hugh Capner, J. C. Hopewell, A. V. Bonnell, William P. Emery. The corner-stone was laid in May, 1856, and the church was dedicated the next May, on the 14th, on a very stormy day. The sermon was preached by Prof. William H. Green, of Princeton Theological Seminary. The edifice cost something over $11,000, which was made up by subscriptions and the sale of pews. The same year (1857) an additional acre was purchased of Mahlon Smith, enlarging the church-yard to its present dimensions. At that date, also, the practice of holding quarterly celebrations of the Lord's Supper was inaugurated. In 1859 a melodeon was introduced, which was replaced by an organ in 1867. At first the singing was led by a precentor. Col. Clark for some sixteen years had charge of the choir, up to 1857, when he resigned. His services were gratuitous.

During the absence of the pastor (Rev. Mr. Janeway) in the war of the Rebellion the pulpit was supplied by Rev. N. L. Upham, who afterward settled at Reaville.

Under the ministration of Dr. Janeway the congregation increased in numbers and influence. In 1852 and 1866 were seasons of religious awakening which added many to the church. But the exposures of the camp while he was chaplain seemed to have undermined his constitution, and on account of his enfeebled health he resigned in December, 1868.

In January, 1869, George S. Mott, D.D., the present pastor, was called, and installed May 4th of the same year. During the summer the lecture-room became too small to accommodate the classes of the Sunday-school, and Hopewell Hall was hired. The lecture-room was given up to the infant-school, which was organized as a separate department in May. In a few months Miss S. Hopewell was called to the head of it, an still remains there. Beginning with 15 it has numbered as high as 100. In 1879 the two schools took possession of the present chapel.

In 1870 the house of Dr. Janeway, on Main Street, was purchased, repaired, and enlarged into the present commodious and attractive parsonage at a total cost of $11,683.

During the present pastorate there have been three revivals,—in 1870 when 66 united on confession; in 1874, 37, and in 1876, the same number. The total

additions are 218 on confession and 140 by certificate from other churches. The membership now is 430. During the same period the congregation has contributed $24,869 for missionary and benevolent purposes, and has disbursed $47,552 in meeting its expenses. In 1877 the congregation sent the pastor to Europe, generously providing him with a purse sufficient for a journey of three months and a half.

In the history of this church, covering as it does nearly a century of time, it is only possible to here give the prominent facts of the past. Appended is a chronological list of the pastors, elders, deacons, and trustees.

Pastors.

1791–1809, Thomas Grant; 1810–13, Jacob Ten Eyck Field; 1815–36, John Flavel Clark; 1837–49, James Munson Olmstead; 1850–68, John L. Janeway; 1869, George Scudder Mott.*

Elders.

Thomas Reading, ordained 1797, died 1814; Jasper Smith, ordained 1797; Arthur Schenck;† Jonathan Hill;† Isaac Hill, ordained 1811; Cor. Williamson, ordained 1811, died 1818; Jeptha Anderson, ordained 1816, died 1820; Paul Kuhl, Jr., ordained 1816, died 1859; Christopher Cool, ordained 1816, died 1844; John G. Trimmer, ordained 1816, died 1844; Daniel Marsh, ordained 1838, died 1866; Mahlon Smith, ordained 1838; John Griggs, ordained 1838, died 1872; Cor. Williamson, ordained 1838, died 1853; Leonard P. Kuhl, ordained 1848, died 1857; William P. Emery, ordained 1848; Peter I. Clark, ordained 1857, died 1863; John Kershow, ordained 1857, died 1868; John Y. Yard, ordained 1857; Peter Nevius, ordained 1864; George B. Stothoff, ordained 1864; William B. Kuhl, ordained 1869, died 1870; John T. Bird, ordained 1869; E. R. Bullock, ordained 1869; A. T. Connet, ordained 1869.

Deacons.

1869, John C. Coon, John S. Emery,‡ Richard S. Kuhl, Joseph Higgins.

Trustees.§

1792.—Jasper Smith, Thomas Reading, Arthur Gray, Charles Reading, Samuel Hill, Joseph Capner, Cornelius Polhemus.
1795.—Jasper Smith, Samuel Hill, Thomas Reading, Arthur Gray, Samuel Robert Stewart.
1806.—Thomas Reading, George C. Maxwell, Charles Reading, William Bennet, Samuel Hill, Joseph Capner, Isaac Hill.
1809.—George C. Maxwell, Charles Reading, John R. Reading, Samuel Hill, Isaac Hill, Arthur Schenck, Jonathan Hill.
1814.—Samuel L. Southard, Charles Reading, Cornelius Wyckoff, Samuel Griggs, John R. Reading, Jonathan Hill, John G. Trimmer.
1817.—Thomas Gordon, William P. Young, Andrew Van Fleet, Cornelius Wyckoff, Samuel Griggs, John R. Reading, William Maxwell.
1819.—David P. Shrope, William Williamson (in place of Thomas Gordon and William Maxwell, resigned).
1820.—Daniel Marsh (in place of Shrope, resigned).
1821.—Nathaniel Saxton, Cornelius Wyckoff, Samuel Griggs, William Williamson, Daniel Marsh, Andrew Van Fleet, William P. Young.
1823.—Joseph Reading, George Risler, John F. Schenk, M.D.‖
1825.—Nathaniel Saxton, Samuel Griggs, Cornelius Wyckoff, Daniel Marsh, Joseph Reading, William P. Young, Neal Hart.
1828.—Joseph Reading, Elisha R. Johnson, Alexander Wurts, George Maxwell, Daniel Marsh, Neal Hart, Robert K. Reading.
1831.—Joseph Reading, Robert K. Reading, Daniel Marsh, Paul Kuhl, Christopher Kuhl, John Trimmer, Henry M. Kline.
1833.—Joseph Reading, John Trimmer, Paul Kuhl, Christopher Kuhl, Daniel Marsh, Neal Hart, Cornelius Williamson.
1834.—Thatcher Prall, Leonard P. Kuhl (in place of Trimmer and Kuhl, resigned).
1835.—Charles Bartles, John Griggs, Paul Kuhl, Thatcher Prall, Leonard P. Kuhl, Neal Hart, Cornelius Williamson.
1838.—Robert K. Reading, Leonard P. Kuhl, William G. Kuhl, Samuel Hill, Benjamin S. Holt, Joseph P. Boss, John Griggs.
1839.—Thatcher Prall (in place of William G. Kuhl).
1844.—Charles Bartles, Augustus Frisbie, Alexander Wurts, John W. Kline, L. P. Kuhl, Joseph P. Boss, Peter I. Clark.
1846.—George B. Stothoff, Cornelius Williamson (in place of Kline and Boss).
1847.—William P. Emery, John Chapman (in place of Wurts and Frisbie).
1848.—James N. Reading (in place of Williamson).
1849.—John Chapman, James N. Reading, William H. Sloan, L. P. Kuhl, Peter W. Burk, Edward R. Bullock, William P. Emery.
1850.—Charles Bartles, Peter I. Clark (in place of Sloan and Chapman).
1852.—John G. Reading (in place of James N. Reading).
1855.—George B. Stothoff (in place of C. Bartles).
1857.—Charles Bartles (in place of E. R. Bullock).
1858.—George B. Stothoff, Peter I. Clark, John G. Reading, William P. Emery, Peter W. Burk, Charles Bartles, William B. Kuhl.
1864.—Peter Nevius (in place of P. I. Clark, deceased).
1867.—Richard Emmons (in place of J. G. Reading).
1870.—T. C. Haward (in place of William B. Kuhl, deceased).
1873.—J. T. Bird, A. T. Connet (in place of C. Bartles and R. Emmons).
1874.—P. K. Hoffman (in place of W. P. Emery).
1876.—John T. Bird, Thomas C. Haward, Andrew T. Connet, Paul K. Hoffman, John L. Jones, L. L. Nevius, John Kershow.

The names of some of the earlier members of this church are here appended. The proceedings of the Session of Flemington Church were not regularly recorded previous to 1810. At that time the following names were on the roll: John Reading, Sr., Thomas Reading, Jonathan Hill and wife, John G. Trimmer, William Bellows, Sr., Mrs. Mary Cool, John Maxwell, Sr., and wife, Abraham Williamson, Mrs. Griggs, Arthur Schenck. Probably there were a few others not recorded.

1810.—*Confession:* Isaac Hill, Mrs. Mary Hill, Joakim Hill, William Bloom and wife, John Phillips, Mrs. Mercy Gray, Miss Nancy Reading, Christopher Cool and wife.
1811.—*Confession:* Mrs. Rachel Field, Miss Mary Young. *Certificate:* Cornelius Williamson, Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson, David Baker.
1812.—*Confession:* Mrs. Wyckoff, Mrs. Vandoren, Mrs. Phebe Polhemus. *Certificate:* Mrs. Abigail Marsh, Mrs. Mary Baker.
1815.—*Confession:* Ann Williamson, Cornelius Williamson, Richard Williamson. *Certificate:* Jeptha Arrison and wife, William Williamson and wife.
1816.—*Confession:* Mrs. Andrew Van Fleet, Agnes Lee, Hannah Clark, Daniel Griggs, Mahlon Smith, Flora, Margaret, and Phebe (colored), Mrs. Betty Case, Mrs. Anna Cool, Mrs. Hannah Sutphin, Mrs. Catharine Hoagland, Mrs. Phebe Smith, Joseph Painter, Mrs. Margaret Bonnell. . . . .
1818.—*Confession:* James Herring, Mary Johnson, Catharine Williams, Betsey Griggs, Mrs. William H. Young, Mrs. Hopy Henderson, Rachel Lisk, Catharine Vanomer, Daniel Marsh, John Pittenger, Katy (colored). *Certificate:* Sally Case, Auchy Pittenger. . . .
1823.—*Confession:* William Corwine, Mrs. Catharine Yard, Mrs. Ann Huff, Samuel D. Stryker and wife, Charity Huff, Mary Hart, Margaret Bughner, John Anderson, James Callis, Mrs. Sarah Thompson, Mrs. Sarah Maxwell, Amy Ann Case, Ann Case, Mrs. Elizabeth Shepherd, Mrs. Elisha R. Johnson, Elizabeth Choice, Miss Nancy Thompson.
1824.—*Confession:* William C. Young.
1825.—*Confession:* Leonard Kuhl. *Certificate:* Mrs. Jane Schenck, Joseph (colored).

THE AMWELL FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AT REAVILLE.¶

The first Presbyterian Church organized in that part of Hunterdon County included in the present townships of Raritan, Delaware, East and West Am-

* Now (1881) officiating.
† Date of ordination not stated.
‡ Removed in 1876.
§ In the years *not* enumerated, the same persons were trustees as in the last year recorded.
‖ Van Fleet and Young, resigned.

¶ By Rev. J. P. W. Blattenberger.

well, and the city of Lambertville (but then called Amwell) was organized some time between 1715 and 1733. The minutes of the Presbytery of Philadelphia and New York from 1715 to 1733 are lost. No mention is made of the church in the minutes as in existence prior to 1725, but it is there found subsequent to 1733. Dr. Sprague mentions the probability of the Rev. Robert Orr having preached there in 1715.*

The first building for public worship of which we have any knowledge was situated on the York Road, between Reaville and Ringos, and stood in the graveyard. Unlike our present church buildings, its greatest length was parallel to the highway; the door was on the side facing the road, and directly in front of it was the pulpit; there were galleries on three sides. It was built of wood. The old building was taken down in 1839 and rebuilt in the village of Reaville, about a mile and a half from the old site. Such of the material as could be was used in the construction of the present building.† The lot of ground where the old church stood is now almost covered with graves.

At the first meeting of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, Aug. 8, 1738, agreed that Mr. Wales preach at John Traissier's upon the third Sabbath of this instant, upon the Monday following at Edward Barber's, and upon the Tuesday at Amwell meeting-house.‡ Thus it seems a meeting-house was in existence at that early date.

At a subsequent meeting of Presbytery, held at Freehold, Sept. 7, 1738, more supplies were requested. There seems to have been a scarcity of ministers, for Presbytery, in answer thereto, "do conclude that they cannot afford them any supplies till the meeting of our next." It seems, however, that they did appoint Rev. John Rowland to preach there. Rev. William Tennent was appointed to preach at Amwell the first Wednesday in September, 1739.

In September, 1739, the people of Amwell offered a petition for the ordination of Mr. John Rowland. On October 11th the Presbytery met (first meeting of Presbytery at Amwell) at Amwell, with a view to ordain Mr. Rowland. It held its first session on the evening of the first day at the house of Michael Henry. Among those present were William and Gilbert Tennent.

We have the following record of this meeting:

"The affair of Mr. Rowland being reassumed, the Presbytery do report that after deliberate consideration upon the present circumstances of Amwell, inasmuch as they desired but one-third part of Mr. Rowland's time and labors among them, judged it improper to ordain him to that place in particular, and therefore, the necessitous state of the church so requiring, they proceeded to ordain him to the ministry of the word in general."

This means that he was ordained as an evangelist, and not installed. He supplied Amwell and Lawrenceville for about six months, and much good resulted from his labors. There was a revival in 1740. He died before the autumn of 1747.§

After Mr. Rowland, the congregation had various supplies. A call was made, Aug. 2, 1742, for a "Mr. McCray's services" (supposed to be Rev. James McCrea, licensed by this Presbytery Nov. 7, 1739, ordained Aug. 4, 1741), the answer to which was that "Mr. McCray supply Amwell one-quarter part of his time, as formerly." Mr. McCray's services continued until May 28, 1745.

May 22, 1746, Mr. Davenport was appointed to "supply the Second Bethlehem one-quarter of his time equally between them, half of his time at Amwell, and the other quarter at Hopewell (Pennington) and Maidenhead" (Lawrenceville). On May 19, 1847, Amwell petitioned for three-quarters of Mr. Davenport's time, which was granted. His relation as stated supply ceased with the October meeting of Presbytery. He is mentioned as occasionally supplying the church thereafter that same year and in 1748.

In October, 1747, Rev. Charles Beatty was appointed to "supply Amwell one-quarter of his time, and Mr. James Campbell supply them three Sabbaths before our next."

The Rev. Charles Beatty married Ann, the oldest daughter of Governor John Reading.‖ In 1748 and 1749, Mr. Beatty, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Chestnut are some of the supplies. Mr. Campbell was the principal supply until June 12, 1750, when he declined a call from Amwell, accepting one to New Providence and Charlestown.

The first pastor of the Amwell Church was Eliab Byram. He graduated at Harvard University in 1740, and became pastor at Mendham, N. J., in 1743. He was an evangelist in Virginia from 1746 to 1751. He accepted a call to Amwell, June 25, 1751, but had supplied the congregation from May, 1751, at which time he was received from the Presbytery of New York. He was installed at Amwell, Aug. 14, 1751. He died before May, 1754. His body is supposed to lie under the heavy horizontal slab in the old graveyard, from which the hand of time has effaced whatever inscription might have been placed upon it. By his side sleeps Hannah, daughter of Rev. William Kirkpatrick, who died Aug. 7, 1786, aged nineteen years. Her grave is covered with a similar slab.

The first mention of any one as commissioner from Amwell is the name of Derrick Hoagland, at Bound Brook, May 30, 1753, where a request was made by

* "Annals of American Pulpit," vol. iii. p. 14, note.

† For description of the old church we are indebted to George P. Rex, M.D., who was a member of the building committee of the new church.

‡ The references to meetings of Presbytery are taken from minutes of Presbytery, unless otherwise stated.

§ Whitefield preached at Amwell in 1739, and says in his diary, "Some thousands of people had gathered here by noon, expecting to hear me."

‖ Governor John Reading was connected with the Amwell First Church. Two communion-cups of hammered silver, and very heavy and costly, and still in use in the First Church at Reaville, were given by the Governor. They bear this inscription: "A Gift of the Honorable John Reading, Esq., deceased, to the Eastern Presbyterian Congregation in Amwell, 1767." The Governor and his wife lie side by side in the old yard, where the plain stones that mark their resting-place may be seen. Many of their descendants are also buried there.

him for supplies. He subsequently appears in Presbytery as an elder, so with his name we begin our roll of elders.

In 1753 a parsonage was purchased; the old subscription-papers are before me, with the names of the subscribers. Its location cannot now be definitely ascertained.

The interval between the death of Mr. Byram and the settlement of the next pastor was filled by supplies. Among them we find Mr. Hait's name. He became the next pastor. The Rev. Benjamin Hait was received by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, Oct. 25, 1754, and, having accepted the call to Amwell, Nov. 13, 1755, was installed Dec. 4, 1755. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey the preceding year. He remained ten years; after leaving here he went to Wallkill, Orange Co., N. Y., and afterwards settled at Connecticut Farms, N. J., where he died in 1779.

Michael Henry is named among the elders at Presbytery in 1756,—undoubtedly the same Michael at whose house the first meeting of Presbytery was held.

From the time of Mr. Hait's dismission, May 29, 1765, to August, 1766, the church had several supplies, among the number Rev. William Kirkpatrick,* who was Mr. Hait's successor. He was installed the second Wednesday of August, 1766.

The names of the following elders are gleaned from the records of Presbytery, as representing this church at Presbytery: April 19, 1768, Abraham La Rue; May 20, 1768, Jacob Ruder; Oct. 18, 1768, Peter Wilson; Nov. 16, 1868, William Norcross; April 18, 1769, Alexander White.

From the death of Mr. Kirkpatrick to the installation of his successor—a period of about seven years—the church had numerous supplies. Among those most frequently mentioned is the name of Rev. Samuel Kennedy, pastor at Basking Ridge from 1751 to 1787, who was famous in his day as one of several Presbyterian clergymen who addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury which was construed as an attempted interference in the concerns of the Episcopal Church. He was not only a clergyman and a teacher, but a physician also.† The minutes of Presbytery, Philadelphia, May 17, 1771, say,—

"Mr. William Mackey Tennent, a candidate under the care of Lewis Town Presbytery, who is now in these parts, is requested to supply Amwell as many Sabbaths as he can between this time and the next Presbytery."

Rev. William Mackey Tennent, D.D., was a son of the Rev. Charles Tennent, and a grandson of the Rev. William Tennent. He became a distinguished minister. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Yale College in 1794, and died pastor at Abington, Pa., in 1810.

There was what may be termed a remarkably liberal collection taken at Amwell for education in 1772. At the meeting of Presbytery held at Kingston, Oct. 8, 1771, the subject of educating young men for the ministry was under discussion, and it was resolved to notify all the churches. Mr. Tennent was appointed to present the subject to the vacant Amwell Church, and at meeting of Presbytery, Trenton, April 14, 1772, he reports the sum subscribed, £114 17*s.* 6*d.*; paid, £87 7*s.* 6*d.*; lost, £1 10*s.* 0*d.*; outstanding, £26. This was the largest sum subscribed, with exception of Bedminster, and the largest paid by £25.

The next pastor was John Warford, who was ordained and installed July 31, 1776, at what is called the upper house in the minutes, meaning the Second Church.‡ He married the widow of Kirkpatrick, his predecessor. His salary was £100 a year (Dr. Jacob Kirkpatrick, "Historical Discourse," p. 7, says £50, which is an error). The price of produce having increased during the Revolution, mostly from the depreciation of the Continental money, the congregation resolved:

"*Whereas*, The prices of country produce are much risen to what they were when the Rev'd Mr. Warford settled in Amwell, when his congregation agreed to pay him as salary £100 pounds per annum, to which we respectively subscribed or engaged to pay, we who had subscribed or taken seats in order to pay the salary now engage to make up our respective engagements in produce at the price they respectively bore when we entered into such engagement, or pay as much money as will purchase such or so much produce," etc.

This is dated Jan. 21, 1779, and signed by "Jasper Smith, John Henry, David Bartron, Charles Reading, John Reading, son of Daniel, William Abbit, Abraham Deremer, Tunis Quick, William Schanck, Abraham Williamson, Peter Prall, Thomas Lowrey, Isaac Hill, James Stout, Jacob Mattison, Joseph Hankinson, Jr., John Hankinson, Arthur Gray, Samuel Carman, David Jones, Samuel Furman, David Bishop, Garrett Schanck, James Stout, Capt. —— James, Peter Philips, Cornelius Stout, Maj. Samuel Hill, John Phillips, Thomas Reading, Thomas Wilson, Jonathan Pidcock, Jacob Bommon, Walter Wilson, Thomas Burrowes, Abraham Hegeman, Thomas Hankinson, Daniel Wilson." This list will enable us to see who were then the supporters of the church.

At the same time it was determined to circulate a subscription to purchase a new parsonage, as the old one was very much out of repair. The subscription although liberal, on account of the rapid rise in the price of land, was not sufficient, and the project was

* William Kirkpatrick was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1757, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick at Princeton, Aug. 15, 1758, and was ordained *sine titulo* at Cranberry, July 4, 1759. In March, 1760, he was sent, in answer to a petition made to Presbytery, to preach at Trenton. He preached there the greater part of the time until June, 1766, when he accepted the call from Amwell. His death occurred Sept. 8, 1769. He was moderator of the Synod in 1769. Tradition represents him as an eloquent man and distinguished for his piety and usefulness. His funeral was attended by an immense concourse of people. His remains were buried in front of the pulpit of the "Old House," Amwell. A heavy horizontal slab covers his grave, upon which an inscription commemorating his virtues may still be seen. To Mr. Kirkpatrick, it is believed, belongs the honor of being the first stated clerk of Presbytery. He was appointed Oct. 23, 1766.

† See "Sprague's Annals," vol. iii. p. 175.

‡ Built about 1754.

abandoned. The trustees hired "a plantation adjoining the parsonage for £150, in order to better support the minister," the amount being raised by special subscription.

In 1784, during Mr. Warford's pastorate, a proposal was made to sell the two buildings "commonly called the old and new meeting-houses of the English Presbyterians of Amwell, and erect one house for the two congregations at a central point." The measure was abandoned.

Mr. Warford's relations to the congregations ceased Oct. 16, 1787; he is mentioned as a supply occasionally during the winter and spring. He was afterwards (July, 1789) installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Salem, about 50 miles from New York City. In 1784, Mr. Abraham Praul's name appears as an elder.

Dr. Witherspoon, Dr. Stanhope Smith, and others supplied the vacant pulpit. Mr. Grant's name as supply appears first in November, 1790; he subsequently became pastor.

In September, 1791, Jasper Smith and fifty-five others in and about Flemington petitioned to be formed into a congregation. Mr. John Prall, Jr., in behalf of the united congregations of Amwell, opposed the measure, and it was deferred until the next meeting of Presbytery, at which meeting it was unanimously resolved by Presbytery that the circumstances would not justify the forming of another congregation. One reason given was that it would nullify the call to Mr. Grant. (This is the first mention of a call having been made.)

A call was made for Mr. Grant's services, he to preach one-fourth of his time at Flemington, one-fourth at First Amwell, one-half at Second Amwell. The salary was £130, gold or silver, with the use of parsonage. Rev. Thomas Grant was ordained and installed at the Amwell Second Church Dec. 13, 1791; his relations ceased on account of failing health April 25, 1809. He died in March, 1810. He remained a longer time than did any of his predecessors.

Joseph Reading, son of the Governor, John Praul, Jonathan Burrowes, and Col. David Bishop, in addition to those previously named, represented the Amwell Church in Presbytery. As the records are lost, it is in this way only that the names of the elders can be ascertained up to 1820.

Col. Bishop, who was one of the most prominent men of his day in the county, was elected commissioner to the General Assembly in the years 1801–3 and 1806–7. He died Dec. 22, 1815. His monument is in the old yard.

In 1809 proposals were made to the German congregation at Larison's by the Flemington congregation to unite in the support of a pastor. "This," says Dr. Mott,* "would probably have been accepted had not the First Amwell, on becoming acquainted with the overture, offered to unite with them on the same terms. . . . Thus the old house (First Amwell), the new house (Second Amwell), and the German congregation (First German Reformed) united for the support of a pastor." The First and German Church elected trustees to hold the funds of the two churches in common, with the title of the United First Church, each worshiping in its respective building.

In 1810, Jacob Kirkpatrick was called to supply these churches. He was licensed Aug. 8, 1809; ordained June 20, 1810. He was installed pastor of Amwell, June 16, 1815.

In October, 1817, Amwell was set off to the Presbytery of Newton. The relations between the First Church and the German Church continued until March 19, 1818, when, "at a meeting of the United Presbyterian Congregations held at the stone house (Larison's), a motion was made by Jacob Young, and seconded, that this united congregation dissolve their present connection in order that each branch may choose trustees for itself. Carried, 34 to 6."†

The congregation at Larison's assumed the title "United First."

Mr. Kirkpatrick's relation to the First Church seems to have continued to Nov. 1, 1818. The last receipt that appears on the records of the trustees signed by him is for salary to that date.

Aug. 18, 1819, a committee from the First Church, consisting of Messrs. Titus Quick, John Schenk, and Jacob J. Young, met a committee from the Reformed Dutch Church at "New Shannack" (Neshanic), consisting of Messrs. Henry H. Schenk, John Wyckoff, Jr., and Nicholas Williamson, to consider an action taken at a meeting of the first-named congregation,—to wit, that a call be extended to the Rev. Mr. Smats or Smaltz, and to submit to the government of the Dutch Reformed Church. Arrangements were made at this meeting to unite with the "New Shannack" Church in this call, but at the meeting which was held on the 1st of September, 1819, the action of the previous meetings was reconsidered, and the union did not take place.

April 1, 1820, the Amwell congregation agreed to unite with the Flemington congregation in supporting a pastor.

April 29th a call was made out for half of Rev. Mr. Clark's services as a supply for three years at a salary of $325. The matter was not settled until later in the year. This union lasted for almost sixteen years. The separation grew out of a desire to have preaching at both churches every Sabbath. Almost simultaneously a call was extended from each to Mr. Clark. He accepted that from the First Church, April 27, 1836, and his relation with the Flemington Church ceased. Mr. Clark, however, soon severed his connection with the First Church that he might accept a call to the First Presbyterian Church of

* Dr. Mott's History of the Flemington Church, pp. 25, 26.

† This is a copy of the minutes. See Trustees' Records, p. 89.

Paterson, N. J. The relation was dissolved Dec. 27, 1836.*

The next pastor was the Rev. David Hull, who began his ministry in 1837 as a supply for six months. He continued until April 16, 1844, when the pastoral relation was dissolved. Mr. Hull is still living, at a ripe old age, in the city of Williamsport, Pa., honorably retired from the active work of the ministry. The first wife of Mr. Hull died while he was pastor, and was buried in the old yard.

In 1839, during Mr. Hull's pastorate, the present church building was erected. The old church in the graveyard was torn down and part of the material used in the construction of the new church. It was resolved to build in Greenville (Reaville), about one and a half miles from the old site. The building committee consisted of John Hagaman, George F. Wilson, Gideon Quick, Jacob W. Schanck, and George P. Rex, M.D. The building was to be 42 feet wide and 56 feet long, and the cost was, as near as can be ascertained, $2300 and the old church. The contractor and builder was Mr. Jacob Voorhees, of the congregation. The building was commenced Feb. 11, 1839, and finished in the autumn. It is a frame building.

May 26, 1840, the First Church united with the Dutch Reformed Church at Clover Hill for the support of a pastor, and elected one set of trustees who administered the affairs of the two churches. This union lasted until the year 1863.

The next pastor at the First Church was Rev. Benjamin Carrell, who was installed Nov. 26, 1844. The relation was dissolved April 11, 1859. Mr. Carrell was pastor of the united churches for about fourteen years. He is at present a resident of Lambertville, N. J. His last pastoral charge was Kingwood, in this county. We are without any other facts in his history.

Rev. George P. Van Wyck was Mr. Carrell's successor. He was installed the last Tuesday in January, 1860; relations dissolved Oct. 22, 1862. He is at present a chaplain in the United States navy.

Rev. J. B. H. Janeway, son of Thomas L. Janeway, D.D., of Philadelphia, was the next pastor; ordained and installed May 7, 1863; relations dissolved Sept. 6, 1864. The death of Mr. Janeway's wife led to this early dissolution of his relations. There were numerous additions to the church in this brief pastorate. Mr. Janeway was very highly esteemed by his people. He resides at present in Philadelphia, where for several years, and until recently, he has been secretary and actuary of a life insurance company.

Rev. Nathan L. Upham, a brother-in-law of Mr. Janeway, was his successor. He was installed the second Tuesday in June, 1865; relations dissolved Nov. 1, 1871. His pastoral charge at present is Merchantville, N. J.

* See Dr. Mott's Historical Discourse, Flemington Church, pp. 33, 34.

In the spring of 1865 a lot was purchased of Robert R. Smith, in Reaville, on which to build a parsonage. Messrs. Zebulon Stout, Barzilla Robbins, and John W. Priestley were the building committee. The structure and lot cost, exclusive of much work done by the congregation, over $5000. The edifice reflects credit upon the liberality and taste of the congregation and the building committee, it being one of the finest properties in the neighborhood.

The next pastor was the Rev. John H. Schofield. He was installed Feb. 20, 1872; relations dissolved Feb. 3, 1874, he having accepted a call to the church at Kingston, N. J., with which his relations have recently been dissolved.

The Rev. John S. Beekman was called to the First Church Jan. 4, 1875; installed Feb. 16, 1875. His relations continued until the spring of 1878. During the early part of Mr. Beekman's pastorate there was a revival of religion resulting in a number of accessions to the church.†

The present pastor, John P. W. Blattenberger, was installed Dec. 31, 1878, he having been called from the pastorate of the Bergen Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in the city of Newark. He was graduated, in 1873, in college and theological departments of Drew Seminary. A revival of religion followed the installation as the result of meetings held growing out of the observance of the week of prayer. At the communion held March 2, 1879, 47 were added on profession and 17 by letter. This is supposed to be the largest addition at any one time in the church's history.

We are without data as to the early history of the Sabbath-school. The present superintendent is Elder George P. Rex, M.D. It numbers 156 members, and is very efficient in all its departments.

The old church is in a prosperous condition. There are no debts. The parsonage has been thoroughly renovated and repaired. The membership has largely increased, and the greatest harmony prevails; and it is hoped that its future may be one of increased usefulness.

Pastors.

1751–54, Eliab Byram; 1755–65, Benjamin Hait; 1766–69, William Kirkpatrick; 1776–87, John Warford; 1791–1809, Thomas Grant; 1815–18, Jacob Kirkpatrick (supply 1810–15); 1820–36, John Flavel Clark; 1837–44, David Hull; 1844–59, Benjamin Carrell; 1860–62, George P. Van Wyck; 1863–64, Joshua B. H. Janeway; 1865–71, Nathan L. Upham; 1872–74, John H. Schofield; 1875–78, John S. Beekman; 1878 to present time, John P. W. Blattenberger.

Elders.

Derrick Hoagland, Michael Henry, Abraham La Rue, Jacob Ruder, Peter Wilson, William Norcross, Alexander White, Abraham Prall, Joseph Reading, John Prall, Jonathan Burrows, David Bishop (died 1815), Titus Quick, John Hoagland (ordained 1822, removed 1856), Tunis Quick (ordained 1822), Peter P. Young (ordained 1831, removed 1867), George F. Wilson (ordained 1831, removed 1852), John P. Quick (or-

† Mr. Beekman is a native of Middlebush; graduated at Princeton College in 1857; theological seminary, 1860. He was ordained pastor of the Old Farmington Church, in Illinois, in 1862; called thence to French Grove, same Presbytery (Peoria), in 1866. He is now engaged in private teaching in Princeton and supplying vacant churches on the Sabbath.

dained 1831), John E. Holcombe (ordained 1853, died 1859), William Waldron (ordained 1853, died 1866), Ralph Sutphin (ordained 1853), John H. Johnson (ordained 1865, removed 1872), Jacob S. Prall (ordained 1865, removed 1868), Jacob Voorhees (ordained 1865, died 1870), Zebulon Stout (ordained 1870), William Hill (ordained 1870), Irenæus R. Glen, M.D. (ordained 1870, removed 1871), John Y. Bellis (ordained 1872), George P. Rex, M.D. (ordained 1872), Abraham J. Prall (ordained 1872).*

BAPTIST CHURCH, FLEMINGTON.

The beginning of any local interest in the Baptist denomination in Flemington, as near as can now be ascertained, was in the year 1765 (ten years before the first gun of the Revolution was fired), when Thomas Lowrey and James Eddy gave the land (about half an acre) for a Baptist meeting-house. The lot was situated on the northeast corner of the main street and the New Brunswick and Somerville roads.†

The house was erected in 1766, under the direction of Thomas Lowrey, James Eddy, Gershom Lee, Jonathan Higgins, John Jewell, and others. This was the first Baptist meeting-house in Amwell township, which at that time, together with the adjoining township of Kingwood, was a part of Bethlehem; since 1838, when Amwell was divided, this church has defined its location as in Raritan township. Although not a regularly-constituted church, it was called the "Baptist Meeting of Amwell,"‡ and was supplied with preaching by neighboring ministers. Rev. David Sutton, of Kingwood, supplied them for some time during the Revolutionary war; he was finally shut out of the meeting-house by Mr. Jewell, because he was thought to be too favorable to the British. About this time the American soldiers used the house as a barracks and hospital, the marks of their fire-arms being visible on the floor as late as 1825.

Following Sutton was Rev. Nicholas Cox, "a minister of considerable talent, then of Kingwood." He supplied a part of his time regularly, but in 1790–91 declared himself a Universalist. This was a great shock, and prostrated the church for some time. There was but little preaching for the next four years; then Rev. J. Ewing, of Hopewell, supplied them for ten months. In 1795, Rev. G. A. Hunt, of Kingwood, engaged with them for one-third of his time. At this period the meeting-house was almost in ruins; but, their circumstances becoming more auspicious, the house was repaired, and June 19, 1798, there were fifteen persons constituted into a regular Baptist church, under the title of "The Baptist Church of Amwell." The names of these original members were Nathaniel Higgins, William Merrell, Jane Merrell, Elizabeth Hartenbrook, Sarah Ott, John Runyan, John Carr, John Manners, Sarah Sutphin, Hannah Wolverton, Rachel Manners, Anna Higgins, Elizabeth Yard, Anna Craven, and Margaret Wilson. The first six were baptized at Flemington by Rev. G. A. Hunt, of Kingwood church; the others were from Kingwood and Hopewell churches. They then elected their deacons, their clerk, and a board of trustees. Rev. Mr. Hunt baptized fifty into his fold during his pastorate, which he resigned in the fall of 1803. In conjunction with Kingwood, in 1804, they called the Rev. James McLaughlin as their minister. He officiated until 1809, and was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Daniel Sweeney, whose pastorate continued less than one year. Feb. 1, 1812, they called Rev. Charles Bartolette, of Lower Dublin, Pa., who had the pastoral charge for thirty-four years. When he came the membership was only about seventy.

The church edifice was again repaired and painted. A course of prosperity was now fully inaugurated, and their numerical strength so augmented as to render their house too small for their accommodation; therefore, in 1836, the second edifice was erected. The number of communicants in 1844 was about 300.

Rev. Mr. Bartolette resigned in April, 1846, having baptized more than 400 during his stay.⁋ His successors, with the year of pastorate, have been Revs. Clarence W. Mulford, 1846–49; Levi G. Beck, 1849–51; Thomas Swaim, 1851–67; E. J. Woods, 1867–72; T. E. Vassar, 1872–80. The Rev. Mr. Vassar resigned this charge during the fall of the present year (1880), and up to the present time no call has been made to his successor.

The imperfection of the early records of the church render it difficult exactly to report the statistics of this church, but they give a summary something as follows: 997 baptized, about 200 received by letter, about 250 died, 100 excluded, nearly 550 dismissed, and a fraction over 500 still remain in good standing. During the past forty years the charitable collections have amounted to over $30,000, while the amount raised for church edifices and the support of the gospel has been quite $150,000. Seven persons have gone forth from this church to preach the gospel,—Thomas Barrass and William Pollard in 1830; Edward Bar-

* The writer would acknowledge obligations to Rev. Amzi L. Armstrong, stated clerk of Presbytery of New Brunswick, for transcript of proceedings of Presbytery; also to Rev. George S. Mott, D.D., and E. Vosseler, Esq., of Flemington, for the loan of documents.

† Barber's Hist. Coll. State of New Jersey, p. 253.

‡ The title of this church was changed in 1853 to the "Baptist Church of Flemington." See "Minutes of the Seventy-seventh General Assembly of State of New Jersey," 1853, pp. 197, 354, 417.

⁋ He died a few years later, and was buried in the shadow of the Sandy Ridge church.

rass in 1831; William B. Stroupe and John L. Brooks in 1843; Moses Heath in 1851; and J. D. Merrell in 1854.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of this church was celebrated by suitable exercises, on which occasion an historical sermon was preached* by Rev. T. E. Vassar, and addresses delivered by ex-pastor Dr. Thomas Swaim, Rev. H. F. Smith, A. D. Willifer, etc.

Officers of the Church (1880).

Pastor, Thomas Edwin Vassar; Deacons, John O. Biggs, Judiah Higgins, Jr., Asa Suydam, Avery Parker, Jonathan Higgins, Chester Van Syckel; Clerk, Asa Suydam; Treasurer, Harry A. Fluck.

BAPTIST CHURCH, FLEMINGTON.

The present church edifice was erected in 1867. It cost, including organ and furniture, over $40,000. Has 1000 sittings. The structure is the largest of any in the county used for divine worship, and the congregation one of the largest, if not the largest, about 800 persons being connected with it.

The Sunday-school was formed in 1830. Its first superintendent was Charles George, the editor of the paper now known as the *Hunterdon County Democrat*. It numbered 25 all told, most of the teachers belonging to a family now extinct in Flemington, but then prominent,—the Blackwells. The school has enrolled to-day 330. Its superintendent is J. W. Britton. He is assisted by 30 officers and teachers.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, FLEMINGTON.†

A great sensation was produced in the Presbyterian Church when, one Sunday morning in 1822, the Rev. Dr. Clark stated that he had been requested by persons calling themselves Methodists to announce that a meeting would be held by them that afternoon in the court-house. The men who thus desired to commence Methodist meetings in Flemington were David and Isaac James, brothers and local preachers from Trenton. They had been invited to come by Asher Atkinson, a Quaker, distinguished for his love of a good argument on knotty theological questions, and particularly noted for a strong antipathy against the Calvinistic creed.

Popular opinion was divided on the question of allowing the court-house to be used by the strange Methodists,‡ and Asher Atkinson, finding that the janitress was disposed to keep the building closed, strongly remonstrated with her, saying, "Let me tell you I am going to do as I please: when I say a thing I mean it. They are coming here, and are going to preach. The sheriff has given his consent, and they shall preach." David James was the preacher that day, and thus the first Methodist sermon ever heard in Flemington was preached by him, his brother following with another sermon a week or two afterwards.

In 1823, Flemington was made a regular appointment on the Trenton Circuit, Bartholomew Weed and James McLauren being the stationed preachers.

In the fall of that year a camp-meeting, called the "Stony Ground Camp-meeting," was held on land owned by Asher Atkinson, located near Mr. Charles Hanson's. At this meeting about forty professed conversion. The most of them joined the Methodist Church and were organized into a class. Among the number were Samuel Atkinson and Thomas Carhart. Polly Timbruck, living in the old house now occupied by the Miller family, having joined the little band, class-meetings were regularly held in her house.

About this time John Atkinson (half-brother to Samuel), a cabinet-maker, came from Philadelphia to live here. He was an earnest Christian, was the first regular class-leader, and has been called the father of Methodism in Flemington.

John Creamer and Isaac Wirmer were stationed here in the spring of 1824, and then the question of a church edifice was agitated. A subscription paper was drawn up by William Iliff, secretary of the official board, and indorsed by the widely-known and much-esteemed Manning Force, then presiding elder of the Trenton district. David James and John Atkinson were appointed a committee to "collect donations and subscriptions for building a meeting-house, to and for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Society

* Afterwards published in pamphlet form. † By Rev. R. Johns.

‡ During these years the little band of Methodists had to contend with the strongest prejudices on every side. The following extract from the records of the Readington Reformed Dutch Church will convey some idea of the estimate placed upon them by the other churches of the town and county:

April 17th, 1785.—"Margaret Demott, for an offense to the church in countenancing the erroneous doctrine of the Methodists, having heretofore been debarred the use of the Lord's Supper, is now, upon confession of sin, readmitted to the benefit of that sacred ordinance."

of Flemington." A board of trustees was elected, consisting of Andrew Hoagland, Samuel Atkinson, Asher Hankinson, John Atkinson, and Peter Bodine, taking for their corporate name "The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Society of Flemington." The lot on which the church now stands, designated as "on the corner adjoining Charles Bonnell's tavern," was obtained from Thomas Capner, Esq., for the nominal sum of $50.

The subscription-list shows that moneys were obtained from Trenton, Pennington, Bordentown, Allentown, Crosswicks, Lebanon, Haverstraw, Nyack, New York, New Brunswick, and other places, in sums ranging from six and one-quarter cents up to $20. The building, commenced in the fall of 1825, was completed in the spring of 1826, John Walker and Richard W. Petherbridge being the stationed preachers. A camp-meeting for the Trenton and Asbury Circuits was held in this neighborhood, probably on grounds near the residence of John Huff, from June 9 to 14, 1825.

After the burning of the court-house, in 1828, this church was occupied for the holding of the several courts; four regular terms, besides special terms for a year, were held therein.

In 1826, John Walker and James Moore were stationed on the circuit; 1827–28, Thomas Davis and William H. Bull; 1829, J. Finley and M. Lacost; 1830, John Finley and James H. McFarland; 1831, Richard W. Petherbridge (second term) and John Buckley; 1832, Solomon Higgins, while Mr. Petherbridge seems to have settled on the circuit as supernumerary,—that is, temporarily retired; 1833, Thomas J. Thompson.

In 1834, Flemington appears on the minutes as a separate circuit on the East Jersey district, it having been heretofore connected with the Trenton Circuit.

J. S. Swaim was appointed preacher in charge. J. L. Lenhart followed him in 1835. Mr. Lenhart possessed considerable popular talent, and years later, when chaplain in the United States navy, met with a tragic fate, going down with the "Cumberland" in the gallant but unequal conflict with the ironclad "Merrimac."

The total number of members reported this year for the circuit was 127 whites and 5 colored (in those days the colored members were reported separately); the amount of collections, $4.78. In the following spring, when Mr. Lenhart's time expired, 170 white members and 13 colored were reported. J. Lewis was then stationed here.

In the year 1837 the old Philadelphia Conference was divided, and Flemington appears in the minutes of the New Jersey Conference and Newark district. The *circuit* must have been divided also, for only 98 white and 3 colored members were reported; but the collections amounted to $19.29. Manning Force was presiding elder, James Hevener and J. M. Tuttle the preachers for this and the following year. While Mr. Tuttle was here controversy between the Baptists and Methodists ran high. He invited Rev. Anthony Atwood to come and preach on the points in dispute. He having lately published a book or tract on "Baptism," Mr. Tuttle supposed him to be just the man for the occasion. Three sermons were preached by Mr. Atwood.

In 1839, William Hanley and James White were stationed here; 1840, Abraham K. Street and George Hichins; 1841, A. K. Street and Washington Thomas; 1842, J. W. McDougall and T. T. Campfield. Mr. Campfield's letter gives a full and interesting account of the circuit, especially of the great revivals with which it was favored, and of the work of a Methodist preacher in those days:

1 "Our Sabbath preaching-places were Flemington, Readington, Sergeantsville, Lambertville, and the Rocks, in Amwell township. We held an extra meeting in the woods at Amwell, commencing on the 15th of September and continued it until November,—part of the time in the woods, at night in a large barn. When it stormed we had it in the schoolhouse. Over 70 conversions; 60 of this number joined our church. Then we held an extra meeting at Readington which lasted twelve weeks; 120 converted; 102 joined the church. We then commenced an extra meeting at Flemington about Christmas of that year, and about 30 converted. In January, 1843, we held a meeting at Lambertville; 25 converted and joined our church. In February we held a meeting at Sergeantsville, with 60 conversions, Rev. Enoch Green, of the New Jersey Conference, being one of them. This meeting was continued until the last of March. Then we went to Conference, held at New Brunswick, N. J. Mr. McDougall lived at Flemington, in a rented house, near the Presbyterian church. I had my home among the people, a few days in a place. Rev. McDougall received $300 as salary, and a house; my allowance was $100. Over 300 were converted during that year."

In 1843, Edward Page and J. F. Canfield were here; 391 white and 14 colored members were reported. In 1844, "Flemington and Readington" was the name given to the charge, and Edward Saunders was the preacher; 1845–46, Caleb A. Lippincott. He was altogether a most remarkable man,—eccentric, possessing natural talents of a very high order, and highly successful everywhere. The parsonage was then built, its first occupant being Nesley Robertson, 1847–48. The house was in an unfinished state when Mr. Robertson arrived, and the people thought themselves unable to add the improvements necessary to make it habitable, but by his persuasions a successful effort was made.

In 1849–50, Joseph Ashbrook was appointed. During his first year an unfortunate disagreement between him and some of the prominent members made a great deal of trouble and hindered the prosperity of the church. So strong was the feeling that a protest was made against his return the second year; and when, in the face of that protest, Mr. Ashbrook was reappointed, several persons left the church, never to return. In 1851–52, J. W. McDougall was stationed here for the second time.

In 1853–54, J. P. Daily was pastor.

In 1855–56, Fletcher Lummis preached; in 1857, S. Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong was a man of marked ability, a strong anti-slavery man.

In 1858–59, Thomas Walters, a genial Englishman,

a good singer, and a master in the art of phonography. He was popular with all classes. The Presbyterians were particularly friendly towards him, and when his two little children, twins, died, they gave him the burial-spot in their graveyard where the little ones were tenderly laid away.

G. Vanhorne was the preacher for 1860–61. During his term the church edifice was greatly improved and enlarged, at an expense of over $4000. The proposed constitutional amendment changing the term of ministerial service from two years to three was brought before the Quarterly Conference, and the vote was declared to be in favor of the old rule of two years. In 1862–63, Sylvester H. Opdyke served; 1864–66, J. P. Daily. From an item in the pastor's report, April 30, 1864, to the Quarterly Conference, we learn when the Sunday-school, in connection with the church, was established. He says,—

"There is nothing in connection with this church that is a more cheering sign of advancement than the present state of its Sunday-school. *Eleven* years ago we found this charge with no Sunday-school; there is now a good one at this place, kept open all the year, and an average attendance of fifty scholars."

David Walters had charge in 1867–69. Flemington become a station the year of Mr. Walter's appointment, the Readington Church in connection with Allertown having J. W. Dalley as its pastor.

In 1870–71, Albert H. Brown was the preacher in charge; 1872–74, G. H. Winans; 1875, S. J. Morris; 1876–78, T. E. Gordon; 1879, Richard Johns, at present stationed here.

The last official report gives the church 197 members and 13 probationers.

The Sunday-school, under the superintendency of Dennis S. Hall, reported 27 officers and teachers and 146 scholars.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, FLEMINGTON.

When the first Episcopal services were held here is not known, although, no doubt, quite early in this century. A chapel was also built quite early, but at what time is not definitely known. By appointment of the Right Rev. Bishop of the diocese, the Rev. Mr. Crane officiated here on every alternate Sabbath afternoon, "at four o'clock, in the session-room." This was in the summer of 1838.* The Right Rev. Bishop Doane, on his annual visitation, preached at "Calvary church," Tuesday evening, Oct. 18, and Wednesday morning, Oct. 19, 1842.†

Mrs. E. A. Perry contributes the following reminiscences:

"About thirty years since we, as a family, removed to Flemington, wishing to enjoy church privileges. A chapel belonging to the diocese then occupied the lot where Dr. Rowland's house now stands. A fine avenue of trees extended quite a distance into the lot, which ran through to a parallel street, intended to be used as a cemetery. Mr. William Clark buried a child there; I know not how many others.

"The same spring that we came to Flemington the officiating missionary, Mr. Adams, left the place with other prominent members, including the family of William Davis, who were earnest and efficient workers. The chapel was closed for some time. The Rev. Mr. Brown from Lambertville, held afternoon services in it a few times to an exceedingly small congregation. Afterwards the chapel was sold, to close the mortgage.

"The Rev. S. P. Jacques, from Port Colden, opened the services again, with much earnestness, in the court-room, and the communion-service in our parlors, to a very few communicants. Then, that we might have regular Sunday services, I secured the services (from the New York Theological Seminary) of a student, Mr. Wenman, as a tutor to my sons through the week, the bishop constituting him a lay-reader. After Mr. Wenman left we had infrequent services, sometimes led by lay-readers, sometimes by ordained ministers."

After this services were held here at intervals, but without any settled rector, and sustained mainly through the zealous labors of a few churchmen and women, prominent among whom may be mentioned Mrs. Dr. Sullivan. During the past year the erection of a fine chapel was commenced in the village, and the tokens indicate a revival of interest and effort in this church.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE DE PASSIO (ROMAN CATHOLIC) CHURCH OF FLEMINGTON‡

Prior to 1847 there were but two families of this faith in Flemington, embracing four adults and one child. The working of the copper-mine, west of the village, brought thither quite a number of Irish miners. There was no church here at that date, but, through the invitation of the miners, Father Mackin, of Trenton, visited this place Sept. 18, 1847, held services at the house of a miner named James Hurley, on Sunday the 19th, and then went to Lambertville, where was a Catholic mission. He was the first priest to celebrate mass in or near Flemington. He visited Flemington again on Christmas Eve, and in February following.

In April, 1848, the mining was suspended and the miners (who were Catholics) all left. From that time until 1853 no priest came here. In that year Father Jeigou, a French priest, was located in the Lambertville parish, which then included this place; he visited Flemington once a month for four years, and held mass in the dwelling-houses of Myles Cunningham, Joseph Purcell, William Purcell, Nicholas Barry, and William Dennis. During this time they had grown to number six Catholic families. Many young women of this faith also came to Flemington and found employment as servants. Such was the increase that in 1858 it was proposed to build a church. September 16th of that year, at a meeting held at the house of Myles Cunningham, it was resolved to purchase a lot and build a church. The lot was purchased of ex-Sheriff Bonnell, and William Purcell and Myles Cunningham solicited subscriptions from the people of the village to pay for the same. The citizens generally and generously responded to this appeal for help, and they proceeded to erect a small church, 24 by 34 feet, which accommodated the Catholic people until 1879. In the summer of that year, and during the ministrations of the late pastor, Rev. B. Henry Ter Woert, it was resolved

* *Hunterdon Gazette*, July 18, 1838. † Ibid., 1842.

‡ From memoranda furnished by Myles Cunningham.

to build a new church. To the subscription-paper which was circulated the people of the village of all denominations very kindly responded, some giving liberally, and almost all giving something. The corner-stone was laid on the first Sunday in September, by Right Rev. Bishop Corrigan, and December 21st it was dedicated by the same personage. The church is 37 by 66 feet, and cost $3200, besides some $500 in labor, etc. The lot is paid for, and the church also, save a small incumbrance. Myles Cunningham and James H. Murphy are the present trustees.

From 1848 to 1879 this church was attended by the priests located at Lambertville,—namely, Fathers Jeigou, Carny, Catlen, O'Keefe, Murphy, P. F. Connolly, J. P. Connolly, and B. H. Ter Woert, the latter of whom officiated until July 1, 1880. The present pastor, Father Brady, resides at Clinton, and attends the three churches,—of that place, High Bridge, and Flemington. This church has received six visits and two lectures from the Right Rev. Bishop Bailey, bishop of the diocese, and three visits and lectures from Bishop Corrigan.

The Catholic population of Flemington about a year ago was 250 individuals, but since that date several families have moved to Raritan, Somerset Co., so that it does not now embrace more than 180.

CEMETERIES.

The first burial-ground of Flemington was on the knoll back of the dwelling of Judiah Higgins, upon Mr. Fleming's land. His first wife was there interred. Afterwards most of the bodies were removed to the cemetery on the south side of Academy Street.*

The cemeteries now in use for mortuary purposes are those connected with the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Catholic churches, and the public ground incorporated as Prospect Hill Cemetery.

The Presbyterian burial-ground was established at about the same time as was the church, and interments were there made prior to 1800. It is said that Austin Gray Runyan was the first person there buried. His inscription is as follows:—

"In
Memory of
Arthur Gray Runyan,
Son of Hill &
Nancy Runyan,
who departed this
life the 21st of July, 1794,
aged 2 years, 10 months,
& 26 days."

Here are the graves of many of the early settlers of this neighborhood, as well as those of Gearhart, Howe, and other Revolutionary heroes; but, unfortunately, the slabs marking the resting-place of the latter worthies, save alone that at the grave of John Howe, are without inscription of any kind, while that of the last named is almost illegible. The following inscriptions are from some of the old tablets:

"Sacred to the memory
of

Ruth, the wife of Wm Bennet, who departed this life Mar. 29, 1798, in the 55th year of his age.

William Bennet, who departed this life April 11, 1808, in the 65th year of his age.

Blessed are those servants whom the Lord when he cometh shall find watching.—*Luke*, xii. chapt., 37th verse.

In life how peacefnl moved this happy pair!
How blest in death, released from mortal care!
Ye angels, o'er their dust your vigils keep:
Calm be their slumbers, undisturbed their sleep.
And ye who tread in solemn silence near,
Repress the sigh, restrain the swelling tear;
No more to wound shall earthly sorrows fly:
Eternal bliss awaits them in the sky."

The stone erected to the "memory of William Maxwell, Esq., councillor-at-law. Acqualege, necessitas, sortitur, insignes et imos," contains neither date of birth nor that of death.

In the Maxwell plot are also the graves of John W. Maxwell, who died April 3, 1848, aged twenty-five years and one month, and of Naomi, daughter of John W. and Hannah Maxwell, who died June 10, 1848.

"Here lieth the remains of Joseph Hankinson, Junr, son of Joseph & Hannah Hankinson, who departed this life August 10th, 1800, in the 22d year of his age."

In this churchyard also repose the bodies of Mary, daughter of Rev. W. B. Sloan (died May 14, 1836), and others of his family; Neal Hart, who died in 1837, in his fifty-ninth year; Nancy, wife of George Johnson and daughter of John and Hannah Kuglar, born in 1800, died in 1830; Martin Johnson, who died Sept. 7, 1828, aged seventy-five years, and his wife, Anna, who died much earlier,—Feb. 5, 1812—aged fifty-three years, four months, and seventeen days.

"Here lieth the body of Eleanor Smith, wife of Jafper Smith, of Amwell, Esqr, and daughter of Col. Ryerfon, of Reading-Town; who died Novr 22, 1766, in the 26 Year of her age.

"To preferve the memory and in honor of a virtuous and good wife this stone was erected."

Three graves side by side, and three large horizontal slabs of equal size, mark the place of interment of Alexander, Joseph, and Catharine Bonnell. The inscription on one is:

"The grave of
Joseph Bonnell, Esquire,
Counsellor-at-Law,
who died
Oct. 13th, A.D. 1823,
aged 30 years.

"They who knew him need no
monumental eulogy.
They who knew him not would
view as living vanity the
posthumous efforts of the
Tablet."

The other two inscriptions inform us that

"Alexander Bonnell, born Jan. 31, 1768; died Aug. 1819."

"Catharine, relict of Alex. Bonnell, born Jan. 12, 1770, died May 25, 1854."

Another states that Charles Bonnell died March 24, 1830, aged thirty-four years.

* Historical Discourse, Rev. G. S. Mott, pp. 9, 10.

"In memory of GABRIEL HOFF, who died Jan. 29, 1830, in the 76th year of his age.

"Farewell my Friends & Children dear
I am not dead but sleeping here."

"Ann, wife of Gabriel Hoff, died April 11, 1857, aged 78 years."

"Jane Kennedy, widow of Daniel Reading, died July 30, 1840, aged 70 years, 6 months, and 13 days."

"Levi R., son of Cornelius and Elizabeth Ann Vorhis, died May 4, 1845."

"In memory of Thomas Capner,
a native of
Leicestershire, England,
Emigrated to America in the
year 1787, died September 7th 1832,
aged 63 years."

"Mary, relict of Thomas Capner, who died Feb. 28, 1856, in the 80th year of her age."

"Hopy Henry, wife of Joseph Henderson, Nov. 27, 1840, aged 62 years."

"Christina Capner, wife of Peter Nevius, and daughter of Hugh and Matilda Capner, died Dec. 12, 1865, aged 34 years."

In this "city of the dead" the Reading family are largely represented. Some of the inscriptions we give, in brief,—viz.:

"Daniel Reading, died Apr. 9, 1834, aged 71 years, 2 months, and 4 days."

"Ann Reading, born Jan. 29, 1777; died Apr. 17, 1861."

"Elizabeth H. Reading, daughter of Joseph and Eleanor Reading, died Oct. 19, 1828."

"Joseph, son of James N. and Sarah C. A. Reading, died Jan. 29, 1845, aged 8 months."

"Daniel K. Reading, born Feb. 1, 1804; died Nov. 23, 1835."

"Robert K. Reading, born June 20, 1790; died Dec. 13, 1853."

"Alexander Reading, died Dec. 5, 1820, aged 62 years."

"Mary Reading, died May 4, 1825, æt. 53 years."

"Elizabeth Reading, died May 9, 1821, aged 47 years."

"Eliza Reading, died Sept. 16, 1818."

"John Reid Reading, died Apr. 30, 1821."

"Daniel R. Reading, born Dec. 17, 1796; died Dec. 25, 1868."

The following is the inscription upon the monument of Major Boeman:

"Lambert Boeman,
Major 15th Reg't N. J. Vols.,
Fell in the Battle of
Cedar Creek, Va.,
At the head of his command
as acting col. of
the 10th New Jersey,
October 19th, 1864,
In the 32nd year
of his age."

"With permission of the family, this monument is erected by a few personal friends of the Departed, as a token of their love and gratitude, and to transmit to posterity a grateful remembrance of the patriotism and self-sacrificing devotion manifested by him in the darkest and most trying hours of peril to his country."

From the Baptist churchyard are taken the following:

"John T. Blackwell, died Aug. 4, 1831, aged 59 years."

"Asher Higgins, died Dec. 10, 1823, aged 36 years."

"William Bishop, died July 23, 1842, aged 68 years, 4 months, and 20 days."

"Abraham Quick, died Sept. 2, 1823."

"Henry Gulick, died Aug. 9, 1854, in his 82d year."

"John Brittain, died Sept. 15, 1844, aged 77 years, 10 days."

"Jacob Francis, died July 26, 1836, aged 81 years."

"Mary Ann Bellis, wife of Gabriel W. Aller, died Aug. 1, 1841."

The Roman Catholic cemetery, on Bonnell Street, in the western part of the village, was purchased in 1865 and established as the burial-ground of that denomination. Being of so recent a date, but few interments have been made.

PROSPECT HILL CEMETERY.

This cemetery is owned by "Prospect Hill Cemetery Association of Flemington," incorporated April 13, 1870, by William P. Emery, Charles Bartles, John C. Hopewell, Judiah Higgins, and Abraham V. Van Fleet, with a capital stock of $20,000, divided into 400 shares. Its officers at organization were: President, Charles Bartles; Secretary and Treasurer, C. C. Dunham; Directors, the five corporators above named, and David Van Fleet, C. C. Dunham. They have served, with exception of Joseph H. Higgins as director in place of Abram Van Fleet, until the present (1880). William P. Emery is superintendent.

The grounds embrace two tracts, purchased of Daniel Suydam and Mrs. Elizabeth Kee, and aggregate a fraction less than 18 acres, upon Mullen Hill, lying to the northward of Capner Street. The first plot sold was to John Grabow. The first interment was the body of Dr. J. A. Gray. A large share of the burials have been of bodies removed from the old village churchyards, as is shown by some of the inscriptions upon tablets erected over their remains.

INDUSTRIES.

The pursuits of the people of this township, outside of the village of Flemington, are now, and have been from the first, agricultural. With the culture of the cereals is combined dairying to a considerable extent. Large quantities of milk particularly are shipped daily from Flemington to the New York market.

There are also several grist- and flouring-mills in different parts of the township, some of which date from before the Revolution. Such an one was that on Jonathan Higgins' place, near Ringos, and run by many succeeding generations of the family until about seven years ago.

A bone-mill located on the Neshanic, near Copper Hill, and a saw- and grist-mill in the same neighborhood, are owned by William Hill.

Kershow's mill, on the South Branch, is the most prominent of the existing grist-mills of the township.

On the South Branch of Raritan, about two and a half miles from Flemington, a fulling-mill was carried on in the early part of this century by Daniel D. Williams. About 1826 (possibly earlier) it was repaired and run by Levi M. Metler. His advertisement in the *Hunterdon Gazette* of 1826 states that he has "been engaged in the manufacture of woolen cloths for a number of years," and that the mill was "late the property of William Conover." Fifty years ago (1830) Jacob Voorhees had a cabinet-shop two miles east of Flemington, at the "cross-roads," near the Voorhees school-house.

MATTERS OF SPECIAL NOTE.

"At the opening of the Revolution, near the Presbyterian church stood a long, low, frame building, beginning a few feet in front of John Capner's lawn-fence and extending a few feet south of the north end of

his dwelling. For many years it was a store* famous in all these parts. . . In this store-house a quantity of muskets was placed by the Continentals. When the British occupied Trenton they were informed of this fact, and sent 500 cavalry for the purpose of seizing these arms. They arrived early in the morning, and found in the main street a man with a cart, whom they pressed into their service. The chests in which the guns were packed were taken out of the building and put into the cart, and the whole troop hastened away. But when they reached Tattersall's Lane, where the tile-kiln now is, they became alarmed, and concluded it would be better to destroy the muskets than attempt to carry them away, so they broke the guns by striking them upon the posts of the fence. In the mean time Capt. John Schenck had collected a band of men and secreted them in a piece of woods between Copper Hill and Larison's. As the horsemen filed through this they were fired upon. Capt. Geary, the commander of the British, ordered his troops to halt and face the spot whence the firing proceeded, when he was almost instantly shot through the head. His men wheeled and fled. This resistance probably saved the village and neighborhood from other raids. This captain—afterwards Col. Schenck—was a brave officer; he was in nearly all the important battles of New Jersey."†

A company of American soldiers were quartered one winter during the Revolution near the Presbyterian church. The Baptist church was also occupied as barracks by the Americans.

Barber, in his "Historical Collections of New Jersey," says that during the war of the Revolution a detachment of the American army encamped on Gray's Hill near the village, and Washington had his headquarters at the residence of Col. Stewart, then a commissary.

Among those who figured conspicuously in the Revolution was Col. Hugh Runyon, a bold and fearless officer, "full of energy amid scenes of danger;" Joseph Capner, ancestor of the Capners in Flemington, married one of his daughters. Col. Charles Stewart, for many years a resident of this township, was commander of the First Regiment of minute-men in this State; was afterwards promoted to colonel of the line, and commissioned by Congress in 1776 as commissary-general, serving on Washington's staff until the close of the war. The sons of Adam Bellis were active participants in the Revolutionary struggle on the battle-fields of Trenton, Monmouth, etc. Thomas Gearhart, who outlived most of his fellow-comrades, was as witty as brave, and he, as well as John Howe, was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard in Flemington.

Raritan township during the late Rebellion raised large sums of money and furnished her full share of men,—in fact, fully sustained her reputation for loyalty to the Union.

The last public celebration of Independence Day in Flemington was in 1860. The exercises were held in the old apple-orchard on the farm of John H. Capner, the orator of the day being a Rev. Mr. Lewers, of Milford. E. R. Bullock, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence. This occasion is also memorable for the fire that then occurred. In the afternoon Mr. Capner's large barn, situated near Main Street, was entirely consumed, with its contents, including two horses, while an intoxicated man asleep in the barn barely escaped with his life. A strong north wind carried a shower of sparks over the town, which, falling thickly upon the roofs of many houses, promised a general conflagation. The result, no doubt, would have been serious but for the rain which fell in torrents.

* This store was kept in connection with a mill, on the site of John Rockafellow's mill.

† Dr. Mott's Hist. Disc., pp. 17, 18.

FLEMINGTON VILLAGE.

This beautiful village is situated very nearly in the geographical centre of Raritan township, of which, and contiguous territory, it is the leading business and commercial mart, being also the seat of justice for the county. The location here of the court-house and county buildings has greatly fostered the growth of the village. It is about equidistant from Reaville, Barley Sheaf, Copper Hill, and Klinesville, within a radius of three miles. Flemington is located about a mile south of the South Branch of the Raritan River, 11 miles northeast from Lambertville, 9 south from Clinton, 10½ east from Frenchtown, and about 14 (in a straight line) west from Somerville.

Its boundaries are thus described:

"Beginning at the Arch bridge, near Richard Emmans'; thence running due south to the public road leading from Flemington to John C. Merrill's; thence in a straight line to the southeast corner of George Hanson's lot, near Thomas Hartpence's; thence due west to Thomas Edmondson's line; thence north along said Edmondson's line to Charles Bartles' line; thence along said Bartles' line north to the public road leading from Flemington to Sergeantsville; thence in a straight line to the west end of Bonnell street; thence in a straight line to the southwest corner of Mrs. Kee's land; thence along Mrs. Kee's land to the northwest corner thereof; thence in a straight line to the creek north of Samuel Johnson's house; thence down the said creek, the several courses thereof, to the place of beginning."‡

By the foregoing description it will be seen that the town is somewhat irregular in shape, and that its eastern line is the only one pursuing a straight, undeviating course, its northern line, the Bushkill Creek, being tortuous in the extreme.

Flemington is a little more than a mile in width, and about a mile and one-third long, embracing an area of one and a half square miles. Its population, according to the recently completed census of 1880, is 1748,—an increase of 336 over that of 1870.

The title to the lands of this village, as well as to a vast area beyond, was originally held by Daniel Coxe and William Penn, two of the proprietaries of the West Jersey Company. The north portion of the village was in Coxe's tract,⁋ the south part in Penn's, the dividing line between the two tracts being from east to west, passing by the lamp-post now standing in front of the Presbyterian church. A high stone just over the brook, beyond Kershow's mill, is where this line touched the South Branch. To make their title the more secure, the proprietors purchased the

‡ An Act for the Improvement of Flemington, approved March 14, 1870.

⁋ Commonly called the Mount Carmel tract, embracing 4170 acres.

lands of the Indians, the deeds for which bear date of 1703. This land was first surveyed in 1712. The Penn's estate tract embraced 5000 acres.*

NATURAL FEATURES.

Flemington lies in one of the most beautiful of the many valleys of the Raritan and its tributaries. For many miles south and east the surface is undulating with hills on the north and south. From Mount Carmel, on the west, a beautiful view of the village and its vicinage is afforded. In this valley is the county-town of Hunterdon. The principal portion of the village lies upon nearly level ground and upon what is called "Main Street," which runs north and south. Parallel to it are Spring, Broad, and Stover Streets on the east, and New and Brown, on the west; while the east-and-west streets are named Church, Williams, Lyceum, and Capner, and Penn Avenue. Bonnell and Mine† Streets start near the centre of the village and run diagonally, south of west. Wyckoff Avenue runs eastward from Branch Street, and the latter, from the Presbyterian church to the Bushkill, in a nearly northeast direction. At the junction of Penn Avenue and Main and Branch Streets, also, comes in the "Clinton" road, from the northwest. The Bushkill Creek bounds the village on the north, and is the only stream worthy of mention within its limits. The soil is of the red shale, underlying which is the "Old Red Sandstone."

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

From the earliest deeds it appears that the first purchase of land in this section was in 1731, when Daniel Coxe sold 210 acres to William Johnson, who two months later sold about one-fourth—56½ acres—to David Chambers, then of Philadelphia. This was conveyed in 1748 to Henry M. Mullen, from whom "Mullen Hill" derives its name. This passed in 1756 to John Wood, and in 1761 to Thomas Lowrey.

Samuel Johnson, son of the William above named, was another purchaser of the Coxe tract in 1754. He bought 105 acres, and the next year sold 4 acres to William B. Potter, who, June 11, 1756, sold the same to Samuel Fleming, the recognized pioneer settler of the village.

Many of the early settlers were of Irish nativity. William Johnson, Thomas Lowrey, and Samuel Fleming came from Ireland. Others were of Scotch, English, or German descent. Among them may be named Philip Kase (Case), Joseph Smith, James Farrar, George Alexander, Robert Burgess, John Haviland, Thomas Hunt, William Norcross, and Dr. George Creed. Some of these were without the limits of Flemington as now constituted, but in the early days the "Flemings' settlement" covered a considerable territory. (For a sketch of William Johnson and his descendants, see the chapter on the "Bench and Bar" in this work.)

In 1756 Samuel Fleming purchased land. He brought with him from Ireland a boy, Thomas Lowrey, who afterwards married his daughter Esther, and became a prominent man, acquiring possession of several properties in the village.‡ Fleming and Lowrey and his wife were devoted patriots during the Revolution. The old house where Fleming lived, and the *first* in the village, is still standing. It is the second house on the north side of Academy Street, and was recently occupied by Charles Miller. Fleming kept a tavern there. As in time other houses were erected the place was called "Flemings," and finally *Flemington*. Samuel Southard afterwards purchased and occupied this house,§ until he built the one on Main Street, now owned and occupied by Alexander Wurts, Esq.

Esther (Fleming) Lowrey, one of the pioneer women of this settlement, "was remarkable for her amiable and generous qualities, and was a practical and intelligent woman. Coming from Ireland when a child, she retained much of the richness of the brogue, especially when excited. Fleming and Lowrey were both strong Whigs, and Esther particularly earnest in the cause of the Revolution. It is related that one morning, about daybreak, news came to the village that the American army had met with a serious disaster. Esther's patriotic blood was stirred to a rage at the news, and, rushing to the chamber door, she called out in her strongest native accent, "Thomas, get up and mount the ould mare, and ride as fast as yez can and find out if the dom lie is thrue."‖

Fleming seems to have been unfortunate in his purchases and sales of lands and in his business speculations. Buying from year to year so embarrassed him financially that finally he was sold out to pay his obligations, Dr. George Creed buying at auction his dwelling-house.¶

Lowrey was as successful as Fleming was unfortunate. He was a shrewd man, and became rich and influential. He was one of the founders of the Amwell Baptist Church in 1765, was a member of the Provincial Congress in 1775 from Hunterdon, lieutenant-colonel in the Third Hunterdon Regiment in 1776, later was colonel,** and after the war a member of the State Legislature. In 1785 he sold his property in Flemington and vicinity†† and removed to Frenchtown, where he purchased large tracts of land, erected mills, founded Frenchtown, and built up Mil-

* "First Century of Hunterdon County."

† So named from its running to the old copper-mine west of the village.

‡ Without doubt the first purchase Lowrey made was 650 square feet, in 1758, on which the storehouse was subsequently built, in which he engaged in merchandising.

§ Dr. Motts' Hist. Disc., 1876.

‖ Traditions of our Ancestors, chap. xi.

¶ Dr. Mott's Hist'l Discourse, p. 9.

** Minutes of Provincial Congress and Council of Safety, 1775–76, pp. 170, 184, 237, 465.

†† It was at this time that Robert Burgess purchased 107½ acres of Lowrey, for £800, "hard money."

ford, which latter was for a time called Lowerytown. He died at Frenchtown in 1809.

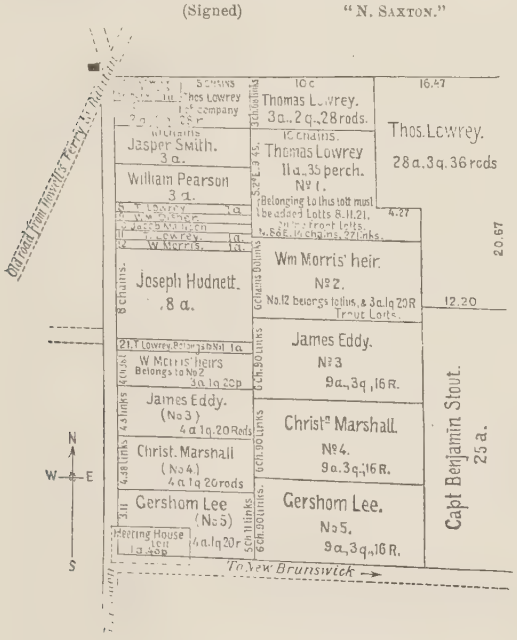
In 1767, Thomas Lowrey owned two lots, lying south of what is now Penn Avenue, extending east from the road to Trenton (now Main Street) 20 chains, and south on the Trenton road 3 chains 68 links, amounting to between 6 and 7 acres. The northwest quarter part of the west lot he purchased of J. Anthony.

The next lot south was owned by Jasper Smith, contained 3 acres and 10 chains in depth. Next south lay the lot of William Pearson, of same shape and area as Jasper Smith's. Then came five narrow lots, all of equal depth (10 chains), and each containing an acre. The second and third from the north were owned by William Disher and Jacob Mallison respectively. Below these lay the 8-acre lot of Joseph Hudnett, being 8 chains fronting on the Trenton road, and extending back (east) 10 chains.

With the exception of the seven lots above mentioned, all the remaining land on the east of Main Street, embracing both "front" and "back" lots, and extending from the old store-house* to the Baptist meeting-house lot, on the New Brunswick road,—in other words from the Presbyterian church to the Baptist church,—was divided April 24, 1767, between Thomas Lowrey, Joseph Morris (for William Morris' heir), James Eddy, Christopher Marshall, and Gershom Lee, so that each had a little more than 14 acres as his individual share.

"The following is a true copy of an original Draft & Notes thereon, in my possession, supposed to have been made 24 April, 1767.

(Signed) "N. SAXTON."



PLAN OF FLEMINGTON, 1767.

* At the junction of the old road from Howell's Ferry (now obsolete) with the Trenton road,—that is, near where the Presbyterian church stands.

"A Plan of several lotts of ground in Amwell as divided the 24 of April 1767 between Thomas Lowrey, Joseph Morris for William Morris's heir, James Eddy, Christopher Marshall & Gershom Lee, with their several names wrote on each division as they are numbered beginning from No. 1 to 5, containing upwards of 14 acres to each Lott.

(*Indorsed*) "Date of release, 2d June, 1767."

Gershom Lee deeded to Thomas Lowrey, Dec. 10, 1769, a tract of 21 acres, 32 perches (part of 533½ acres purchased by John Reading as part of 3333 acres of Daniel, John, and William Coxe, in 1745), and sold by his heirs to Gershom Lee, March 16, 1768. Joseph Taylor and Robert Dods were witnesses to this indenture.

After the Revolution, Col. (afterwards Gen.) Charles Stewart, who rendered important service to the American cause from the very commencement of the struggle, removed from Landsdown to Flemington, taking up his residence in a house near that of John C. Hopewell, Esq., and owning a large farm extending to Coxe's Hill. There he lived until his death, June 24, 1800, at the age of seventy-one.† He was buried in the old Presbyterian churchyard at Bethlehem. A long epitaph is inscribed upon his tombstone, which was written by his life-long friend, Chief-Justice Smith, of Trenton, in these words:

"He was an early and decided friend
to the American Revolution
and bore the important office of
Commissary-General of Issues
to universal acceptance.

His friendships were fervid
and lasting,
and commanded both his purse
and his services.

His hospitality
was extensive and bountiful;
The friend and the stranger
were almost compelled to
come in."

His granddaughter, Mrs. Bower, after the war, received marked attention, in Philadelphia, from Mrs. Washington. His daughter, Martha, married Robert Wilson, a young Irishman of education, who came to this country and volunteered in the Continental army soon after the battle of Lexington. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Germantown. Capt. Wilson died in Hackettstown, in 1779, at the early age of twenty-eight. Mrs. Wilson was distinguished for beauty and for a brilliant and cultured mind.‡

Some of Gen. Stewart's descendants have continued in the service of their country to this day. One of his grandsons, Charles Stewart, son of Samuel Stewart, was born in Flemington, where his father lived, near and east of the Presbyterian church. He was graduated at Princeton in 1815, and was a class-mate of Alexander Wurts; first studied law, afterward theology, and went as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands,

† "The First Century of Hunterdon County," p. 33.

‡ Mrs. Ellet, in her "Women of the American Revolution," devotes a chapter to this lady, the daughter of one of Flemington's early residents.

from whence he returned in 1825. In 1828 he received the appointment of chaplain in the navy, in which office he continued until 1862, visiting all parts of the world. He died at Cooperstown, N. Y., at the age of seventy-five.* A son of his was graduated with Gen. McClellan at West Point, and during the Rebellion had charge of the Engineers' department at Fortress Monroe; since the war he has had command of the United States Engineers' Corps at San Francisco, Cal. A granddaughter of Gen. Stewart, Mrs. Hoyt, widow of the late of Capt. Hoyt, resides at Landsdown, in this county, and has in her possession the old family record.

Flemington's old hero was Thomas Gearhart, one of the early settlers. He was a daring soldier, and was shot through the knee by the British, who were in ambush on the river-shore. The ball, which had lodged behind the knee-cap, subsequently became visible under the skin. The doctors offered to cut it out, but the proud old soldier said, "No; I got that ball in the Revolution, and I mean to carry it as long as I live!" and he did, although it made him a cripple for life; it was buried with him. With native wit, he was the joker of his regiment during the war, subsequently entertaining many a crowd in Flemington with his droll stories. He lived where Andrew B. Rittenhouse, lately deceased, resided, and was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard, where his grave is pointed out by Mahlon Smith; but the unlettered slab would not indicate that a hero slept beneath.

Johannes Bursenbergh was an early settler in or near Flemington.†

Of Dr. George Creed little is known. He was born at Jamaica, L. I., Oct. 1, 1735; commenced practicing his profession at Flemington in 1765, was the pioneer physician of the village, and was the purchaser of Fleming's dwelling-house.‡

In 1775, John Haviland was the owner of a half-acre lot, on which was a tan-yard, and where now is the brickyard§ in the north part of the village.

James Farrar cotemporaneously had a lot of 3½ acres north of Lowrey's store-house.

Samuel L. Southard, afterwards the distinguished senator and Supreme Court judge, built, in 1814, the house now owned by Alexander Wurts. He removed from the village in 1817.

Jasper Smith built the house now owned by John Jones, Esq. Mr. Smith was professionally a lawyer, and a man of great energy and public spirit, and had much to do in securing the county-seat to Flemington. He was a devoted church-member, and somewhat strict in ideas. Pitching bullets in the street was a favorite amusement in his day, which he very much opposed. He finally became so much provoked at the practice that he one day picked up the bullets and threw them away. It is related that afterward the men engaged in this sport turned the tables on him by heating a bullet almost to melting and placing it in his way, at the same time warning him that he might some time get his fingers burned. He did pick it up, but dropped it quickly; nor did he trouble their bullets again.

James Clark, Sr., was one of the oldest residents in Flemington. He was born in 1755, and died Dec. 20, 1828. He bore a part in the Revolution, and at his demise left a wife and three children. "He was deservedly held in general esteem." He lived in a house, since torn down or removed, which stood where David Dunham now lives. His son, also known (after his father's death) as James Clark, Sr., died in Flemington; was a carpenter by trade, but followed farming mainly. His youngest son, John Clark, now lives in the old Reading house, built by the "Governor," near what is now Kershow's Mills, in 1764.

In 1804, Peter Haward went to Philadelphia and, for $70, bought a German to serve him for several years. His son, Thomas, lives now in a house built on his father's lot, near the South Branch depot. The house his father built, close by, is still standing, occupied by tenants, and owned by two of his daughters. His oldest daughter, Catharine, married Joseph H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, and his youngest daughter, Sarah, married Henry C. Hill, of Norristown, Pa. Mary and Jane never married.

Among other prominent early families of this vicinity were the Blackwells. John T. Blackwell, son of James H., lived where is now the Blackwell block of stores, on Main Street. He was appointed judge of the court Feb. 8, 1804; was county clerk for nineteen years and surrogate for seven. He died in 1831. His wife was Susan Hunt; his daughter, Clarissa, died in 1823. James H. Blackwell was postmaster for ten years (1820–30). He lived in the second house north of the Union Hotel, on the east side of Main Street. John H. Blackwell was surrogate in 1823. Oliver H. Blackwell, born in Hopewell township, came to Flemington soon after 1800, with his father, John T. He died in 1877. None of the name now remain in the place, and of all the sons and daughters of John T., one son only (John P.) is living, or was quite recently, in New York.

The Gregg family was a prominent one in Flemington during the latter part of the last and early part of the present century. James Gregg was postmaster here in 1794, and Dr. John Gregg practiced physic from about the same time until 1808. They were of the Quaker faith. There is not a representative of this family now living in Flemington.

The Capner Family.—Joseph "Capnerhurst" came from England just after the Revolution and bought the Mine Farm, formerly Case's, and married Chris-

* Rev. Geo. S. Mott, D.D., Historical Discourse, pp. 16, 17.

† "First Century of Hunterdon County," Dr. Mott, p. 19.

‡ He subsequently removed to Trenton, N. J., where he died suddenly of apoplexy about 1775.—*Hall's Hist. Presby. Church, Trenton.*

§ Hist'l Disc., Dr. Mott, p. 9. John H. Capner says Mr. Haviland never had definite title to it, and that the half-acre—now part of a larger tract owned by John C. Hopewell—never had a brickyard on it, although near one.

tiana Runyan. He had but two sons, Thomas and Hugh. He had a brother named Thomas, who had sons,—John H. and James.

The name "Capnerhurst" was abreviated to "Capner" shortly after Joseph came to this country. Joseph Capner had a passion for blooded stock, principally for sheep. He was the second who kept Bakewell sheep in this country. The first were smuggled here by a man named Beans. Joseph Capner's Bakewells were considered the finest sheep in the Union, and were sold to wool-growers in almost every State. When Hugh was about seven years old his father would send him out with a little bag of oats to feed the sheep, that he might acquire a fondness for them. It was through this early training that Hugh Capner became celebrated as an importer of the best Bakewells and as having one of the finest flocks in the Union.

Thomas Capner, a brother of Joseph, and John H. Capner's father, came from England when a boy.

John Hall, the great-uncle of Hugh and John H., came here before the Revolution to look at the country, and returned. He sympathized with the Americans, but had landed property in England, and Capt. Coltman, wishing to come over and help fight our battles, left his wife in Mr. Hall's family and embarked for America. He was a gallant soldier, and fought bravely all through the war. After the war Mr. Hall returned to America, bringing with him the Capner family and Capt. Coltman's wife. This was (says John H. Capner) about the year 1792. Joseph settled at Flemington, as already related, and Thomas went to a saw-mill at the mouth of the Wissahickon, in Pennsylvania. Here he became partner of Moses Hill, a wealthy Quaker of Philadelphia. He afterwards moved to Trenton. When his brother Joseph died, Thomas came to Flemington (not far from the year 1810), rented the Mine farm, and kept up the reputation of the family for raising and importing Bakewell sheep. When Thomas, the son of Joseph, became of age he bought the farm. This farm descended to Hugh Capner, by purchase from Thomas, and he sold it to the mining company.

Thomas Capner died in Flemington, in 1832, and was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard.

John H. Capner, son of Thomas, was born at Trenton, N. J., in 1807; came here with his father about 1810, settling on the home-farm; since 1818 has resided in Flemington, on the place where he is now living, at the age of seventy-three, quite hale and hearty. His wife, Anne Hill, was a daughter of Thomas Hill, of New Brunswick, N. J.; she was born in 1810, and died Aug. 3, 1880, aged seventy. They had no children. His brother, James, lived in the village, in a house once belonging to Samuel Fleming.

Among other early settlers at Flemington may be named the Bonnell, Rea, Callis, Atkinson, Maxwell, Hoff, Chamberlin, and Smith families. The earlier representatives of these names sleep in the village churchyards, but their memories still live. Their names will be found running all through these annals, figuring in "Church and State," in civic matters, and in mercantile pursuits, while many of their descendants are to-day prominent in the affairs of the village. George Rea was postmaster over seventy years ago.

In 1808, Flemington was but a small village. From the Presbyterian church to the Baptist there were but sixteen houses, of which three were occupied as taverns. Water was scarce, and frequently had to be hauled, sometimes from the Branch. This led, in 1808, to the introduction of water through wooden logs. Women at that time went to the polls and voted, as they were permitted under the old constitution of the State.*

Neal Hart kept tavern at the present stand of the Union Hotel. His daughter Eliza married Charles Bartles. Mary, another daughter, married John H. Anderson, formerly a merchant here, but later of Lambertville, at which place his sons are still living. Mr. Hart died Sept. 4, 1837, aged fifty-nine.

Samuel Hill built the pottery-works about 1815, operating them until his death, in 1858. He was born Aug. 13, 1793. His son William, the present postmaster, was born Feb. 13, 1822.

Isaac G. Farlee, born in April, 1787, was an early settler at White House, came here in his later life, built the house now occupied by Robert J. Killgore, and died there, Jan. 12, 1855, aged sixty-seven. His wife was a daughter of John Reid Reading, a sister of Daniel K., and the widow of Mr. De Pue. George Farlee, a son of Isaac G., now resides near New York City, and Augustus Ritchie, a son-in-law, is a member of the Trenton bar.

FLEMINGTON IN 1822.

1. Residence of Asher Atkinson, now occupied by his daughter, Ann Groff.

2. Presbyterian Church. Since rebuilt near the site of the old hotel (3).

3. Hotel, then kept by Elnathan Moore, previously by Jonathan Morehead. Since removed to make way for the church.

3½. Store-house, used by Lowrey during the Revolution for storing commissary supplies, etc.

4. Residence of John Capner.

5. Slaughter-house, owned by Thomas Capner.

6. Bonnell's Hotel.

7. Alexander Wurts' residence, built by Hon. S. L. Southard.

8. Clerk's and surrogate's office,—brick.

9. Court-House,—stone.

10. Store, S. D. Stryker. Owned by John Maxwell estate.

11. Residence of Mrs. Cynthia R. Clark. Owned by John Maxwell estate.

12. Residence of S. D. Stryker,—brick. Owned by John Maxwell estate. Now the residence of Chester Van Syckel.

13. Residence of William Maxwell. It constitutes the main part of the present residence of Charles Bartles, Esq.

14. An old house belonging to Nathaniel Saxton, and since removed. It was on the site of Dr. Parish's residence.

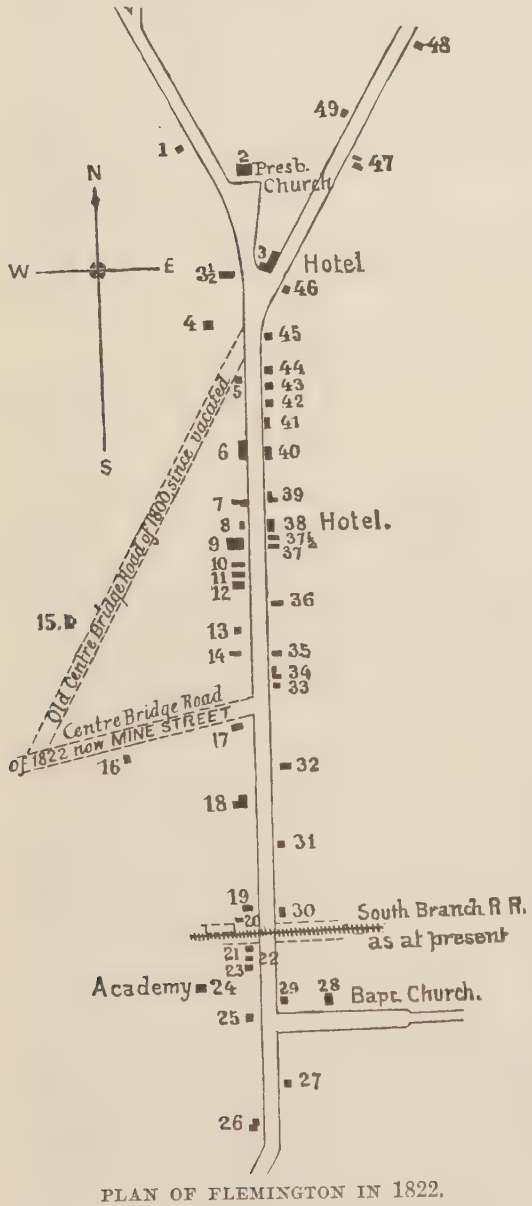
15. Residence of Charles Miller,† back of Charles Bartles', in the meadow. Previously Fleming's tavern. This is the oldest house now

* Items from a diary kept by Peter Haward, father of T. C. Haward.

† He died there, and his descendants have since lived in it. It is now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Kimball.

standing in the village. The old Centre Bridge road, since taken up, ran close to this tavern, and thence northeasterly to the Trenton road (now Main Street), striking it near where, in 1822, Moore's hotel stood. In 1822 it was the only residence, except that of Rev. Field, not located on the main street.

16. Residence of the Rev. J. T. E. Field, and built by him. Now owned and occupied by Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet.



PLAN OF FLEMINGTON IN 1822.

17. Pottery built and owned by Samuel Hill. The principal part of the present works.

18. Residence of Samuel Hill.

19. Late the residence of John Kline, next to the railroad. Now owned by Moses Everett.

20. Carpenter-shop, owned by Peter Haward, near where depot now is.

21. Tenant-house. Still standing as built,—the first house south of the railroad.

22. Residence of William Barrass.

23. Tenant-house.

24. Academy building, standing well back from the street.

25. Barcalow's chair-factory.

26. Residence of Dr. Geary.

On the East Side of Main Street.

27. Red house, owned and occupied by James Clark, Sr.

28. Baptist church. Afterwards rebuilt more to the westward, and facing the main street.

29. A small shanty built by "Daddy Mink," and in 1822 occupied by Jacob and Mary Francis as a cake- and beer-shop. They were all colored people.

30. Residence of Jane and Mary Haward. Now owned by the Mary Haward estate.

31. A small frame school-house built by Peter Haward for an English lady, a school-teacher, named Miss Allen.

32. An old red house, owned by estate of George C. Maxwell. Now owned by W. P. Emery.

33. Residence of J. Stillwell,—brick. Now occupied by Hiram Deats.

34. Residence of George Forker, and built by him. Now occupied by his widow and family.

35. House owned by Joseph P. Chamberlin, and occupied by his father. A part of the present J. T. Bird residence.

36. Tailor-shop. A small frame building (vacant in 1822) where now is the *Democrat* office.

37. Residence of Joseph P. Chamberlin, where is now Parker's jewelry-store.

37½. House, residence of the widow of John Maxwell, Jr.

38. Hotel. Neal Hart, proprietor. About on the site of the "Union" hotel.

39. Residence of John T. Blackwell.

40. Dwelling-house, owned by Gershom Lambert, of New Hope, on the site of George A. Rea's store, occupied by a Scotch fiddler named Matthew Thompson about 1822.

41. The Hooley property, now occupied by N. G. Smith, a small, one-story frame building, then used as a jewelry-shop.

42. House now owned by Garry Voorhees' mother, then occupied by Samuel Large as a residence.

43. House then occupied by Mr. Cain, now by Robert Ramsey's widow.

44. Residence of John L. Jones, then owned and occupied by Rev. John F. Clark. It was built by Jasper Smith.

45. Stone house occupied and owned by Samuel Atkinson, on the site of which is one now occupied by Clarkson C. Dunham.

46. Residence of Esq. George Rea (deceased). Since somewhat altered, and now the residence of Peter Nevius.

47. Mahlon Smith's residence and blacksmith-shop, where Isaac Smith's widow now lives.

48. Stone house owned by Mrs. Martha Wilson, of Cooperstown, N. Y., and occupied (1822) by Elisha Bird. Since rebuilt, and now owned by John C. Hopewell.

49. Nearly opposite M. Smith's, and next south of the Webster lot, was the residence of Anna (Jewell) Stratton; now owned by Mrs. Key.

INDEPENDENCE JUBILEE IN 1826.

This particular natal day was hailed with unusual demonstrations of joy. It was ushered in by the ringing of the village bell, the display of the national flag, and by a salute of fifty guns,—the nation being fifty years old that day. The procession was formed at the house of N. Price in the following order:

Capt. Case's Cavalry Company.
Capt. Voorhees' Light Infantry.
Capt. Ewing's La Fayette Guards.
Band.
Flag.
The Clergy.
Orator of the Day.
Reader of the "Declaration."
Committee of Arrangements.
Choir.
Ladies, in white, representing the thirteen original States.
Misses, representing the eleven new States.
Civilians,—Citizens and Strangers.

When the procession arrived at the court-house, the venerable survivors of '76 joined the procession. Their names were:

Col. David Schamp, Readington, with "Trenton" banner; John Howe, Amwell, with "Princeton" banner; James Clark, Sr., Flemington, with "Monmouth" banner; Adam Butterfaus, Amwell, with "Saratoga" banner; Richard Mills, Bethlehem, with "Yorktown" banner, Jacob Anderson, with banner of "1776;" Samuel Barber and Capt. Tunis Case, marshals; William Bennett, John Besson, Sr., William Bowne, Robert Butler, William Bilby, Albert Conover, Paul Coon, Sr., Samuel Corwine, John Chamberlin, Adam Conrad, William C. Dilts, Nicholas Danbury, William Danbury, Daniel Ent, William Fulper, John Farley, Joseph Fish, Peter Geary, Adam Hummer, Capt. John Higgins, Martin Johnson, Christopher Kuhl, James Metler, John Maxwell, Sr., George Pownell, Tunis T. Quick, John Servis, Michael Shurts, Moses Stout, George N. Schamp, Elijah Thatcher, John Trimmer, William Taylor, William Van Fleet, Jerome Waldron, Lewis English (colored), Jacob Francis (colored).

The procession then moved to the church, the interior of which was magnificently decorated with wreaths of laurel and festoons of evergreen. After prayer by Rev. J. F. Clark, and a song by the special choir, etc., the "Declaration" was read by Alexander Wurts, Esq., and an appropriate oration delivered by Andrew Miller, Esq.; another psalm was then sung, and the benediction pronounced, when the procession reformed and moved to the inn of Peter Smick (during which a salute of twenty-four guns, in honor of the States of the Union, was fired), where a bountiful dinner was partaken of. One of the volunteer toasts on this occasion was to "The memory of Brig.-Gen. William Maxwell, of the New Jersey line. His surviving Light Infantry will never forget how he said to them 'Shin 'em, boys!'"

At this day, 1880,—after a lapse of fifty-four years,—few, if any, of the active participants of this celebration survive, and it would be impossible to convey adequately the kind and degree of enthusiastic feeling manifested.

FLEMINGTON FIFTY YEARS AGO.

It may be interesting to take a retrospective glance at this village at it was a half century ago. From the files of the *Hunterdon Gazette and Farmers' Weekly Advertiser*, for 1825, we find that fifty-five years ago the following tradesmen and mechanics were engaged in business in Flemington:

Thomas J. Stout, blacksmith, in a shop which he advertised as "near Mr. Bonnell's hotel," really located where now are the stores of Lemuel Fisher and E. Vosseller; Samuel Hill, earthen-ware manufacturer; James and John Callis, watchmakers; P. W. Dunn, saddler and harness-maker; Hugh Capner, brick-maker; William Iliff and Samuel Nailor, tailors; Hannah Blackwell, on the hill near Hoagland's, milliner, in business since 1820. Charles Bonnell kept tavern, although he was succeeded by Peter Smick in May, 1826.

The firms engaged in general merchandise were Stryker & Anderson (S. D. Stryker and J. H. Anderson) and Joseph P. Chamberlin. In 1826, Elisha R. Johnston became a competitor, and the following spring Knowles & Carhart opened a "country store" at the old stand of Asher Atkinson.*

John F. Schenck practiced medicine, while S. G. Opdycke, Alexander Wurts, Charles Bartles, Natty Saxton, A. Miller, Peter I. Clark, and Zaccur Prall (also a doctor) were resident attorneys and solicitors.

Once a week the mail came in from New York, and likewise from Philadelphia, *via* Trenton and the "Swift-Sure" coaches, over the Old York Road. But the Flemington people had another means of news, for Mr. George published his *Gazette* once a week, albeit it had more columns of legal advertisements than items of local news. Probably the latter were scarce in those times, and yet the following, which appeared in his paper of date Nov. 1, 1826, evidences there was some *stir* in this locality:

"NOTICE.

"My wife in the fall, she pack her goods all,
She left me, she went in a bluster;
Now plainly I say her debts I'll not pay,
And you run your own risk if you trust her.

"SAMUEL H. SNIDER."

During the next three years several changes occurred. In 1828, Dr. Zaccur Prall left Flemington for the Schuylkill coal region of Pennsylvania. In 1829 and 1830 the mechanic arts received accessions in N. Magonigal, John Atkinson, John Volk,† Joseph McNeely,‡ Mahlon Smith, and John McEathern, whose handiwork was respectively classified as cooperage, furniture, chair- and cabinet-making, and the last two were partners in blacksmithing.

In 1829, Elnathan Moore was supplying our farmers with "Deats' patent plows," etc., and, in 1830, John H. Anderson, Johnston & Hoff, John S. Rockafeller, G. & W. L. Alexander, and R. H. Knowles, with store-goods of every class.§ About this time, too, John Durant, assisted by his two boys, commenced the manufacture of hats and the dyeing of woolen, cotton, and silk goods. He subsequently removed to New Germantown. In 1829 a tri-weekly stage-line commenced running between Trenton and Flemington. In 1829 Margaret Boss, and in 1830 the Misses Moore and Runkle, were engaged in millinery and mantua-making.

From 1825 to 1830 the military enthusiasm ran high, and this village had its "uniform infantry company"‖ and its "troop" of cavalry.¶ The "Fourth Regiment of the Hunterdon Brigade" at that time was manœuvred by Col. J. S. Manners and Adjt. R. L. Sutphin.

* After 1828 Knowles continued the business alone.

† In 1830 it became Laird & Volk's chair-factory; it was opposite N. Price's tavern.

‡ Succeeded, in 1832, by John K. Choyce.

§ In 1831 the mercantile firms were Miller & Chamberlin; Farlee Maxwell & Hoff (Isaac G. Farlee, Amos T. Maxwell, Joseph C. Hoff), at Asher Atkinson's old stand, occupied "recently by Capt. R. H. Knowles;" and Alexanders & Davis, in the store-house formerly occupied by J. H. Anderson.

‖ In 1826 it was commanded by Capt. Voorhees, and O. H. Blackwell was first sergeant.

¶ The "Fifth Troop of the Hunterdon Squadron," in 1827, was commanded by Peter I. Case, and John Wyckoff was its "orderly."

During this time the court-house had been burnt and rebuilt, and the village had grown to considerable dimensions, and yet was without gas, a water-supply, or railroad communications. A vivid contrast is the Flemington of 1830 with the Flemington of 1880.

Jan. 17, 1828, a public meeting was held at the court-house to consider the questions of turnpiking the streets and improving the sidewalks, and a committee (Charles Bonnell, Samuel Hill, Neal Hart, Charles George, and E. R. Johnson) was appointed to solicit subscriptions. That there was urgent need for action is witnessed by the following item in the *Gazette* of Feb. 13, 1828:

"The public roads have not been in a worse condition in twenty years. Those whose business required them to be at court here this week experienced much difficulty in attending. Learning that the roads were in many places impassable, we did not send our carriers on the routes of Thursday and Friday."

Charles Bartles, who came to Flemington in 1822, says he frequently aided in prying out of the mud wagons and teams which became "stalled" in the main street.

The first sidewalk in Flemington was built by Charles Bartles in front of his residence in 1833. He has also the honor of being the first to set out shade-trees, in the spring of the same year. Soon after, Robert Reading set out some elms in front of the court-house. This was all that was done in this direction for about ten years, when Col. Clark set out trees on his lot. After that the planting of trees became general, and Flemington is now one of the best-shaded towns in this section.

REMOVAL OF COUNTY-SEAT.

The following memorial and remonstrance of the citizens of Flemington and vicinity was presented to the State Legislature in February, 1828, after the court-house was burned; it so fully portrays the agitation concerning the removal of the county-seat that it is given nearly entire:

"The Memorial and Remonstrance of the Subscribers, Citizens of Flemington and its Vicinity, in the County of Hunterdon, and of other Sections of said County,

"Respectfully Sheweth, That for several years past the inhabitants of the village of Lambertsville, in this county, have been circulating petitions for the removal of the seat of justice of the county to that place; during which time they have labored assiduously to satisfy themselves of the propriety of the measure and convince the public that they would, in some way or other, be benefited by the change. By dint of unwearied patience and perseverance they have, as is usual in such cases, succeeded in obtaining their own approbation, and the signatures of a large number of persons, some feeling a deep interest in the prosperity of that particular place, and others feeling little or no interest at all in that or any other location, but who could not resist continued and importunate solicitation to subscribe their names to a petition. . . .

"Some three or four years ago, having obtained a sufficient number of subscribers to give countenance to the measure, they ventured to present petitions, and bring the subject before your honorable body, and a bill was actually reported, which upon further reflection, however, was abandoned by them as hopeless and chimerical; and so the project is still considered by the great body of substantial yeomanry of the county, and by many of the most respectable citizens of their own neighborhood. The Legislature has not since been troubled with it until lately, when some fortuitous circumstances, entirely unconnected with their claims on the one hand, or the public interest on the other, but backed by the recent destruction of part of the public buildings at this place, have again encouraged them to press the subject on the attention of your honorable body. . . .

"In pursuance of an act passed in May, 1790, the seat of justice of the county of Hunterdon was, by a large majority (upwards of three-fifths) of all the votes of the county, at an election held in October in that year, located in Flemington. The place at that time contained about 10 or 12 houses; since which time all the property in the village has changed hands at advanced prices, and about 35 new dwelling-houses have been erected, on the faith of the seat of justice having been established at the place, which now contains, beside 3 churches and the county offices (yet uninjured), between 40 and 50 dwelling-houses, all occupied, several of them with two families each; besides store-houses, shops, and outbuildings. There are in the place 4 taverns, 4 stores, a post-office, printing-office, an earthen manufactory, 20 mechanics of different occupations, 11 professional men, and the county officers, besides other citizens, to all of whom a removal would be a sacrifice. And we hesitate not to declare that Flemington, within the circuit of the village, contains more buildings, public and private, than Lambertsville, and considerably more inhabitants, some buildings in the latter place, erected some years ago on speculation, remaining to this day unoccupied.

"The public buildings in Flemington were erected in 1791, plain, substantial, and sufficiently large for the accommodation of the county, although the court-room was not arranged to the best advantage for the convenience of the court and bar; and on this account only was an application made by the members of the bar to the board of freeholders for some alterations. This application *was not refused* on account of any contemplated change of the seat of justice, but, on the contrary, the board appointed a committee with instructions to examine, and report the most eligible plan of improvement. The report was made to a special meeting of the board called on another occasion: the season being far advanced, and the assessments begun, it was, on that account only, postponed to the ensuing spring, and, not being again urged, was not afterwards acted on. . . .

"But least of all will Flemington suffer by a comparison with Lambertsville with respect to its local situation for the convenience of the county as the seat of justice. By inspection of the map, your honorable body will perceive that the county of Hunterdon extends from Trenton up the Delaware about 42 miles. Lambertsville is situated on the western margin of the county, not exceeding 16 miles from the southern and not less than 26 from the northwestern extremity, on the Delaware, nor less than 36 miles by the nearest practicable route from the northeastern extremity, on the Musconetcong, adjoining the county of Morris; while Flemington is 23 miles from Trenton, about 20 from the northwest and 25 from the northeast extremity, being nearly equidistant, and if anything about a mile below the central point between the three extremes of the county, and at least 12 miles nearer to that point than Lambertsville. And when it is considered that the lower end of the county from Trenton up to Lambertsville does not average more than from 8 to 12 miles in width, that up as far as Flemington it does not exceed 15 miles, that opposite Flemington its eastern boundary is suddenly extended down the Raritan to a much greater width, and that from thence upward to the Musconetcong it averages between 20 and 30 miles in width,—the whole extent of which is thickly inhabited,—it is abundantly manifest that the greater portion both of the territory and population of the county lie above Flemington. And when it is further considered that from this place upward the country is uneven and mountainous, it is evident that in short days and bad roads it would take some of these upper inhabitants two days' travel to reach the seat of justice, if established at Lambertsville; and that a great portion of the population of the county would be put to great inconvenience, and have just reason to complain of such a location.

"On behalf of the application, it is said to be in conformity to the principles of pure republicanism to facilitate the expression of the public voice. Pure republicanism requires that the opinions and interests of a few should yield to that of many, and not that the property, interest, and convenience of many should be sacrificed to the aggrandizement of a few, or the interest of one section or district of country to that of another. That it is proper to afford an opportunity of expressing the public voice as to the location of a seat of justice is not denied, but in the present instance that has long since been done, the privilege has been exercised, and exercised judiciously; and we humbly apprehend that it is not proper, after it has been thus exercised, the seat of justice located, and property to a large amount invested on the faith of that location, that this property should be sacrificed, and the seat of justice set afloat to be scrambled for by all those who may fancy that the advantages of their situation entitle them to it or enable them to obtain it.

"But it is said that it is proper to take the public opinion on the loca-

tion at this time, because part of the public buildings have been destroyed. The destruction of part of the public buildings undoubtedly renders it proper that they should be rebuilt, but by no means proper or necessary that the remainder of the public buildings should also be destroyed, private property to a large amount sacrificed, the harmony of the county disturbed, and the inhabitants put to much more expense in contending for the location than would have replaced the buildings. This would render the destruction of a public building a calamity indeed.

"Your memorialists humbly trust that where a seat of justice has been once located by the public voice, legally and decisively expressed, and expensive improvements made on the faith of that location, your honorable body will listen to an application to change it only when coming from portions of the community who can demonstrate that from their local situation they are subject to unnecessary inconvenience or oppression, and not when coming from those who have no such injury to complain of, but can boast of the advantages they enjoy, and seek a change of the location only to enhance those advantages, raise the value of their property, fill their empty houses, build up their village, and aggrandize themselves at the expense of their neighbors.

"They therefore humbly pray that your honorable body will not pass any law authorizing an election for the seat of justice in the county of Hunterdon.

"And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

The bill introduced into the Legislature providing for an election to determine the location of the county-seat was negatived in the House on Wednesday, March 5th, and on the following Monday the board of chosen freeholders, in session at Flemington, resolved to proceed in the erection of a court-house and jail with convenient dispatch, and appointed appropriate committees to effect the same.

EARLY PHYSICIANS.

Dr. John Gregg was an early resident, and the second physician to locate in Flemington, being the successor of Dr. Creed. He established himself here about 1790, and practiced as a physician and surgeon from that time until 1808, when he was succeeded by Dr. William Geary. Dr. Gregg was (says Mahlon Smith) a bachelor, and boarded with his brother, James Gregg, who lived where Peter Nevius now resides. He was very fond of hunting and fishing, and was crippled in the leg by being accidentally shot by a fellow-hunter. In 1808 he removed to Pennsylvania.

Dr. William Geary was a Scotchman. When he came to Flemington is not definitely known, but his record as a practicing physician here dates from 1808. He was small of stature, quick, shrewd, a good horseman, an excellent doctor, and a popular man. In 1832 he was still in Flemington, but left shortly after for Trenton, his former residence, where he lived a short time, and died. He left a widow and several children. At the time of his death he was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Among other early physicians prior to 1840 were John Manners, Henry B. Poole, John F. Schenck, and William Duryea. (See chapter on "Medical Profession," in this work, for further sketches of Flemington physicians.)

The incipiency of the express business in this place is to be found in the early post-carriers, who seem to have made a practice not only of forwarding letters, but of delivering packages, money, and light articles, very often without receiving any compensation. But Jacob Lacy advertised in the village paper in 1831* that he had "worked for nothing long enough," and *absolutely* would not forward letters, packages, etc., unless the small sum charged for his trouble was left with the article to be sent, and that in no case would he go off the post-route.

ORGANIZATION, CIVIL LIST, ETC.

Flemington is not incorporated, and has no civil government independent of the township of which it is a part, without we except the board of highway commissioners. A few years since some efforts were made towards securing an incorporation, but, the project being opposed by many of the leading citizens, it was abandoned. An "Act for the Improvement of Flemington" was procured from the Legislature in 1870, which created the board of commissioners, defined their powers, etc.

Board of Commissioners.—This body, exercising the power and performing the duties of highway commissioners for the town of Flemington, and provided for by an Act of the Senate and General Assembly, approved March 14, 1870, is composed of seven members, elected annually. The board has been constituted as follows:

1870–73, John C. Hopewell, Runkle Rea, Samuel M. Higgins, Myles Cunningham, Nathaniel G. Smith, Abel Webster, John L. Jones; 1874, John C. Hopewell, Runkle Rea, John L. Jones, Samuel L. Higgins, Myles Cunningham, Isaac Smith, Andrew T. Connet; 1875, same as 1874, except Henry Britton in place of M. Cunningham; 1876, Runkle Rea, Isaac Smith, T. R. Trewin, Henry Britton, Tunis Sergeant, John M. Moses, Joseph H. Higgins; 1877, Runkle Rea, Nathaniel G. Smith, John L. Jones, John H. Capner, Tom R. Trewin, Richard Emmons, Joseph H. Higgins; 1878, Runkle Rea, John H. Capner, King Pyatt, William G. Pedrick, J. Wesley Britton, George Harrison, Joseph H. Higgins; 1879, Runkle Rea, John H. Capner, John W. Britton, David Dunham, Jos. B. Case, William B. Hall, William G. Pedrick; 1880, David Van Fleet, John B. Hopewell, John H. Capner, John W. Britton, William Purcell, William H. Hall, Uriah Warman.†

Until 1875 the board met in Hopewell Hall, since which date its sessions have been held in the upper story of the Flemington engine-house.

THE POST-OFFICE.

The post-office of Flemings (now Flemington) was established in 1794. James Gregg was the first to handle the mails, which at that time embraced letters only; in fact, it is only in quite recent years that newspapers have been carried through the mails in this county. They were distributed through the village and throughout the county by a carrier mounted on a horse, whose services were paid for by the publisher of the paper.‡ In the early days the mails were "posted" in the same manner. In 1826 the "Swift-Sure" stage-coach line brought letters from Philadelphia, New York City, and intermediate

* *Hunterdon County Gazette*, Aug. 24, 1831.

† The first-named commissioner in the above list served as president of the board. The secretary and treasurer of the board have been John L. Jones, 1870–75; Joseph H. Higgins, 1876–78; Wm. H. Hall, 1879–80.

‡ See files of the *Hunterdon Gazette*, Flemington, 1825, *et seq.*

points on the route, three times a week. In 1829 a tri-weekly mail-line was established between Trenton and Flemington. No doubt prior to these dates the mails were "few and far between." In the post-office may still be seen a box, of the size of and resembling a ballot-box, which was used by the early postmasters of Flemington to contain the mail, and the old case of "distributing-boxes" still stands in the office.

The first printed "List of Advertised Letters" published in Flemington or in Hunterdon County appeared in the *Gazette*, April 7, 1825, and contained the names of "Jacob Buzart, Agesilus Besson, Henry Buchanan, William M. Bellis, Mrs. Sarah Case, Major Carman, Lewis Dunn, Miss Rebecca Devitt, Mrs. Anne Housel, George Holcombe, Ross Jones, George N. Jones, Miss Marcia Johnson, Benjamin Johnson, Henry M. Kline, Mrs. Henry and J. M. Kline, Daniel Larrowe, Mrs. Rachel Lanning, Aggie Lewrue (Taylor), Michael Murphy, Philip Rake, John W. Seymour, William Suydam, John Smith, John Styres, Joseph Schenck, Joseph Thatcher, Cornelius Williamson, Henry Wright, Peter Wolverton."

Early in 1838 the post-road from New Brunswick to Flemington was established by Congress.

The following has been kindly furnished for this history by the present obliging incumbent of the Flemington office:

"POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
"OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1880.

"WILLIAM HILL, ESQ., P.-M. Flemington, J. N.:

"SIR,—In compliance with the request contained in your note of the 28th of July, I take pleasure in furnishing you with the date of the establishment of your office, together with a list of all the postmasters who have been appointed since that time. Owing to the fire which burned the building on the 15th of December, 1836, three of the earliest record books were destroyed, but, by the auditor's ledgers, which fortunately were preserved, it is ascertained that the office began to render accounts on the 1st of January, 1795. It is probable, therefore, that the office was established in the month of November, 1794. The following comprises the list of

"POSTMASTERS FROM 1794–1880:

"James Gregg, November, 1794; George Rea, Jr., July 1, 1808; John Maxwell, Jr., Oct. 1, 1813; James H. Blackwell, April 11, 1820; John Callis, Jan. 13, 1830; John S. Brown, June 21, 1841; George W. Risler, Oct. 26, 1841; James Callis, Aug. 2, 1845; John R. Holcombe, June 9, 1849; John Volk, June 18, 1853; Joseph H. Higgins, March 30, 1853; Nathaniel G. Smith, May 10, 1861; Asa Jones, Oct. 15, 1866; Nathaniel G. Smith, March 20, 1869;* William Hill, April 19, 1877, present incumbent.

"The foregoing names and dates are believed to be correct as found on the record books of the department, each postmaster holding the office up to the appointment of his successor.

"I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
"E. C. FOWLER,
"For First Assistant P.-M. Gen."

The Flemington office is now graded as *third* class, with a salary of $1500 per annum.

SCHOOLS.

The first school appears to have been established about 1760, when a small, one-story frame house 20 by 30 feet was erected in the rear of the Baptist meeting-house. It was rather a rude affair, and very simply furnished. The second structure was of brick, erected about 1812, and was located on the back end of the academy lot, on the west side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Baptist church and facing Church Street. Rev. W. W. Blauvelt, D.D., then a young man of eighteen, taught in the academy about 1818.

The brick school-house was known as the "academy" at least as early as 1826. In that year the trustees of the academy resolved to open a classical school. They proposed that "all branches usually attended to in our most respectable academies shall be taught." This school was to "be under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Clark (pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this place)," the pupils being expected to board in the same house with the principal, and applications for admission to be made to the president of the board of trustees, John F. Clark, to Andrew Miller, Esq., or to Mr. Charles George.† William M. Hough was engaged as teacher of the English department, and the school opened Oct. 16, 1826. In 1827 he became principal.

Feb. 25, 1829, the trustees advertised for "a suitable teacher to take charge of the English department in the academy." Edward Murray was secured, and the village paper announced that he would "open school in the academy on Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1829." Charles Bartles, Esq., also taught in this school in 1822. J. J. Rockafellow taught in the "academy" in 1840. The old Flemington Academy building is still standing, about 100 yards west of the Baptist church.

The oldest deed of school property in this district, to be found, bears date of Jan. 1, 1812.‡ Among the early teachers here Mahlon Smith names Messrs. Leigh, Mendham, Kissam, and Brown, and says the latter was the last teacher in the old building, which stood in the rear of the Baptist church. The first trustees were Peter Haward, Thomas Capner, James Clark, Jonathan Hill, and John Maxwell.

Various select schools have been taught here from time to time. One of the earliest was that of an English maiden lady, a Miss Allen, in a house built for the purpose by Mr. Peter Haward, which stood on the east side of Main Street, a little north of where is now the track of the South Branch Railroad. Miss Harriet T. Thayer taught a select female school in 1829, at the residence of Mrs. S. Maxwell, and the same year Nathaniel G. Mattison gave instruction in penmanship at the house of Elnathan Moore. In 1867, Prof. McBeth established an "English and classical school," but four or five years later sold to I. N. Leigh and removed to West Virginia. Mr. Leigh had charge of the school until September, 1880, when he disposed of his interest in it to Mr.

* At and from this date the office became "Presidential," and Mr. Smith was appointed by the President, instead of by the Postmaster-General.

† *Hunterdon Gazette*, Sept. 20, 1826.

‡ Rev. C. S. Conkling's Centennial Report, 1876.

Bahler, who is now conducting the same. Mr. Leigh, upon retiring from this institution, assumed the management of the Ringos Academy.

The Flemington High School, a school conducted for many years under Baptist management, was established by Rev. Moses Heath in the fall of 1855. The following spring he was succeeded by Rev. Jonathan Dayton Merrill, a graduate of Rochester University. He had charge until the spring of 1856, when he returned to college to finish his theological course, his place being taken by Mr. —— Sherwin. In September, 1859, John S. Higgins, also a graduate of Rochester University, became principal, Mr. Sherwin remaining as assistant. In the fall of 1861, Cornelius W. Larison became associate principal, and at this period the school was conducted in two separate buildings, for the boys and girls respectively. In 1857–58 there were 180 pupils and 5 teachers,—Mr. Higgins, Mr. Sherwin, Mrs. Higgins (instrumental music), Miss Higgins (drawing, painting, etc.), and Joanna Higgins (the English branches). Prof. Abijah Rittenhouse, formerly professor of mathematics in the State Normal School of New Jersey, was the last principal of this school, and subsequently became the first of the Reading Academy, when the classical school went out of existence.

This school was first opened in the old Episcopal church, where now is the residence of Dr. George H. Rowland, and subsequently in the Lyceum Hall, then owned by Hugh Capner. It was quite successful, and did a noble service in the cause of education.

"The Reading Academy," the only public school in Flemington, was established in 1862 with a fund left by the will of the late Daniel K. Reading. The cost of erection was about $6000. In was named in honor of its founder. The Hon. Alexander Wurts supervised its construction. Abijah Rittenhouse was the first principal. After a few years he went to the oil regions, being succeeded by J. R. Enke. Other teachers since Mr. Enke have been Isaiah N. Leigh, William T. Fidler, Simeon R. Opdyke, and Prof. R. F. Pierce, the present principal.

The building, as erected in 1862, was a substantial brick edifice 42 x 50 feet, two stories in height, divided into four rooms, with accommodations for 200 scholars. In 1875 it was enlarged and improved at an expense of $4000, embracing eight rooms. During the present year (1880) many important improvements and conveniences have been introduced at a further cost of $1000, and it now takes first rank among the public schools of the State. The present (1880) trustees are David Van Fleet, Chester Van Sycke, and G. C. Stiger. The teachers are R. F. Pierce (principal), Mrs. Mary Cox, Mrs. J. C. Higgins, Miss Caddie Combs, Miss Drake, Miss Bailey.

"THE FLEMINGTON GAS-LIGHT COMPANY."

In 1859 gas was introduced into this village, and in the following year the water-works were established. These two important measures are due to the energy and public spirit of John C. Hopewell, who desired gas, and Charles Bartles, the champion of the aqueous element. They joined issue in the matter, and Mr. Bartles procured the charters for both institutions in 1859. The gas-works were built in the north part of the village, on Branch Street, near the Bushkill Creek, in 1859, and pipes laid throughout the village. The incorporation is known as the "Flemington Gas-Light Company." The first officers were John C. Hopewell, President; Bennet Van Syckel, Secretary and Treasurer.

Its present (1880) managers are: President, William P. Emery; Secretary and Treasurer, C. C. Dunham; Directors, Charles Bartles, W. P. Emery, John C. Hopewell, John B. Hopewell, and C. C. Dunham.

"THE FLEMINGTON WATER COMPANY."

Water was introduced so long ago as 1808, in wooden logs bored through the centre, and was brought from Coxe's spring, on the property now occupied by Robert Thatcher. Mr. Bartles says it was in bad repair in 1822, and, although there had been two plugs constructed,—one at the court-house and another just north of the Presbyterian church,—the whole affair had been neglected and left to go to ruin, so that for many years prior to 1859 the place was without an adequate water-supply in every dry season.

Two springs, located on John Capner's and J. C. Hopewell's lands respectively, were largely the supply in times of scarcity until the water-works were built, water often being hauled from them when wells and cisterns gave out. "The Flemington Water Company" purchased springs about two and a half miles west of the village, and the first supply was brought in iron pipes from thence to the reservoir on Mullen Hill. An additional reservoir, of three times the capacity of the first constructed, was afterwards built, adjoining and connected with it. An engine-house was also built, and a small engine put in, on the west side of the hill, in Suydam's meadows, to pump water from Mine Brook and other streams. A six-inch main was recently laid to Kershow & Chamberlin's mill, and the necessary power provided to pump the water from the South Branch. The springs before mentioned supply all the water required for nine months in the year, but for the remaining three months the South Branch is now had to guard against any deficiency. The first officers of the water company were Charles Tomlinson, President; George H. Bartles, Secretary and Treasurer. The first directors were Bennet Van Syckel, John C. Hopewell, Charles Bartles, William P. Emery, Charles Tomlinson, Alexander Wurts, John L. Janeway, John G. Reading, and Hugh Capner.

Its officers for 1880 are as follows: William P. Emery, President; C. C. Dunham, Secretary and Treasurer. The board of directors is composed of John C. Hopewell, Charles Bartles, William P. Emery, Alex-

ander Wurts, Joseph H. Higgins, Peter I. Nevius, John B. Hopewell, A. V. Van Fleet, and C. C. Dunham.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In 1842, Samuel Hill, William P. Emery, Abraham Fulper, Mahlon Fisher, Wilson Forker, John Capner, Charles Miller, Tunis Sergeant, Joseph P. Boss, and their associates, were incorporated as the "Fame Fire Company of Flemington," with a capital stock not to exceed $3000, "which shall be solely and exclusively applied to procuring, maintaining, and repairing such engines, hose, reservoirs of water, ladders, buckets, fire-hooks, engine-houses, and other implements and machines, and to such other incidental expenses, as shall to the said company appear best calculated to secure the property of their fellow-citizens from injury or destruction by fire."*

Practically, nothing was done under this charter, so that the only protection against fire which the people of Flemington possessed up to 1862 was the "bucket brigade." In that year certain private individuals who did not desire to leave the place at the mercy of the flames at every chance conflagration purchased a steam fire-engine and erected a commodious two-story engine-house. This was an entirely voluntary action on their part. The names of these public benefactors are engraven upon a plate on the engine, and are as follows: "The Flemington Water Company, The Flemington Railroad Company, The South Branch Railroad Company, Charles Bartles, John L. Janeway, John G. Reading, Robert Thatcher, John H. Capner, Thomas C. Haward, Alexander V. Bonnell, Charles Tomlinson, Edmund Perry, William P. Emery, George F. Crater, Alexander Wurts, Bennet Van Syckel, Anderson & Nevius, Hugh Capner, Joseph H. Higgins, Albert G. Smith, John C. Hopewell."

A company was formed, but after a few years it became disorganized. A year or two since it was reconstituted, and now (1880) has the following officers and members: President, A. T. Connet; Vice-President, L. F. Reinert; Secretary, G. T. Gray; Assistant Secretary, C. H. Higgins; Treasurer, J. A. Bullock; Foreman, John H. Stockton; First Assistant Foreman, C. D. Fulper; Second Assistant Foreman, George W. Fulper; Engineer, George T. Gray; First Assistant Engineer, H. Hughs; Second Assistant Engineer, Jacob Johnson; Third Assistant Engineer, Frank Gray; C. A. Anderson, Edward B. Allen, John H. Bullock, C. D. Burk, William Bellis, Theodore B. Bellis, Peter Bodine, Frank Burk, Robert Baum, James Bellis, A. T. Connet, Samuel Case, Samuel A. Duckworth, George W. Fulper, Charles D. Fulper, E. B. Fulper, George T. Gray, Frank Gray, Arthur Hughs, S. B. Hill, Davis Hanson, C. H. Higgins, Jacob H. Johnson, James H. Kline, William S. Kline, John C. Pyatt, John B. Price, L. T. Reinert, T. H. Rice, C. D. Rittenhouse, John H. Stockton, B. P. Stout, George W. Sheppard, J. Q. Thompson, Odell Van Doren, George Van Ness, Hugh Van Doren, John Warn, Lemuel Warman, L. K. Young.

Some five or six years since the purchasers and owners of the engine property offered to donate the same to the township authorities provided they would purchase a sufficient quantity of good hose to take the place of that which was old and unserviceable. This offer was accepted, and the engine, etc., were transferred to their guardianship. The engine-house is located on the lot adjoining and west of the court-house, on Lyceum Street. The second story, used as an assembly room by the fire-company and the board of highway commissioners, is carpeted and neatly furnished, the furniture being the gift of Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia.

BANKS.

Under the "Act to regulate the business of Banking," approved Feb. 27, 1850, the "Tradesmen's Bank"† and the "Bank of North America"‡ were organized at Flemington. The bank commissioners of the State, in their report for 1853, state that neither had gone into full and *bonâ fide* operation, and that the former had declared an intention to "wind up its affairs."

The banks now in operation are the following:

"The Hunterdon County National Bank of Flemington" is the successor or outgrowth of the old "Hunterdon County Bank," organized in 1854, under the general banking laws of the State. Subsequently it received a special charter from the State Legislature, and was thus continued until May, 1865, when it was converted into a national bank. Isaac G. Farlee was its first president, in 1854; his successor was George A. Allen, followed in 1858 by Charles Bartles, who now fills the position. The cashiers have been William Emery, Charles Tomlinson, C. C. Dunham, and, since 1876, John B. Hopewell. The tellers were successively J. T. Conover, C. C. Dunham, and J. L. Connet.

The present board of directors are Charles Bartles, John C. Hopewell (vice-president), William P. Emery, Judiah Higgins, Runkle Rea, Peter S. Dalley, Avery Parker, Joseph H. Higgins, Peter P. Quick, John W. Priestly, Andrew Van Syckle, William R. Risler, and David Van Fleet.

It has a capital stock, paid in, of $200,000.

"The Flemington National Bank" was organized April 27, 1876, with a capital stock of $100,000, and with the following officers and management: President, Peter E. Emery; Vice-President, John L. Jones; Cashier, C. C. Dunham; Attorney, J. N. Vorhees; Directors, C. C. Dunham, Miller Kline, Moses K. Everitt, John Shields, Edward P. Conkling, John N. Voorhees, William Richards, Jr., Hiram Deats, Peter E. Emery, John L. Jones, Thomas B. Fidler,

* Acts of Assembly, 1842 (passed March 2).

† Ch. T. Cromwell president in 1853

‡ L. I. Merriam was president, and John C. Coon, Jr., cashier, in 1853.

Zenas L. Nevius, and Peter I. Nevius. The principal official changes have been the election of John L. Jones to the presidency of the bank in October, 1877, and of Peter I. Nevius to the vice-presidency in November of the same year.

The present officers are: President, John L. Jones; Vice-President, Peter I. Nevius; Cashier, C. C. Dunham; Teller, Louis Anderson; Attorney, E. P. Conkling; Directors, J. L. Jones, P. I. Nevius, C. C. Dunham, George H. Dunham, W. E. Anderson, Miller Kline, H. A. Holcombe, Moses K. Everitt, E. P. Conkling, Zenas L. Nevius, William Richards, Jr., William W. Fisher, and Joseph Haines.

The bank is located in Rea's building, on Main Street.

"The Hunterdon County Savings-Bank and Trust Company" was established in 1876, under a charter from the State, and, although most of its officers and managers are also interested in the "Flemington National Bank," and its business is transacted in the banking-house of that institution, it is an entirely separate corporation. It commenced operations Oct. 6, 1876, at which date the first deposit was received. The result of this financial enterprise demonstrates that a savings institution in Flemington can hardly get more than a nominal business. After over three years of passive existence it voted, in May, 1880, to discontinue the payment of interest after July 1st following, and to retire its business as fast as practicable. This is being done, and the bank will soon be numbered among "the things that were."

SOCIETIES.

Various societies of a literary, social, or secret character have from time to time been instituted in Flemington, have flourished for a season, and have died out.

One of the associations of the "old days" was the "Flemington Vigilant Society," for the detection of thieves and robbers. It was in existence in 1824, and no doubt was organized several years prior to that date. Its officers in 1824–25 included Thomas Capner, President and Treasurer; Charles Bonnell, Secretary; Capt. Jonathan Higgins, Thomas Capner, Neal Hart, Samuel D. Sutphin, and Andrew Van Fleet, Directors. The "pursuers" at that time were William R. Prall, Samuel Higgins, William Marsh, Peter Quick, Robeson Rockhill, James Taylor, Thomas W. Reading, Jesse H. Landis, Capt. J. Higgins, and Charles Bonnell. It had an existence until four or five years ago, but for the last ten years of its life it was a mere matter of form.

The only societies, other than those of a religious character, now to be found in the village are the lodges of the Masons and Odd-Fellows, and a recently-organized post of the Grand Army, sketches of which are herewith given.

"Hiram Lodge, No. 25, F. and A. M.," was the first Masonic organization of Flemington, and the second established in Hunterdon County.* From the minutes of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey (August session, 1811) we ascertain that a petition, received "from Bro. Ephraim F. Ogden, and seven others, all Master Masons, praying that a warrant may be granted to form a new lodge, to be held at Flemington, to be called Hiram Lodge, No. 25," was read, and it was resolved "that the prayer of the petition be granted and that a warrant do issue accordingly."† At a meeting of the grand body held Aug. 11, 1811, at Trenton, this lodge was represented by Ephraim F. Ogden, W. M., John Cherry, S. W., and Thomas Gordon, J. W. The first return contains seven names, and is for November, 1811. Meetings were held at Flemington on or before full moon on Mondays. Their last return to the Grand Lodge was dated Nov. 13, 1820, signed by Samuel Hill, Secretary, and contains the names of James Herring, W. M. (who was a Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York, and a very influential and prominent man there in his time); John Bush, S. W.; Dr. William Geary,‡ J. W.; John T. Blackwell, Treas.; John Maxwell, S. D.; Jacob Moore, J. D.; Daniel Case, Henry M. Kline (the father of Miller Kline), Daniel P. Shrope, Henry B. Poole, Joseph P. Chamberlin, Henry H. Schenck, Abrm. R. Sutphin, Andrew Wilson, and Nathan Price.

Although few, if any, meetings were held after 1820, its warrant, jewels, etc., were not taken by the Grand Lodge until after November, 1826, as appears by the "Proceedings" of that date, p. 240.

"Darcy Lodge, No. 37, F. and A. M.," held its first meeting May 24, 1855, under dispensation of the Grand Lodge of the State. Its charter bears date of Jan. 9, 1856, and its charter members were John A. Partridge, Edmund Perry,§ John C. Coon, George F. Crater,§ Jacob S. C. Pittinger, John P. Rittenhouse, Justus Leesey, John S. Hockenbury, and William Nichols. The first Worshipful Master was John A. Partridge, in 1855–56. His successors to the present time have been John F. Schenck, 1857; Edmund Perry, 1858; J. Alfred Gray, 1859; J. S. C. Pittinger, 1860; J. A. Gray, 1861; Jacob Young, 1862; John F. Schenck, 1863–64; J. A. Gray, 1865; I. S. Cramer, 1866–67; Henry S. Crater, 1868; J. A. Gray, 1869; George A. Poulson, 1870; Dr. Henry B. Nightingale, 1871; William S. Riley, 1872; George T. Robbins, 1873–74; John S. Hankinson, 1875; Edward P. Conkling, 1876; S. S. Robbins, 1877–78; Richard S. Kuhl, 1879; A. H. Rittenhouse, 1880. The first return to

* The first lodge established was "Unity Lodge, No. 7," of Kingwood, in 1788.

† Proceedings Grand Lodge N. J., p. 136.

‡ Joseph H. Hough, Grand Sec., Trenton, writes (Aug. 7, 1880) of Dr. Geary: "He was a resident here when I was made a Mason, and I have frequently sat in the lodge with him. He was a Scotchman, and his certificate was spelled Garrioch. I had it in my possession some time, then gave it to his daughter, Mrs. Hays, who is living a short distance from here."

§ Deceased.

the grand body of the State, in 1856, shows that the lodge then had 22 members.

The present (1880) officers are Albert H. Rittenhouse, W. M.; Dr. Thomas B. J. Burd, S. W.; William G. Callis, J. W.; George T. Gray, Treas.; William G. Pedrick, Sec.; A. T. Connet, Chaplain; William E. Trewin, S. D.; John Warne, J. D.; Jacob Spangenberg and Elisha S. Wyckoff, M. of C.; Jacob M. Bellis and Edward P. Conkling (P. M.), Stewards; John S. Hankinson (P. M.), Tiler.

This lodge numbers 58 members at the present time. Its stated communications are held at Masonic Hall, on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month.

"Flemington Lodge, No. 94, I. O. of O. F.," was organized Dec. 17, 1875, with the following charter members: H. S. Crater, H. A. Fluck, G. F. Crater, E. Tunnewald, J. P. Rittenhouse, J. R. Potts, Frank McCue, John Ramsey, and G. Crater. The first officers were E. Tunnewald, N. G.; H. A. Fluck, V. G.; H. S. Crater, Sec.; John Ramsey, Treas. The principal officers of the lodge since then have been as follows:

July 3, 1876.—H. A. Fluck, N. G.; John Smith, Sec.; John P. Rittenhouse, Grand Representative.
Dec. 30, 1876.—Joseph R. Potts, N. G.: John Smith, Sec.
July 1, 1877.—Frederick Bartleman, N. G.; John Smith, Sec.; Henry A. Fluck, Grand Representative.
Dec. 24, 1877.—Frank C. Bush, N. G.; John F. Smith, Sec.
June 24, 1878.—John A. Schultz, N. G.; Howard Sutphin, Sec.; F. Bartleman, Grand Representative.
Dec. 30, 1878.—J. V. Smith, N. G.; Howard Sutphin, Sec.
June 30, 1879.—William C. March, N. G.; Wm. H. Johnson, Sec.: Joseph V. Smith, Grand Representative.
December, 1879.—Howard Sutphin, N. G.; George F. Hanson, Sec.
July, 1880.—Davis Hanson, N. G.; Charles Higgins, V. G.; John H. Demott, Sec.; George W. Crouse, Treas.

The lodge numbers at the present time (1880) 80 members, and holds its meetings weekly.

"Major Boeman Post, No. 48,"* of the Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in Flemington, Aug. 25, 1880, by Chief Mustering Officer Peter F. Rogers, of Newark, assisted by members of the organization from that city, Lambertville, and Junction. Its charter members were A. T. Connet, John C. Coon, Simpson S. Stout, James Mattison, Abram W. Boss, James S. Fisher, William T. Barber, Hiram G. Voorhees, Fredolin Bartleman, Samuel L. Hart, Cornelius Emmons, Jacob Veit, Jeremiah Opdyke, George W. Sheppard, Theodore B. Bellis, Francis M. McCue, Christopher Thudeum, John C. Higgins, and Robert Hugh Kelley. The following officers were elected: Post Commander, Andrew T. Connet; Senior Vice-Commander, John C. Coon; Junior Vice-Commander, Simpson S. Stout; Adjutant, James Mattison; Quartermaster, William T. Barber; Surgeon, Abram W. Boss; Chaplain, James S. Fisher; Officer of the Day, Theodore B. Bellis; Officer of the Guard, Jacob Veit; Sergeant-Major, Frank M. McCue; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Samuel L. Hart.

This new organization started off under favorable auspices, and with over 20 members.

"The Flemington Building and Loan Association, No. 2," was established and organized in December, 1877. The design of the association is to assist the members in the acquisition of real estate and the making of improvements thereon, and removing incumbrances therefrom by the payment of periodical instalments, and also to accumulate a fund to be returned to the members who do not obtain advances when each share shall become worth $100.

The following have been the officers and directors since the organization of the association up to the present time:

1877.—President, Charles Bartles; Secretary, J. L. Connet; Treasurer, J. T. Thatcher; Directors, A. T. Connet, J. B. Hopewell, Joseph H. Higgins, R. S. Kuhl, Avery Parker, Elias Vosseller.
1878-80.—President, Charles Bartles; Secretary, J. L. Connet; Treasurer, J. T. Thatcher; Directors, Avery Parker, J. B. Hopewell, Elias Vosseller, J. H. Higgins, A. T. Connet, George T. Gray.

The meetings of the board of directors are held on the second Monday of each month. The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of officers is held on the second Monday of December of each year.

INDUSTRIAL, MANUFACTURES, Etc.

Flemington has several industries which employ a number of hands, and whose business adds to the prosperity of the place. Among them may be named the tile-works and the pottery owned and operated by the Messrs. Fulper, the steam grist-mill of H. & J. W. Britton, and the sash-and-blind factory of G. T. Gray, both near the depot; the marble- and granite-works of James H. Murphy; the brush-manufactory of Eli C. Cook; the brick-yard of Pedrick Brothers; while the manufacture of carriages, wagons, and sleighs is carried on by John R. Skillman and Arthur Hughes.

The principal business interests at the present time are the following:

Agricultural Implements.—J. P. Bodine, G. H. Slater.
Books, etc.—E. Vosseller.
Boots and Shoes.—H. C. Finch, George A. Rea, Jacob Spagennberg, E. C. Green.
Bakery.—John Goll.
Confectionery.—P. A. Reinert.
Cigars and Tobacco.—J. V. Smith, Reading Moore.
Dry-goods, Clothing, etc.—H. C. Finch, William H. Fulper, Richards & Sutphin, Peter I. Nevius, Nevius Bros.
Drugs.—Joseph H. Higgins, Alexander B. Allen, J. Miller Bellis, A. J. Green.
Hardware.—G. H. Slater, J. P. Bodine.
Groceries.—William H. Hall, J. W. Race, Wilson Fulper, N. G. Smith, L. Bellis.
Hides, Tallow, etc.—George A. Rea.
Ice.—David B. Boss.
Jewelry.—Avery Parker, S. L. Hart, Lemuel Fisher.
Livery.—Jacob R. Johnson, Jacob Veite.
Lumber.—W. P. Emery.
Millinery.—Mrs. M. Housell, Mrs. L. M. Davis, Mrs. Mary Ramsey, Miss C. Webster, Mrs. Van Zandt, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Parks.
Meat-Markets.—S. W. Wyckoff, Stephen G. Gano.

* Originally chartered as No. 45, but within a few weeks changed to No. 48.

Photographer.—George B. Spencer.
Plaster, Coal, etc.—Z. C. Nevius & Co.
Restaurants.—J. H. Stockton, Joseph Gray, P. A. Reinert.
Sewing-machines.—E. H. Trimmer.
Express and Baggage.—Wilson Moore, Ogden Robinson.
Legal Blanks.—R. J. Killgore.
Hotels.—"Union Hotel," L. Humphrey, proprietor; "County House," William H. Force, proprietor.
Newspapers.—*Hunterdon County Democrat*, Robert J. Killgore, publisher; *The Hunterdon Republican*, William G. Callis, editor.

MILITARY.

In 1805 an infantry company called the "Flemington Volunteers" was formed. In September, 1807, all the members of this company volunteered to be ready to march at a moment's notice, whenever called by the Governor.

Fifty years ago, and over, the martial spirit of the Flemington people found vent through several companies, among which were the "Uniform Infantry Company," commanded by Capt. Voorhees, of which O. H. Blackwell was "orderly," and Peter I. Case's troop, the "Fifth" of the Hunterdon squadron, of which John Wyckoff acted as first sergeant. Later came the "Flemington Grays," of which H. S. Stryker was orderly in 1840.

The meeting of the Hunterdon brigade of militia at Flemington on June 9, 1830, was not only a noticeable event, but the first parade of the kind in the county deemed of sufficient moment to receive mention by the press. The four regiments were commanded respectively by Cols. Parks, Stires, Van Kirk, and Clark. The several troops of cavalry composing the Hunterdon squadron were under command of Maj. McIlvaine. Infantry companies ("Phœnix," "Blues," and "Guards") belonging to the independent battalion of Trenton, and Capt. Gaston's spirited troop of Somerset cavalry, were also present. His Excellency Governor Vroom and suite, Maj.-Gen. Stryker and suite, several of the field- and staff-officers of the Somerset brigade, and Brig.-Gen. Williamson, of the Warren brigade, graced the occasion with their presence. The review and inspection were highly creditable to the Hunterdon troops.

"When the national flag was insulted at Sumter, and the whole North was aroused, Flemington responded with both men and money. The first company of three months' volunteers was commanded by Capt. George A. Allen, and left in May, 1861, as Co. H of the Third Regiment. Rev. John L. Janeway, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this village, was chaplain. The farewell service, held in the Presbyterian church, was solemn and impressive. These troops were the first that reached Washington from the North. (An account of its services, with a list of its members, may be found in Chapter X. of the General History in this volume, commencing at page 116, and on following pages sketches of the other companies raised in Flemington.)

Rev. Mr. Janeway, of Flemington, also served as chaplain of the Thirtieth Regiment.

FLEMINGTON IN 1880.

Since 1785, when Flemington became the county-seat, the growth of the place has been, although slow, steadily progressive. The business incident to the seat of justice, gave then, and will always give, an added importance to the little settlement, now grown to be a considerable village, embracing a present (1880) population of 1754 souls. Its activity and wealth were stimulated by the opening of "The Flemington Railroad" to Lambertville in 1854, and still further by the building of the "South Branch Railroad" to this point in 1862. Since then its prosperity and advancement have been assured. The beauty of its situation none can dispute, while its fine churches, good school, and business enterprise, with its healthful climate and ample supply of gas and water, combine with the high moral tone, intellectual culture, and law-abiding character of its people to give it an enviable name among the villages of this State. There are few places of its size that possess at once the rural beauty, the repose and quiet, and the conveniences of the metropolis in so great a degree as Flemington, in which all seem happily blended. And in that distant future for which we write we venture to prophesy that Flemington will still stand in the fore-front of the villages (perchance boroughs) of the State.

The writer is under obligations, and hereby returns thanks, to the following-named persons (residents of Flemington), for information furnished and courtesies extended during the compilation of this sketch: Rev. George S. Mott, D.D., Hon. Alexander Wurts, Charles Bartles, Esq., Rev. T. E. Vassar, D.D., Robert J. Killgore, editor of the *Democrat*, William G. Callis, editor of the *Republican*, John B. Hopewell, C. C. Dunham, Rev. R. Johns, Andrew T. Connet, John F. Schenck, M.D., William Hill, postmaster, David Van Fleet, Esq., John Hyde, county clerk, William H. Johnson, surrogate, H. G. Chamberlin, Col. J. C. Rafferty, Mahlon Smith, John Capner, Judiah Higgins, E. P. Conkling, Esq., A. H. Rittenhouse, Dr. Thomas B. J. Burd, John L. Connet, E. Vosseller, Hon. John T. Bird, E. R. Bullock, and many others.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES BARTLES.

The subject of this sketch is of German extraction, and traces his descent from Frederick Bartles, his grandfather. The latter, while serving in the cavalry of Frederick the Great of Prussia, was captured by the French, but succeeded in effecting his escape; from Paris he reached Amsterdam, whence he proceeded to London and thence to this country, arriving in Philadelphia some time previous to the Revolutionary war. He married a Miss Apt of that city, and sub-

C. Bartles.

sequently settled among the early German colonists at New Germantown, Hunterdon Co., N. J. He was a man of enterprise, and soon engaged in the manufacture of wrought iron at Hackelbarny, on the line between Hunterdon and Morris Counties. He followed this business several years in connection with John Plum, of New Brunswick, the maternal grandfather of Charles Bartles, who, it is said, manufactured the first cut nails ever made in the State of New Jersey. In 1793, Frederick Bartles was induced by Col. Charles Williamson, the agent for the Pulteny estate, in what is now Steuben Co., N. Y., to emigrate to the head-waters of the Susquehanna, near Bath, in view of the great advantages afforded for the transportation of the products of that rich country down the Susquehanna and its tributaries to Columbia, Harrisburg, and Baltimore. He settled at "Bartles' Hollow," now Bradford, N. Y., where he built the first mills, and shipped flour and large quantities of fine lumber down the river in arks. He was thus the first to inaugurate that mode of transportation which, before the construction of the Erie Canal, conveyed most of the products of the rich "Genesee country" to market on the Atlantic seaboard through the western branch of the Susquehanna River. The headquarters of this enterprise was at Bath, which city Col. Williamson founded as the prospective great inland commercial centre of New York, or what was then considered "the West." Within a few miles of this place Mr. Bartles established himself, constructed a canal from the outlet of Mud Lake to the Conhocton, through which he sent down large cargoes of flour and lumber to Baltimore and other Atlantic cities.

We find the following reference to Mr. Bartles' operations in Clayton's "History of Steuben County":

"In 1798, Mr. Bartles rafted one hundred thousand feet of boards from his mills to Baltimore. In 1800 he ran two arks from the same place, of which the following record was made by the county clerk:

"'STEUBEN COUNTY:—This fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred, started from the mills of Frederick Bartles, on the outlet of Mud Lake, two arks of the following dimensions: one, built by Col. Charles Williamson, of Bath, 72 feet long and 15 wide, the other, built by Nathan Harvey, 71 feet long and 15 wide, were conducted down the Conhocton (after coming through Mud Creek without accident) to Painted Post, for Baltimore. Those arks are the first built in this country, except one built on the Conhocton, at White's saw-mill, five miles below Bath, by a Mr. Patterson, Sweeny, and others, from Pennsylvania, 70 feet long and 16 wide, which was finished and started about the 20th of March of the same year.

"'This minute is entered to show, at a future day, the first commencement of embarkation in this (it is hoped) useful invention.

"'By HENRY A. TOWNSEND,
"'*Clerk of Steuben County.*'"

While Frederick Bartles was engaged in these enterprises he made his settlement the busy centre of other industries. He was the first to manufacture forged iron in all the country west of Seneca Lake; from his nail-factory at Bartles' Hollow were carried wrought nails in saddle-bags to different parts of the wilderness, and are now to be seen in several of the old buildings in the vicinity built before or about the beginning of this century.

One of the sons of Frederick Bartles was Andrew, the father of our subject. He resided at New Germantown, where he followed in early life the occupation of a hatter, but later that of a farmer. He married Catherine, daughter of John Plum, of New Brunswick, N. J., already referred to in connection with the iron interest. Mr. Plum was a lieutenant in Washington's army during the Revolution, and was with the army at Morristown while his home in New Brunswick was occupied by British officers. Catherine, the mother of Charles Bartles, was then a girl of ten or eleven years of age, and waited upon the officers. A table on which these officers messed is now in the possession of Mr. Bartles, having been handed down as an heirloom in his family by his grandmother. It is of solid mahogany, probably of German make, a fine specimen of the art, and, although considerably over a hundred years old,—possibly a hundred and fifty,—it is at this writing as good as new.

Andrew Bartles married Catherine Plum about the year 1790. The fruit of their marriage was eight children,—four sons and four daughters,—of whom three survive,—viz., Charles, our subject; Julia (unmarried), who resides with her sister near Flemington; and Phebe, wife of George B. Stoothoff.

Charles Bartles was born in New Germantown, Hunterdon Co., N. J., March 18, 1801. His early life was there spent on a farm, where, besides receiving the advantages of the common schools, he attended the classical school of Ernest Louis Hazelius, a learned Lutheran clergyman, educated in Germany, afterwards Doctor of Divinity and president of Columbia College, South Carolina. Mr. Bartles also studied under Rev. Dr. Studdiford, at Lesser Cross-Roads, in Bedminster, and finished his preparation for college under Rev. Horace Galpin, at Lamington. He was so far advanced by these excellent opportunities that he entered the junior class of Union College in September, 1819. William H. Seward was at that time a member of the senior class. Mr. Bartles graduated with his classmates—Rev. Dr. Messler, Judge Hiram Gray, of Elmira, and others in 1821,—and on the day he was twenty-one years of age (March 18, 1822) he arrived at Flemington and entered as a student the law-office of Nathaniel Saxton, Esq.

During the four years which followed Mr. Bartles was engaged, in connection with his law studies and his admission to the bar, in discharging a pecuniary obligation which he had incurred in going through college. On account of the financial embarrassment of his father, no assistance could be rendered him from home in procuring an education; so that, during the last year at college, he had borrowed a small sum of his grandfather, and was, at the time of graduation, three hundred dollars in debt. This was no great amount, to be sure, but times were hard and business of all kinds very much depressed. It was during the time of depreciated values and scarcity of money which followed the financial crash of 1817. Still, Mr-

Bartles resolved that his indebtedness should be paid, as the first object to which he would devote himself before considering plans for the future. The accomplishment of this truly honest and worthy object necessitated a course of self-denial and discipline which proved of the greatest service to him through life,—which, indeed, as Mr. Bartles himself thinks, laid the foundation of his future success. He was obliged to *earn* all he could and *save* all his earnings, to say *"No"* emphatically to every temptation to engage in social pleasures and amusements,—temptations enough of this kind being offered in the social habits of members of the bar, and even of the bench, of those days, in the convivial parties and, often, nightly carousals and dissipations witnessed at the principal hotel in Flemington. Mr. Bartles, as a student-at-law and as a young lawyer, was often solicited to join these convivial parties, under the plea that such associations would introduce him to business, but he found it necessary to decline. His evenings, and sometimes a good portion of the night, were occupied in writing at his desk. Being often solicited by friends to join evening parties at the hotel, he persistently declined, first because he deemed it dishonorable to accept such entertainments when he had not the means of reciprocating them, and, secondly, because such habits would lead to dissipation, neglect of business, and final ruin, as, alas! proved true in the cases of some of those who invited and urged him to attend their parties. Mr. Bartles, in view of his own convictions and the necessity which he felt laid upon him, adopted habits of strict temperance, economy, and persistent labor. He resolved to waste no time and to buy nothing for which he could not pay the money down. Guided by these principles, he addressed himself, first of all, to the work of paying his indebtedness; and he paid, little by little, as he could earn the means, till it was all finally discharged. Could a certain drawer in an old desk reveal its secrets, it might disclose how many small sums were there daily and weekly deposited from scanty earnings before the three hundred dollars were finally made up. It took him till twenty-five years of age to square the old score, and at that period he began life for himself, with no capital except the intellectual and moral strength he had gained and the sound principles he had adopted for self-government.

For fifteen months after graduation he taught school in Flemington. He was admitted to the bar in 1824, and at once commenced practice at Flemington. His business increased, and was continued till 1854. Hon. Alexander Wurts, P. I. Clark, William Maxwell, Nathaniel Saxton, and himself then constituted the Hunterdon County bar.

In 1832, in connection with Aaron Van Syckel, he engaged largely in real estate operations, which were continued till 1860. During this period they handled farming property amounting in value to over a quarter of a million of dollars, and all these sales were settled without the foreclosure of a mortgage, the return of a property, or the distress of a purchaser in any way. They never lost a dollar in all these transactions, and never sued but one man, and then for a sum of less than five hundred dollars.

In 1850, Mr. Bartles turned his attention to railroad matters: he succeeded in securing the construction of the Flemington Railroad, giving Flemington direct connection with Philadelphia, and conferring substantial advantages, not only upon the town itself, but upon a large tract of intervening country.

In 1854, in company with J. R. Reading and Mr. Fisher, he engaged in the lumber business and purchased large tracts of timber-land in Pennsylvania, on Bennett's Branch of the Sinnamahoning, erecting mills at Williamsport. The firm of Reading, Fisher & Co., at Williamsport, of which Mr. Bartles has been an active member, has been among the heaviest operators in all that country for more than twenty years. They have disposed of their lumber chiefly to wholesale dealers. The investments have proved very profitable, for, in addition to the timber on the lands, a large portion has been found to be underlaid with coal, which is now accessible by railroads.

Mr. Bartles has devoted himself so thoroughly to business as to have no time or inclination for political offices, although as a politician and statesman he might have achieved eminent success. His extensive information, his comprehensive views, above all, his knowledge of men and his tact and influence in managing them, are qualities which fit him admirably for the sphere of the politician and the legislator, and they have often been called into requisition by his friends and by the exigencies of various public enterprises. As one of the pioneers in internal improvements in the State, he was early enlisted in the Camden and Amboy Railroad and in the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and assisted these companies in procuring various acts of legislation favorable to their interest. This he did, not for pay,—for he never received a dollar for his services in their behalf,—but simply as a citizen, believing these improvements to be of great advantage to the State. He was always, in the face of the most bitter local opposition, the constant and unswerving friend of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and possessed in a very high degree the confidence of that corporation. Hence he was often called upon to assist them in procuring amendments to their charter and other acts of legislation; and when their influence was needed to assist him in any emergency, it was always cheerfully rendered.

Mr. Bartles obtained the charter for the Flemington Railroad in 1850, which was finished through in 1854. He was elected first president of the road, and held that office till it went into the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was also one of the first directors in the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and has been a member of the board ever since.

John C. Hopewell

He was elected president of the Hunterdon County Bank (now the Hunterdon County National Bank) in 1858, and is still holding that important office.

Of the influence of Mr. Bartles in various local improvements much might be said had we the space to enter into the minutiæ of his active and useful life. In most of the improvements which have changed the aspect of his village and much of the surrounding country, rendering them beautiful and fruitful compared with half a century ago, he has not only been a pioneer but a steady and constant worker. He early saw the importance of a good water-supply for the village of Flemington, and also, in conjunction with Mr. Hopewell, the advantages of lighting the houses and streets with gas. The inhabitants were few and the stock hard to dispose of; nevertheless these men united their energies and procured charters for the gas and water companies in the winter of 1859. A large share of the stock they took themselves, and have since managed these interests successfully, and to the great benefit of the village. Mr. Bartles has held the presidency of the Flemington Water-Works since their establishment.

He married Eliza, daughter of Neal Hart, of Flemington, in the spring of 1833. She died Feb. 25, 1845. Of three sons and one daughter, the issue of this marriage, two are now living (1880). He has also two children by his second marriage to Eliza Randall, of New Hartford, N. Y., who died March 19, 1877.

On the 1st of April, 1823, Mr. Bartles came to board in the house where he now resides. He boarded there until his marriage, in 1833, when he bought the place and the family moved out, leaving him in possession. He has lived there ever since, and expects to spend there the remainder of his days. For one of his age, —nearly eighty years,—he is remarkably hale and active, being in the vigorous possession of nearly all his bodily and mental faculties.

JOHN C. HOPEWELL.

John C. Hopewell was born at Mount Holly, Burlington Co., N. J., Nov. 26, 1814. He is the son of Becket and Rebecca Hopewell. The former was born Sept. 16, 1768, and died in 1827. John C. Hopewell, when a boy, was apprenticed to the hatter's trade, which he learned partly at Mount Holly and finished in the city of Philadelphia, at the age of nineteen. He then followed his trade as a journeyman in Philadelphia about three years, at the expiration of which time he engaged in the hat and cap trade in that city, and continued till the financial crash of 1837, which resulted in his failure, with many of the best business houses in the country.

In 1842 he removed to Flemington, N. J., and re-established himself in the hat business, which he carried on successfully five years, and then returned to Philadelphia with good credit and means enough to establish himself more favorably in business than at first. After seven years of very successful trade, he retired from business in 1854 and settled at Flemington, N. J., on property purchased of Judge Joseph Brown, now included within the village limits. In the improvement of this property Mr. Hopewell has expended over ten thousand dollars, having erected upon a portion of it a fine residence for his son, Mr. John B. Hopewell, cashier of the Hunterdon County National Bank, and has made other desirable improvements.

Mr. Hopewell married Ann Housell, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 10th of September, 1835. She was born and brought up near Flemington, N. J., and was the daughter of Abraham Housell. The children of this union were seven in number, six of whom—three sons and three daughters—are living.

Since his settlement in Flemington, Mr. Hopewell has been active in various local enterprises tending to benefit the village and adjacent country. In 1859 he built the Flemington Gas-Works, which have been under his management ever since, and in 1860 the Flemington Water-Works. When he removed to Flemington he was elected a director in the old Hunterdon County Bank. When the bank was changed to a national bank, in 1865, he was elected director and vice-president, and still holds these offices. In 1864 he built the fine brick building of the Hunterdon County National Bank. It contains the bank, the post-office, and a store in the first story, lawyers' offices in the second, and a commodious public hall in the third. He was instrumental in getting for the village, in 1864, the steam fire-engine, hose, and apparatus, and the brick engine-house. He was president of the gas company from its formation till 1868, when he leased both the gas- and water-works, and consequently resigned the presidency of the former. He was president of the Hunterdon County Agricultural Society from 1858 till February, 1878, when he declined re-election, on account of his advanced age.

RUNKLE REA.

Runkle Rea was born in Flemington, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Jan. 19, 1804. His father, George Rea, was born and brought up near Pittstown, in the same county, and was a clock- and watch-maker by trade, carrying on that occupation at Princeton, Trenton, and, later, at Flemington, after his removal to the latter place. He finally gave up the business, and in the latter part of his life devoted himself to farming and milling, having erected a grist-mill on Sand Brook, where he lived and died. For about twenty years of his life he was one of the judges of the county court. He married Elizabeth Runkle, and had a family of ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in the order of birth. Runkle was brought up on a farm, receiving such education as the common schools afforded, and continued a farmer till after his

marriage to his first wife, Rachel Manners, which occurred in 1834. In 1835 he gave up farming and engaged in mercantile business at Reaville, then called Greenville, but upon the establishment of a post-office there the name was changed to Reaville, in com-

RUNKLE REA.

pliment to Mr. Rea, who was appointed postmaster. He remained in mercantile business there about thirty-four years, and held the office of postmaster from the time of the establishment of the office till 1862, when he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue, and held that office till 1877, when he went out, on account of his age, being seventy-four years old.

Mr. Rea was a capable and efficient officer of the government, and left a record which has been commended by both political parties for its soundness and honesty. In 1869 he disposed of his mercantile interest at Reaville and removed to Flemington. His enterprise and means have enabled him to take an active part in the improvement of the beautiful county-seat of Hunterdon County, he having built several houses in the place, besides his own commodious residence. He has been for several years a director in the Hunterdon County National Bank. In politics he is a Republican. For many years he has been treasurer of the Hillsborough Fire Insurance Association, located at Neshanic, Somerset Co. He has also been president of the Street Commission and Fire Department of Flemington.

Although in his seventy-seventh year, at this writing, he is hale and vigorous, and attends to business with remarkable activity for one of his years.

He had seven children by his first wife, five of whom are living. She died in 1847, and in 1849 he married, for his second wife, Ellen Sullivan, daughter of Nathan P. Sullivan, of Philadelphia, by whom he has had one child, a son, deceased.

PETER I. NEVIUS.

Peter I. Nevius was born on the North Branch of the Raritan, in Somerset Co., N. J., Jan. 8, 1824. He is a son of Mina and Johanna (Stoothoff) Nevius. The former was a miller and agriculturalist in the township of Branchburg, Somerset Co., and in the latter part of his life removed to Readington, Hunterdon Co., where he followed the same occupation till his death, which occurred in 1861. He had six children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the fourth and the only surviving member of the family.

The early life of Mr. Nevius, up to the age of eighteen, was spent in Branchburg and Readington townships, where he received such educational advantages as the common schools afforded. He began his apprenticeship as clerk in the dry-goods business in New Brunswick, whence he removed to South Branch, Somerset Co., and was clerk in a store at that place two years. Early in 1846 he removed to Flemington, where he engaged as clerk for George W. Risler, remaining two years, when he became clerk for Wm. P. Emery, and remained two years in that position.

Mr. Nevius then entered into partnership in mercantile business at Flemington with William E. Anderson, under the firm-name of Anderson & Nevius, in which relation he remained till 1856, when, Maj. Lambert Boeman being admitted as a partner, the firm became Anderson, Nevius & Boeman, and so remained till 1861, when Mr. Boeman went into the army and the firm was dissolved, Messrs. Anderson and Nevius selling out to Fulper & Connet. After about a year Mr. Nevius accepted the offer of a partnership with Messrs. Fulper & Connet, the firm being Fulper, Nevius & Connet, which it remained a year or two, when the other partners purchased Mr. Connet's interest and the firm became Fulper & Nevius. Mr. Nevius continued a partner in this firm till the spring of 1867, when he became a member of the firm of Anderson, Nevius & Connet, which existed till 1872; the firm was then Peter I. Nevius & Co., Mr. Ezekiel Williams being taken in as a partner, and so continued till the spring of 1880, since which time Mr. Nevius has been sole proprietor. He is esteemed an honorable dealer, and by close attention to business has been quite successful. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Flemington, and for a number of years has been a ruling elder in that body.

Mr. Nevius married for his first wife, June 6, 1855, Christiana, daughter of Hugh Capner, Esq., of Flemington, by whom he had two children. One died in infancy; the other, Hugh Nevius, is in business with his father as a clerk. Mrs. Nevius died Dec. 13, 1865, and Mr. Nevius married his present wife, Mary F., daughter of Rev. Peter Allen, of Rockland Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1867.

Peter J. Nevins

WEST AMWELL.

GEOGRAPHICAL—AREA, ETC.

West Amwell is the most southerly township in Hunterdon County. It is bounded north by Delaware township, east by East Amwell,—both in Hunterdon County,—south by Hopewell, in Mercer County, and west by the Delaware River, which separates it from Bucks Co., Pa. It is the smallest township in the county, its area being only 19.4 square miles, or 12,185 acres. Its present population is (1880) 1040,—a very slight gain since 1870, when it contained 1032. The increase in Lambertville during the same period has been 338, which shows that here, at least, the tendency of immigration is rather to "city" than to "country." It contains 160 farms.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

By far the larger half of the township is hilly; the northern portion, however, is pleasantly undulating and well adapted to the raising of cereals, etc., but the eastern and southern parts, from Rocktown to Goat Hill, are hilly, rough, and in some places almost mountainous. Still, very much of the surface of these rugged slopes is cultivated, and found well adapted to small-fruit culture. "Goat Hill" is bold and picturesque, and of considerable elevation. Its primitive rocks outcrop in many places; upon its western face, near the Delaware River and Canal, are extensive quarries of sienitic granite and trap, worked for building purposes, for monuments, and for the Belgian-block pavements. The prevailing rock-formation is the red shale, which outcrops in many places, in others covered with a thin coating of alluvium, which is principally disintegrated shale. The south part of the township is in many places strewn with bowlders varying from a few hundred pounds to as many tons' weight.

The Alexsocken Creek forms a portion of the north line of West Amwell. In old deeds is found the term "*alias* Socken," which leads to the conclusion that the present cognomen is a commingling of the two words.* This stream rises in the township and flows mainly westerly and southwesterly, emptying into the Delaware at Lambertville. The brooks and rivulets which swell the Alexsocken in this township are quite insignificant in volume and length, and flow principally in a northerly direction. Moore's Creek crosses the southeast corner of the town, below Goat Hill, and southwesterly to the Delaware. The reader is referred to the general chapter upon the "Physical Features of Hunterdon County," antecedent, in this work, for much interesting information upon this topic.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The territory embraced by what is now the township of West Amwell included the tracts of Winder, Stevenson, Bull, Wheeler, Calow, etc. The Winder tract was in the southwest corner of the township, fronting on the Delaware.

The Thomas Stevenson tract lay east of the Winder tract in the southern and eastern part of the township. Neil Grant owned land next north of Winder, and bordered on the Delaware, as did also the 400 acres of Benjamin Field (1700), and the lands of John Reading.

To the northward lay Richard Bull's tract, and, next above, that of Gilbert Wheeler.

In the northwest corner of the township, and extending over the Alexsocken into Delaware township, was the tract of John Calow, from George Hutchinson, 1695.

The central and upper part of West Amwell was occupied by the Robert Dimsdale tract, of 1200 acres.

The Delaware Indians had a path through the woods from Lambertville, through Mount Airy, Ringos, and Reaville, to Newark, upon which line the Old York Road was subsequently laid; while another path ran from the banks of the Minse,† north of Flemington, to the wigwams of the Assunpink, at Trenton. These paths crossed at Ringos. Long before there were any settlers in Amwell these woods were traversed by the landed proprietors, surveyors, and "those going to and fro between the settlements of the lower Delaware and those of East Jersey. When, therefore, land had been nearly all taken up around those early settlements, attention was directed to this well-known and attractive region."‡

One of these proprietors, and possibly the first settler of Amwell, was John Reading, father of the Governor. He was a Quaker, and one of those who left England on account of persecution. With his wife,

* On an old map of the province of New Jersey, published in 1777, by William Faden, Charing Cross, from a survey made in 1769, the orthography is Aliabhocking. This creek has almost as many various spellings as it has windings.

† A brook emptying into the South Branch about two miles above Flemington, but not now known by that name.

‡ Rev. Dr. George S. Mott.

Elizabeth, he emigrated to America and settled in Gloucester, N. J., previous to 1683, as he was a member of the council which met at Burlington in that year. He settled in old Amwell above Lambertville, in what is now Delaware township, not long after 1703, but in what precise year is not now known. (See sketches of the Reading family, in histories of Delaware and Raritan townships.)

One of the earliest settlers within the present limits of this township was Emanuel Coryell, for an account of whom see the history of Lambertville, preceding.

Jonathan Pidcock, a son of Jonathan, the Irish emigrant who early settled at Neeley's Mills, Bucks Co., Pa., after his father's death bought property at the foot of Goat Hill, just below where is now the rubber-mill, and erected a dwelling, a store, and a grist-mill. This was prior to 1776. He owned a number of Durham boats, on which his sons Emanuel and Charles ran down the river cargoes of flour and produce, and brought back store merchandise. When the war broke out his three eldest sons—the two just named and Philip—went into the New Jersey militia, and served through the struggle. John Holcombe's first purchase was in 1705, of land just north of what later was the village of Lambertville. On it he built a stone house, which is still standing, and occupied by a tenant of one of his descendants. He died in 1743, and his will was proved in "the eighth month" of that year; Emanuel Coryell and Benjamin Canby were witnesses to the document. In it he bequeathed to his son Richard, with other property, "a farm in Amwell township,"—the one he "bought of John Ways." Richard lived and died in the stone house erected by his father. In that house Gen. Washington and his staff found shelter, and Richard was their host. He died in the "12th month, 1783." He left £5 to the Buckingham Meeting, of which he was a member. His widow rode in his funeral procession to Buckingham, on horseback. Samuel Holcombe settled near Mount Airy, on which his son, recently deceased, lived and died at an advanced age (over eighty). The store and dwelling long occupied by him was an old tavern during the Revolution, and the Alexsauken mill, at Mount Airy, is of equal antiquity.

In the previously-given history of Lambertville will be found an extended account of the Coryell, Holcombe, and Lambert families, the original settlers of that part of this township, to which the reader is referred.

One hundred and thirty years ago Joseph Morehead, an Irish orphan boy, then scarcely eighteen, might have been seen moving with a musket on his shoulder, to Newark, to join the gallant Col. Peter Schuyler, with whom he subsequently marched to Crown Point and Ticonderoga, sharing all the hardships of Indian warfare. Joseph Morehead was born in 1730, and came from Ireland in 1747. He immediately enlisted in Schuyler's battalion of New Jersey Volunteers. Fighting Indians and hunting seems to have principally engaged his attention until 1770, when he married Jude Aten and purchased a house and lot in Amwell, where he commenced to work at his trade, that of a weaver. He remained in Amwell until 1778, and there four of his children were born,—John, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Molly. Joseph Morehead removed with his family, in 1778, to Readington township, where he purchased what is still known as the "Morehead farm," near Readington village. (See the history of Readington township for a further account of this family.)

Thomas Wilson, a colored man, was an early resident of Amwell, and became possessor of considerable real estate in the townships of Amwell and Hopewell, viz., a lot in Hopewell, conveyed to him by Joseph and Sarah Burroughs, Aug. 1, 1802;* Lot No. 2, in Amwell, "adjoining lands of William Atchley, and the road leading from Harbourtown to Amos Moore's on the Delaware River," by conveyance from Daniel Coxe Runyan and Elizabeth, his wife, May 13, 1805; Lot No. 3, in Hopewell, conveyed to him June 16, 1809, by Nathan Price, sheriff of Hunterdon County; and lot 4, also in Hopewell, deed dated June 20, 1814. He paid for these lands in full, and occupied them during his life. Wilson, however, being a slave at the time the above deeds were executed and during his whole life, was unable, in law, to hold the lands or any interest in them. Therefore, in 1842 (after Wilson's decease, and subsequent death of Mary, his wife),—there being no children, no relations living,—the Legislature authorized John Dilts, of Hopewell, to sell the lands at public sale, and to execute and deliver deeds for the same to the purchasers, which was to be as valid title as if it had not been conveyed to Thomas Wilson.†

Another early settler was Peter Fisher, who emigrated from Germany, and about 1729 settled on the land now occupied by Caleb Fisher, west of Ringos. In the year named he purchased, for £54, 200 acres, in what is now West Amwell, of Thomas Eman. This was a part of the Benjamin Field tract, located at and near Ringos, which passed through the hands successively of Field, Marmaduke Horsman, John Arney, his son Joseph, and Eman, to Fisher.‡ Upon that plantation Peter Fisher lived and died, and there his descendants, down to Caleb F., have resided. On this farm, not far from the present dwelling, and on the site of the old one, formerly stood an Indian wigwam. At the foot of the hill, near the present dwelling of Charles Wilson, was an old Indian burial-place, visible to this day.

Peter Fisher was married in Germany; his wife's name is not known. His sons, as named in his will, were Anthony, William, Christopher, and Jacob. In a sketch of the family by the late James J. Fisher

* Recorded in Book G, fol. 403, Hunterdon County, clerk's office.

† Acts of Assembly, 1842, pp. 64, 65.

‡ The release for the surplus, after surveying, twenty-eight acres, was dated 1730.

occur the additional names of Peter and John. They must have deceased before their father, which would explain the omission of their names in the will, which bears date "Amwell, June 19, 1775." Anthony (Tunis) and William were his executors. All the sons, except William, settled in West Amwell; he located in East Amwell. Jacob, the youngest, remained on the old homestead. One of the daughters married a Bellis; another, a Kuhl.

Jacob Fisher married Sarah Hoppock, of Amwell, and had children,—Anthony, Peter, Jacob, Annie, Mary, and Sarah. Peter married Annie Runk, and settled first in Delaware township, and later near Clinton; of his descendants a granddaughter only is now living in this township. Anthony married, removed to Philadelphia, and died without issue. Jacob, another son of Jacob, married Anna Chamberlain, and to them were born Sarah, Maria, John C., Caleb F., and Lucretia, the latter dying in infancy. Jacob died Sept. 24, 1813, aged nearly thirty-four years; Anna, his wife, died Feb. 6, 1855, aged nearly seventy-two years. Sarah married Gideon Quick (see sketch of Quick family); Maria became the wife of John H. Larison, and had four children,—George, Jacob F., Lucretia Ann, and Abram W., all living except the last named; John C. married, first, Cornelia Maria Skillman, and had Jacob, Thomas (deceased), Mary, Martha, Cornelia, and, second, married Adaline Chamberlain, by whom he had three children,—Jeannie, James O., and one deceased. A sketch of Caleb F. Fisher may be found in the biographical department at the close of this township history.

One of the oldest living residents of this township is Uriah Akers, born Nov. 30, 1803, in a house then standing about a mile east of the borough, but which was long since torn down. His father, who took the place as a renter of Esq. John Coryell, died in a house at the foot of Goat Hill which has since disappeared; the house erected on its site is owned by the heirs of Samuel Ege, and occupied by John Lanyer. Abner Akers died in February, 1844. His wife, Mary, was a daughter of Elijah Holcombe, of Holcombe's Island; she died in Indiana, where one of her daughters resided, and whither she went after her husband's death. Joseph Akers, in Lambertville, son of the above, is the only survivor living in this township of all Uriah's brothers or sisters. His sister Cordelia married successively Solomon Price and Christopher Case, in West Amwell, then moved to Indiana, where she married, for her third husband, a Mr. Ballard. Maria, who married Aaron Holcombe, resides in Iowa. These are all that are living; those deceased were named Daniel, Leah, and Ruth, the latter being the wife of Samuel Skillman.

Uriah Akers married, in 1830, Elizabeth Clauson, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Nailor) Clauson, who at the time of their death were living at the foot of Bell-mont. The children born to them were: 1, Thomas, 1831; died in 1832. 2, Mary Elizabeth, 1832; living in Lambertville, the wife of Edward Leonard. 3, Camille, 1834; married George, son of Daniel and Mary (Ronsafer) Moore, and lives at Trenton. 4, Abner, 1836; now in Maryland. 5, Joanna, 1837; died in 1838; 6, Ruth, 1839; died in 1855. 7, Sarah Catharine, 1840; married John Coffee; is a widow, residing in Lambertville. 8, Lavinia, 1842; living in Lambertville, unmarried. 9, Charlotte, 1844; married Elwood Kitchen, and resides in Trenton. 10, Emma M., 1847; wife of Ely Green, of Trenton. 11, Louisa, 1849; died in infancy. 12, Uriah, 1851; died at Fort Preble, Portland, in 1873. 13, Samuel H., 1853; died in 1866. Uriah Akers, Sr., and his wife are now living on Goat Hill.

Among other prominent early families may be mentioned the Phillips, the Wyckoffs, and the Abbotts. The first named was quite numerous in this section in the early days. Capt. John Phillips was a soldier in the Revolution, in which struggle his company did good service. He lived on the Rocktown road, about a mile from that village, on the place now owned by Robert Fisher. Hannah Phillips is a granddaughter of Capt. John.

The Wyckoffs lived near Rocktown, and John kept the hotel then, as did also Daniel, his son. The family burial-ground is on the Robert Fisher farm. John Wyckoff died Sept. 30, 1831.

Benjamin and Nelson Abbott, in the south part of the township, are the only ones now owning land in this section out of a once numerous family. John Abbott, father of the above, was twice married,—first to Ann Schenck, and subsequently to Margaret Booream. At the time of his death he lived on a lot now owned by Baxter Agin. For a time he resided on the Wesley Drake farm. His children were John S., Nelson, and Joseph by his first marriage, and Ann S., William, Benjamin, and Isaac W. by his second.

Another old residenter was John James, who died at an advanced age at Pennington in 1880. He owned a large tract of land east of Jonathan L. Phillips'. None of his children are living.

George Peterman commenced the tanning and currying business at the "Prime Hope tannery" in the spring of 1828. This tannery had previously been occupied by Cornelius Coryell.

In 1826—fifty-four years ago—the following merchants were trading at Lambertville: S. D. & J. D. Stryker, Knowles & Co.; James B. Bowen, boots and shoes; John Scudder & Co., proprietors of the Eagle Distillery. It may be interesting to note the market-prices of that date. They are given by the *Hunterdon County Gazette* as follows:

"*Lambertville Price Current.*

SEPT. 13, 1826.

Wheat, new	.80–.85
Rye, "	.65
Corn	.62–.65
Oats	.37–.40
Flour, super	2.75–3 00
Rye, "	2.00–2.25
Dried apples	.50
Flaxseed	1.10–1.15

Mustard seed	4.00
Flax	.08–09
Hams	.09–10
Butter	.16
Lard	.09
Eggs	.12½

John Lambert was postmaster of Lambertville in 1827. He died Feb. 6, 1828, and was succeeded by William Garrison. We give the following letter-list of Jan. 7, 1828: "Miss Rachel Phillips, Philip Young, William Rittenhouse, Mrs. Ann Bacon, Catharine Smith, William Case, Samuel Hensel, Philip Purson, John K. Large, Tunis Quick, Jared S. Stout, Christopher Cool, Joseph Palmer."

The first storehouse was built by Emanuel Coryell, near the residence of Griffith Williams. There was a bridge over the river in 1812 or 1814, and a few years later (1817) the first church edifice was erected,—that of the Presbyterians. At the foot of Goat Hill, near the rubber-mill, stood an old stone tavern, one of the first, if not the very first, erected in the town. Its roof sloped on one side so as to reach the ground, and the massive chimney was at one corner of the building. Among other old buildings that survived those early days until recently is the "Old Red Tavern," near Smith's mills, and recently occupied as a dwelling, and the old Krewson house, in the rear of Corwin's shops; both are torn down.

It is stated by a recent writer of local reminiscences that Lambertville was first known as "Bungtown." This is traditional, and has no verification in history.

Pidcock's (or Prime Hope) mills, down the river, and the Alexsockin mill at Mount Airy, were in existence before the Revolution.

Prime Hope went down at the time the "feeder" was being built. Andrew Larison's mill, two and a half miles east, purchased prior to 1830; he ran it until his death, in 1861, and then it became the property of his sons, Benjamin and Andrew, who sold to Joseph Romine; it was burned down about 1870. Flaxseed oil was made there prior to 1843.

Capt. James Thackenthall's mill, at foot of Mount Airy hill, is an old grist-mill; about twelve years ago he became its possessor, and has since operated it.

Isaac Matthews had a small oil-mill half a mile below Larison's mill, since burned down.

OLD AMWELL.

As the history of neither of the civil divisions framed out of the territory of Amwell as it existed prior to 1838 can give a fair view of the township in the early days (and an attempt to so treat it would involve a repetition of the same facts and statements in each of them), it is here attempted to throw together some matters which the author desires to place on record in these pages.

From 1709–14, Amwell was one of the three towns which constituted the county of Burlington. The act of March 15, 1713–14, setting off Hunterdon County, made the Assunpink the southern boundary and left Amwell one of the four towns which lay to the north of it. Its southern boundary has been but little, if any, altered since that date, but on the north almost every succeeding decade has witnessed a loss of territory by the formation of new towns. Thus, before 1753, Reading, Kingwood, Lebanon, and Bethlehem were erected. Thenceforward, until 1838, it existed as a tract of country about twelve miles square, bounded by the Delaware River on the west, by the "South Branch" on the east, by the Hopewell township line on the south, and by the present southern line of Kingwood, Franklin, and Readington townships on the north.

In 1785, when Flemington became the county-seat, it was in Amwell township, and so remained until 1838, in which year it was divided into three parts (Raritan, Delaware, and Amwell); in 1846 the lower third part, then known as Amwell, was erected into two townships, each retaining the old name with the distinctive appellation of "East" and "West."

EARLY RECORDS OF OLD AMWELL.

The officers of Amwell township for 1723, as appears by the court records, etc., at Flemington, were George Green and Samuel Cook, Freeholders; Samuel Green, "'Sessor"; John Knowles, Collector; Daniel Howell and Thomas Windor, Commissioners of Highways.

In 1724, George Green and John Holcombe were the chosen freeholders; 1725, David Howell and Daniel Robins, Freeholders; John Manners, "'Sessor"; John Holcombe, Collector; Jacob Stull and Henry Ketcham, Commissioners of Highways; John Holcombe and Jerome Vanorst, Overseers of the Poor. March 14, 1726, John Holcombe and Duncan Oliphant, Freeholders; Daniel Sebring and David Stout, Commissioners of Highways; Samuel Green, Assessor; John Holcombe, Collector.

In July, 1727, it was "ordered by the court that the officers of Amwell stand as they were last year," and in March, 1728, the court made a similar order. It would appear from this that the court appointed the officers of Amwell township at that time,* and continued to do so until about 1734.

Officers appointed March 11, 1729, for Amwell: John Manners, Assessor; Samuel Green, Collector; John Knowles, Overseer of the Poor; Resolve Waldron and Henry Ketcham, Surveyors of the Roads; William Miller, Constable.

In May, 1730, the Court of Hunterdon County appointed the following officers for Amwell: Henry Ketcham and George Fox, Surveyors of the Roads; John Manners, Assessor; Peter Lomas, Collector; David Stout, Sr., Overseer of the Poor; Samuel Furman, Constable.

In March, 1734, occurs the first mention of a town-meeting being held in Amwell and officers chosen. The following-named were elected: Thomas Ketcham,

* The reports of the election of officers for the townships of Trenton, Hopewell, and Hanover are given in the records of 1727, but no mention of an election in Amwell.

Henry Ketcham, Freeholders; Samuel Green, Assessor; Philip Ringo, Collector; Rudolph Harley, Constable; Samuel Barns, Deputy Constable; John Holcombe and Joseph Hixon, Surveyors of the Roads; Samuel Green, Township Clerk.

March, 1735, the assessor and collector were re-elected, but there was a change in the other offices,—viz., John Reading and Joseph Hixon, Commissioners of Highways; Samuel Stout and Samuel Hall, Freeholders; Johannis Moor, Constable.

In 1737 the list of officers elected was handed in, and from that date the names were not entered in the records of the court, but placed on file. In the May term of 1738 the township of Hunterdon appears before the court by its clerk, who returned a list of officers elected, which was read, approved, and ordered placed on file. It is evidently a clerical error, as in no other place, in court or freeholders' records, is there mention of a township by that name.

At the May term of court, 1738, among the petitions for keeping public-houses which were then granted were the following for Amwell: Joseph Inslee, Philip Ringo, and John Taylor. Each was required to enter into a recognizance of £20, with a surety bound in £10 more.

In 1746 the licensed innkeepers of Amwell were Philip Ringo, Nathaniel Parker, George Van Buskirk, Andrew Petit, Peter Kesler, and Samuel Fleming. Philip Ringo and Samuel Fleming appear to have presided over their hostelries for a long time. The name of the latter appears as a licensed innkeeper in the court minutes of the May term, 1756 (with Christian and John Smith as sureties in £20 each), and again in 1763. In the last-named year William Fleming was also licensed.

From an old town-book of the township of Amwell the following extracts are taken. They will give an idea of the manner of conducting and recording the business of the township at that time.

The first entry is as follows:

"At a town-meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Amwell, met at the house of Derrick Hoagland on the 11th day of March Anno Dom, 1745. The inhabitants then and there met and assembled, proceeded to elect the officers ffollowing to serve ffor the ensuing year as the Act of Assembly directs:

"Peter Prall, Town Clerk; Robert Meldrum, Constable; Benjamin Stout (son of David), William Montgomery, Overseers of the Poor; John Reading, Esq., Benjamin Stout (captain), Godfrey Peters, Jacob Pattison, Surveyors ffor the Roads; Jacob Mattison, Assessor; Andrew Pettit, Collector; Daniel Gregg, Joseph Higgins, Freeholders; Paul Flagg, Peter Bellisfelt, Overseers ffor Raritan Road; William Hixson, Johannes Williamson, Overseers ffor York Road and Rock Road; John Jewell, Overseer for Swamp Road; Adam Aller, Samuel Holcombe, Overseers ffor River Road; Peter Prall, Clerk ffor the Strays."

March 11, 1745.—"The overseers of the poor ffor this town have agreed with Walter Cane to keep John Huddy in meat, drink, washing, and lodging, and clothing sufficient ffor him, and to keep the town indemnified ffrom the said John Huddy ffor the ensuing year, ffor which the said Walter Cane is to have eight pounds seven shillings, to be paid by the overseers of said town."

April 8th, 1746.—"Then ballanced accounts with William Montgomery and Benjamin Stout, overseers of the poor, and there is due to the town ffrom Benjamin Stout the sum of ffour pounds ffive shillings and eleven pence. And be it remembered that there is in the hands of Freegift Stout, of last year's account, the sum of one pound ffive shillings, and ffive pence, which is not discounted in this year's account, and is yet *due the town*."

The succeeding entry is a record of the next town-meeting to elect officers, at which the same officers generally were re-elected, except some changes in overseers of roads.

Peter Prall continued to be yearly elected clerk until 1761, during which year he died, as we find by a meeting held on Nov. 2, 1761, by the inhabitants of the township of Amwell at the house of John Ringo, for the purpose of electing a town clerk and clerk for the strays in the place of Peter Prall, deceased; at which meeting Richard Reading was elected town clerk, and Joseph Reed clerk for the strays.

As an illustration of the depreciation of the Continental currency towards the close of the Revolution, we find that in 1779–80 the amount levied on the taxpayers of the township of Amwell, as shown by a settlement with the township collector, was £32,474 11*s.* 7*d.*, and on December 2d it was voted to raise £6000 for the support of the poor, whereas in 1777 only £100 was ordered to be raised for that purpose.

One of the earliest roads in this section was the following, record of which is found on page 7, vol. i. of "Minutes of Court in Hunterdon County," in the clerk's office, Flemington:

"A draught of the Amwell Road that leads from Malayehik into the Road that cums from Greens planation to Cornelius Andersons.

"Mownt Amwell, December y^e^ 13^th^, 1721.

"Then layed out A Road fower Rods in Breadth According to An Act of Assembly Made And provided for that purpose Beginning in y^e^ said townshyp by y^e^ Readington paith that leads from Mr. Readings old plantation to wher John Reading now Lives Att two Black oaks trees marked by s^d^ paith thence along As Markt to A white oake tree Marked To the sutherd of Nathaniel petits plantation thence Along As Marked to A hickory tree Markt by nishaning kricke thence over s^d^ kricke As direct As may be to the school howse on the west seid of y^e^ sd schoole howse, thence Along straight As marked to A Black oake tree on the west side of the paith that Leads from James Stouts to Joseph Hicksons then along as marked Betwixt the palatins Land And John Warforts thenes Along As Marked by the east side of the old Indian towne to A red oake tree Marked in or near the Line Betwixt Benjamin Hicksons Land And Ruckmans Thenes Along y^e^ s^d^ line till it passeth the house of y^e^ s^d^ Ruckman, then through the corner of y^e^ s^d^ Ruckman field to A white oake tree thenes Along As marked to A Blacke oake tree Marked on ye east side of the old Road that Leads from George Greens old plantation to Cornelius Andersons plantation.

"Layed out By us Commissioners the day and year Above written.

"Philip Ringo, George Green,
"John Burroughs, John ——,
"Charles Clark, Chas. I. Burroughs,
"*Commissioners.*

"Entered the above Draught January 26^th^, 172½.

"Alexander Lockhart,
"*Recorder.*"

Feb. 4, 1722, the Court ordered the commissioners of Hanover and Amwell townships to lay out a road leading from Amwell to Hanover, to meet at John Reading's the 1st of October next for that purpose.

The following copy of the original order of the justices and surveyors of Amwell township is valuable as indicating some of the early settlers:

"To Peter Territ, one of the overseers of the roads in the township of Amwell, in the County of Hunterdon, or whom it may concern.

"WHEREAS, Jasper Smith of Amwell hath complained to us Joseph Reading and Thomas Reading Esquires two justices of the peace for the County of Hunterdon, and Cornelius Hoppock and Derrick Hoagland the surveyors of roads for the township of Amwell aforesaid, that he conceives himself injured by the encroachments made on a road laid out, of 28th day of September 1734 Beginning at that time at a post in a road leading from the south branch of Raritan to Delaware being also a corner between David Eviland and Andrew Little from thence down their line south to a white oak tree which corner and tree being since down and removed we the subscribers being therefore called upon as aforesaid to ascertain the line as aforesaid on which the road was laid out equally on both sides for a four rod road and on viewing the ground and having the line run agree as follows, viz., That the said line and corner for a beginning be fixed four feet two inches east of and from the southeast corner of a store-house as called belonging to Robert Burgess Junr in a part of which house Cornelius Garey now lives and runs from thence south three degrees east as the compass will now stand within two rods of the front or westerly side of Lemuel Piersons dwelling house where he now lives and continuing the said corner to opposite the meeting house called the baptist meeting house, on which line you the said Peter Territ as overseer of the road aforesaid are hereby requested to govern yourself and to open the said road clear of all obstructions two rods on each side of the said line—causing the said road to be fully opened to four rods wide as originally laid on the day & year aforesaid, pursuant to Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, given under our hands the nineteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six 1786.

(signed) "JOS. READING,
"THOS. READING,
"CORNS. HOPPOCK,
"DERRICK HOAGLAND."

CIVIL ORGANIZATION, ETC.

West Amwell township was formed out of the former township of Amwell, by act of the State Legislature, early in 1846. It was entitled "An Act to Divide the township of Amwell, in the County of Hunterdon," and was approved Feb. 27, 1846. The portion relating to this township was in the following terms:

"*Be it enacted*," etc., "That the township of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, be, and the same is hereby, divided into two separate and independent townships; and all that part of the said township of Amwell which lies west of the middle of the great road leading direct from Woodsville, by New Market and Rocktown, to the village of Ringos, in said county, shall be, and is hereby, set off into a separate township, to be called and known by the name of 'the township of West Amwell.'"*

Section 3 of the above-mentioned enactment provides that the inhabitants of the township of West Amwell shall hold their first annual town-meeting at the inn of John Menagh, in the village of Mount Airy.†

In 1854 that portion of Ringos which lay in West Amwell—south of the Old York Road, and west of the road from Rocktown to Ringos Station—was, by legislative enactment, annexed to East Amwell.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TOWN RECORDS OF WEST AMWELL.

March 16, 1850.—"Pursuant to an act to divide the township of West Amwell into the township of West Amwell and the town of Lambertville, this is to certify that we, the joint committees appointed to settle the matter of division and all liabilities, have this day settled all matters according to the minutes of the clerk of the town and township, except the matter of roads and Hannah Akers, a lunatic, which are deferred."

Signed by George A. Kohl, George B. Holcombe, commissioners of Lambertville; Gideon Phillips, Nelson V. Young, commissioners of West Amwell.

April 14, 1851.—Decided that the York Road be kept free. No plank-road on any road in said township that is a public road.

1851.—Amount of duplicate was $1487.34. "Paid James N. Reading counsel's fees $5."

1854.—The township of West Amwell paid $42.10 to East Amwell, being the balance due after deducting the debts of the township.

CIVIL LIST OF WEST AMWELL.

The following persons have served as the principal officers of the township from its organization to the present time:

John H. Wilson was the first assessor of West Amwell (1846), he having served the two preceding years as assessor of the former township of Amwell. He continued to fill the office until the spring of 1848, when, Lambertville having been set off from West Amwell and incorporated into a town, he was again chosen, and served one year in the township as at present constituted.

George B. Holcombe was the first collector of the township, and served two years, when, Lambertville being set off, and he residing therein, he was chosen as its collector, and Israel Higgins was elected collector of West Amwell.

The first township committee of West Amwell was composed of the following gentlemen: George A. Kohl, Israel Higgins, Caleb F. Fisher, Jacob B. Smith, and John Sebold; first township clerk, John S. Drake; first constable, John C. Todd.

In accordance with a usage at that time existing, the assessor and collector of the township were also elected overseers of the poor; consequently, John H. Wilson and George B. Holcombe were overseers until Lambertville was set off, and then Israel Higgins in the place of George B. Holcombe.

Following is a list of the principal officers of this township from its organization to the present time:

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1846, Charles Holcombe, Joseph Phillips; 1847–48, Thomas B. Carr, Joseph Phillips; 1849, Alexander P. Holcombe, Joseph Phillips; 1850–51, Alexander P. Holcombe, Joseph Mathews; 1852–54, Jos. Mathews; 1855, Charles Wilson; 1856–59, Isaac Mathews; 1860–62, Cornelius H. Rose; 1863–65, Joseph Q. Taylor; 1866–68, Charles Wilson; 1869–71, George H. Mathews; 1872–74, Peter S. Pidcock; 1875–77, Bloomfield Blackwell; 1878–80, James C. Fackenthall.

ASSESSORS.

1846–49, John H. Wilson; 1850–54, Edward G. Phillips; 1855–58, Joseph Phillips; 1859–62, Samuel Holcombe; 1863–66, John S. Drake; 1867–70, Nelson V. Young; 1871–72, Isaac Mathews; 1873, James J. Fisher; 1874, Isaac Mathews; 1875–77, William H. Drake; 1878–80, Jacob F. Larison.

COLLECTORS.

1846–47, George B. Holcombe; 1848–52, Israel Higgins; 1853–55, Daniel Skinner; 1856–59, Joseph Mathews; 1860–63, George M. Holcombe; 1864–66, Caleb Fisher; 1867–69, Isaac Mathews; 1870–72, Alexander Mathews; 1873–75, Charles Wilson; 1876–78, Alexander Mathews; 1879–80, Edward B. Holcombe.

TOWN CLERKS.

1846–49, John S. Drake; 1850–54, George M. Holcombe; 1855, Nelson V. Young; 1856–60, Edward G. Phillips; 1861–65, Edward B. Holcombe;

* Session Laws, 1846, p. 81.

† Ibid., p. 82.

CALEB FARLEY FISHER.

Caleb Farley Fisher was born May 6, 1809, on the estate where he now resides, in West Amwell, Hunterdon Co., N. J. The following history of this place was given by Dr. George H. Larison, son-in-law of Mr. Fisher, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of the occupants. The land was purchased of the Indians, in 1703, by John Mills, William Biddle, Jr., and John Reading, on the part of the province of West Jersey, and the two Indian chiefs, Himhammoe and Copounockous, on the other part. The tract contained one hundred and fifty thousand acres more or less, and was purchased for seven hundred pounds. It was then divided into proprietary shares of five thousand acres each, of which Benjamin Field took his portion in two lots,—one of three thousand acres fronting on the Delaware from Lambertville southward, thence east, and the other two thousand acres in and around Ringos,—of which said Benjamin Field conveyed a smaller tract of two hundred acres to certain land speculators in succession, Marmaduke Horsman, John Arney and his son Joseph, and Thomas Eaman, who sold the same to Peter Fisher in 1729, where he lived and died at an old age, and his children's children down to Caleb F. Fisher have followed him.

On a site near the present dwelling, by a spring of never-failing water, formerly stood an Indian wigwam, and at the foot of the hill, near the dwelling of Charles Wilson, was an Indian burying-ground, which is visible to this day.

Mr. Fisher married, Dec. 2, 1829, Rebecca A. Holcombe, by whom he has had the following named children: Jacob, born Aug. 23, 1830; Ann Elizabeth, born Dec. 8, 1831; Martha Rebecca, born Dec. 23, 1833; James J., born Oct. 18, 1835; Sarah Q., born Dec. 29, 1837; Emma, born Sept. 9, 1839; Farley, born Nov. 1, 1841; Robert H., born Oct. 17, 1843; Lewis C., born Aug. 21, 1845; John, born Sept. 28, 1847; Alida, born April 29, 1850; Maria L., born Oct. 11, 1853. All these lived to maturity.

After fifty years of married life, with its varied experiences, they celebrated their golden wedding on the 2d of December, 1879. The children were all present, as well as numerous grandchildren. Dr. George H. Larison, of Lambertville, gave the history of the old homestead. Hon. Joseph G. Bowne, who had been groomsman at the marriage in 1829, made a very appropriate and touching address, in which he alluded to the changes of half a century since he stood with the young bride and groom at the marriage altar, and witnessed the solemn ceremonies pronounced by that eminent minister, Jacob Kirkpatrick, D.D., of Ringos. He was among the few survivors present on that occasion. The grandchildren then presented signalized the occasion by presenting Mr. Fisher with a handsome gold-headed cane, and Mrs. Fisher with a large easy rocking-chair, accompanied by the following card:

"West Amwell, N. J., Dec. 2, 1879.

"We, the undersigned grandchildren of Caleb F. Fisher and Rebecca A. Fisher, at the fiftieth anniversary of your marriage, present you, our grandfather, Caleb F. Fisher, with a cane, and you, our grandmother, Rebecca A. Fisher, with this chair, as remembrances of this semi-centennial anniversary of your marriage.

"Children of Jacob F. Fisher: Edward G. Fisher, Wm. L. Fisher, Laura M. Fisher, George L. Fisher, Fred Fisher, Minnie J. Fisher, Harry Fisher.

"Children of Wm. F. Holcombe: Farley F. Holcombe, Theodore F. Holcombe, Solomon H. Holcombe.

"Children of Charles Johnson: Sarah F. Johnson, Fisher C. Johnson, George Johnson.

"Children of James J. Fisher: Charles H. Fisher, S. Harry Fisher, Farley F. Fisher, Anna F. Fisher.

"Children of George H. Larison: Francis W. Larison.

"Children of John N. Golden: Kate S. Golden, W. F. Golden.

"Children of Farley Fisher: Bertha Fisher, Edwin Fisher, Otis Clifford Fisher, Lizzie H. Fisher.

"Children of Robert H. Fisher: Clinton W. Fisher.

"Children of Lewis C. Fisher: Laura W. Fisher, Lizzie Fisher, Lula Maud Fisher."

The anniversary was closed by an invocation and benediction by Rev. C. S. Converse.

Mr. Fisher has pursued the occupation of a farmer on the old homestead all his life, and has taken but little active part in politics. He was the efficient collector of his township during the war, when more than ordinary labor and responsibility devolved upon that officer, and his services were sought by his townsmen. He has served on the committee, first and last, for a period of twenty years, and at present holds the office of justice of the peace. It is, however, his policy to make the duties of this office as light as possible by advising his neighbors to settle their difficulties among themselves without resort to litigation. He joined the First United Presbyterian Church of Amwell in November, 1831, and was appointed ruling elder in May, 1836, which office he still holds. He has always lived on the homestead on which he was born, and during his lifetime his church has passed under the jurisdiction of the Presbytery of Newton, then Raritan, and now New Brunswick.

Jacob Reed

JACOB REED was born at New Market, Hunterdon Co., N. J., July 4, 1806, and has resided there ever since. His great-grandfather, Richard Reed, was born June 30, 1711, and his wife, Mary, Nov. 9, 1713. He purchased the property of Achsa Lambert, of Trenton, the deed bearing date April 20, 1747. The estate passed from him to his son John, and from John to Jacob Reed, the subject of this sketch, and hence has had but three owners in a period of one hundred and forty-one years. His father, Levi Reed, being a young man of twenty-six when he died, did not inherit the property.

John Reed, son of Richard, was born July 6, 1742, and was a lieutenant of militia in the Revolutionary war. He married Leah Golden, who was born April 19, 1757, and had eight children, five of whom reached maturity. Of these, Levi Reed, father of Jacob, was born July 29, 1784, and married Lena, daughter of John Quick and Mary Schenck, both of Hunterdon County. They had two children, one of whom died in infancy; the other, Jacob Reed, the subject of this notice, was born July 4, 1806, as above stated. He inherited from his grandfather the farm on which he now resides, consisting of one hundred and fourteen acres, portions of the original three hundred and thirty-four acres having been sold by his grandfather at an earlier date.

Mr. Reed was brought up on the farm, and received his education at the common schools. He has followed the occupation of farming from boyhood, and may be regarded as a successful man in that primitive and honorable callin He has been twice married. He married, first, Ann, daughter of Thomas Stout and Elizabeth Burrows. She died Sept. 3, 1834. By this marriage there were three children, two of whom reached maturity, and one is still living,—viz., Ellen, wife of John C. Quick. The other, Margaret, was born March 16, 1833, married Horatio N. Ege, of Hopewell township, Mercer Co., and thence moved to Jersey City. She raised a family of five children, —one son and four daughters. She became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in early life, and was a Christian woman and a friend to the poor. She died Oct. 17, 1875. Her last words were, "Hark! I hear the sweet music of the skies! Bright! Bright!" Her remains were deposited in Greenwood Cemetery, New York, lot No. 22,889.

Ellen Quick has two children,—Sarah and Mary.

For his second wife Mr. Reed married Maria, daughter of John Wyckoff, of West Amwell, Oct. 31, 1837. They have three sons living,—viz., John W., who married Sarah F., daughter of Nathaniel and Maria Hunt; Levi H. Reed, who married Ann Sarepta, daughter of Nehemiah and Ann Blackwell, who reside on the farm; and Abraham G. Reed, of Jersey City, who married Jennie, daughter of Schenck and Elizabeth Moore.

In politics Mr. Reed is a Republican. He has held several township offices, such as collector, overseer of the poor, member of the town committee, etc., and has sustained the reputation of a man of honesty and integrity. He has also held the office of commissioner of deeds. In all his business transactions he has avoided litigation, having never sued any one nor been sued.

1866–69, Richard H. Wilson; 1870–72, William H. Drake; 1873–76, Edward B. Holcombe; 1877–79, Philander H. Hartwell; 1880, Seeley S. Phillips.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1846, George A. Kohl, Israel Higgins, Caleb F. Fisher, Jacob B. Smith, John Sebold; 1847–48, Caleb F. Fisher, John Sebold;* 1849, Gideon Phillips, David W. Wilson, Caleb F. Fisher, John Sebold, Nelson V. Young; 1850, Gideon Phillips, John H. Wilson, Caleb F. Fisher, John A. Abbott, Nelson V. Young; 1851, Gideon Phillips, John H. Wilson, Caleb F. Fisher, John C. Holcombe, Nelson V. Young; 1852, Gideon Phillips, John H. Wilson, Daniel Skinner, John C. Holcombe, Nelson V. Young; 1853, John S. Drake, John H. Wilson, Cornelius H. Rose, Lewis Drake, Jacob Reed; 1854, John S. Drake, John H. Wilson, Cornelius H. Rose, Peter Larew, Jacob Reed; 1855, John S. Drake, Isaac Mathews, Jr., Cornelius H. Rose, Peter Larew, Jacob Reed; 1856, John S. Drake, George Muirhead, Cornelius H. Rose, Tunis Fisher, Lewis Hagaman; 1857, John S. Abbott, George Muirhead, Henry R. Dilts, Tunis Fisher, Lewis Hagaman; 1858, John S. Drake, Vincent R. Mathews, Henry R. Dilts, Tunis Fisher, Andrew Holcombe; 1859, John S. Drake, Jonathan Phillips, H. R. Dilts, Chas. Wilson, Andrew Holcombe; 1860, John S. Drake, Peter S. Pidcock, George E. Wilson, Charles Wilson, Andrew Holcombe; 1861, John S. Drake, Peter S. Pidcock, Geo. E. Wilson, Chas. Wilson, Isaac Mathews, Jr.; 1862, John Cray, Peter S. Pidcock, Joseph Sebold, Charles Wilson, Isaac Mathews, Jr.; 1863, George H. Mathews, Henry R. Dilts, Lemuel Phillips, Caleb F. Fisher, Isaac Mathews, Jr.; 1864, George H. Mathews, Henry R. Dilts, Lemuel Phillips, Charles Wilson, Isaac Mathews, Jr.; 1865, George H. Mathews, Jacob Reed, Lemuel Phillips, Charles Wilson, Isaac Mathews, Jr.; 1866, George H. Mathews, Jacob Reed, Lemuel Phillips, Andrew Holcombe, Isaac Mathews, Jr.; 1867, George H. Mathews, Jacob Reed, Lemuel Phillips, Andrew Holcombe, Caleb F. Fisher; 1868–69, John S. Drake, Hiram Wilson, Israel Wilson, Andrew Holcombe, Caleb F. Fisher; 1870, John S. Drake, Hiram Wilson, Elias Lambert, Andrew Holcombe, Caleb F. Fisher; 1871, John S. Drake, Hiram Wilson, Elias Lambert, Richard H. Wilson, Caleb F. Fisher; 1872, John S. Drake, Hiram Wilson, Elias Lambert, Richard H. Wilson, Alfred Buchanan; 1873, Caleb F. Fisher, Hiram Wilson, John G. Muirhead, Richard H. Wilson, Asher Ege; 1874, Robert H. Smith, Jacob A. Wilson, Samuel R. Vanbuskirk, Alfred Buchanan, Asher Ege; 1875, John S. Drake, Jacob A. Wilson, Samuel R. Vanbuskirk, Alfred Buchanan, Theodore H. Smith; 1876, John S. Drake, Jacob A. Wilson, Samuel R. Vanbuskirk, Hiram Wilson, Theodore H. Smith; 1877, John S. Drake, Isaac Mathews, Robert H. Fisher, Hiram Wilson, Theodore H. Smith; 1878, John S. Drake, Isaac Mathews, Robert H. Fisher, Hiram Wilson, Peter S. Pidcock; 1879, Peter S. Pidcock, Robert H. Fisher, John H. Wilson; 1880, Lemuel Phillips, John S. Drake, Charles Wilson.

VILLAGES.

There are no villages of any importance in this township, nor any post-office, Lambertville, Ringos, etc., affording postal facilities.

Mount Airy contains a church, a school, a blacksmith- and wagon-shop, a store (kept by A. B. Holcombe), and a grist-mill, owned by James Fackenthall, and about a dozen dwellings. The hotel formerly kept here has gone down.

Rocktown and New Market are partly within East Amwell. At the former there was early, and for many years, a tavern, now occupied as a store (see an account of New Market, in history of East Amwell).

CHURCHES.

The only churches in West Amwell are the small Methodist Episcopal church at New Market, supplied by the pastors of that denomination located at Lambertville, and the feeble Unitarian Society "on the mountain." But Lambertville, with its numerous and fine houses of worship, as well as the several churches at Ringos and other adjacent points, afford the people of the township ample religious privileges.

SCHOOLS.

The four school districts of this township are numbered 104, 105, 106, and 107, and are known by the appellations of Rocktown, Mount Airy, High Valley, and Mount Range, respectively. Each district has a very good school-house, particularly that of Mount Airy, which is valued at about $2000, the others at from $500 to $600 each. These schools have three male and one female teacher, who taught last year an average of nearly ten months, giving instruction to 106 scholars. As the buildings will comfortably seat 200 pupils, the facilities and accommodations seem to be equal to the present demand or the needs of the immediate future,—unless the 323 children of school age in the township should all become imbued with a desire for knowledge and attend at the same time. In 1879 there were 62 children in the township who did not attend either public or private schools.

The following history of the schools is compiled, by permission, from the "Centennial Report of the Schools of Hunterdon County," 1876, by the then officiating county school superintendent, Rev. Cornelius S. Conkling.

In the Rocktown district, No. 104, the first school-house, built of logs, stood in Hagaman's woods, near C. F. Fisher's farm. When it was erected cannot be learned. John Mountain taught there very early, but it is doubtful if he was the first teacher.

The second school-house was a frame one, and stood on the corner of the lot where the present building stands. It was built about eighty-five years ago. The oldest teacher in this building that is now remembered was Joshua Jones. The house now in use was built in 1854. It is a frame building.

District No. 105 is known as "Mount Airy." In 1798 there was a school-house on the farm now owned and occupied by Hon. I. G. Bowne; in 1800 there was a school-house on the farm of Hon. F. S. Holcombe, near the station. There were also school-buildings on the farms respectively of Joseph Hoppock, west of Mount Airy station, and Samuel Barber, near Dilts' Corner. The last-named house, when rebuilt, was removed to Van Dolah's, and is now the school-house of District 96, and both were in what are now the bounds of "Van Dolah's." Master Mountain also taught in the Mount Airy district.

The first house of which any very clear knowledge can be ascertained was 20 feet square, of stone, and octagonal in shape. Judge Holcombe says, "I commenced going to school in this house in 1823, and Joshua Jones was my first teacher." Nelson V. Young, now of Lambertville, taught here for fifteen

* Notwithstanding a diligent search was made by the writer, and many of the citizens of the township, for some of the missing town records, these two years were not satisfactorily filled. The two persons named evidently served in 1847-48, having been elected in 1846, and being still in office in 1849.

years. The old school-house was still standing in 1877, when the present one was erected on its site.

High Valley district, No. 106, has a neat but small school-building, but we can give no data of their early schools or houses.

In Mount Range, No. 107, the first house was of stone, 20 by 22 feet, but when built or where located is not known. The present building was erected in 1858; it is 21 by 28 feet, and has good seating accommodations.

SOCIETIES, ETC.

The only incorporated company (outside of Lambertville and its industrial interests) of which we find any mention is the "Lambertville and Rocky Hill Turnpike Company," incorporated by act of the Legislature in 1860. Ingham Coryell, Charles A. Skillman, Alexander B. Holcombe, Bloomfield Blackwell, David O. Larue, Jacob V. Young, Joseph B. Dalrymple, John L. Case, and John Riley were the corporators, with a capital stock of $20,000. Their charter of incorporation empowered them to "construct a plank or turnpike road from Lambertville to Rocky Hill, in Somerset County, with a branch from the same at or near Ringos to Ringos Station, on the Flemington Railroad."*

"The Mount Airy Vigilant Society" was organized on the second Wednesday in January, 1873, with the following officers: C. F. Fisher, President; Isaac Mathews, Vice-President; Edward B. Holcombe, Treasurer; F. S. Holcombe, Secretary. Its first directors were John S. Drake, John H. Wilson, Anderson Wilson, Horace Runkle, and Bloomfield Blackwell. The officers and managers remain much the same at the present time.

There are no secret societies in the township, although Lambertville has a fair representation of the various orders.

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS AND PERSONAGES.

Capts. Cornelius Hoppock, John Phillips, and Robert Sharp were Revolutionary worthies from this section. Samuel Holcombe was a scout during the war, and two of his relatives, Elijah and Maj. George, were soldiers in the patriot army. The latter is said to have been a most daring officer. He was once cut off from his command by a party of British soldiers, and escaped by swimming a stream amid a shower of bullets from the enemy. Emanuel, Charles, and Philip Pidcock, sons of the pioneer Jonathan, went into the militia and served valiantly through the war. On one occasion a company of British and Tories came up from Trenton to "hunt rebels." Charles† was at home, disabled from hard marching. He tried to escape by the front door, but that was guarded. He went to the back door, and there too stood two armed men, but, taking advantage of the darkness, he sprang past the guard and fled up the steep sides of Goat Hill, the rocks cutting his feet at every step. A sharp volley of balls fell around him, and the soldiers rushed up the hill after him. Young Pidcock found a hiding-place under a large rock; his pursuers even stood upon it, but, failing to find him, gave up the search. During the affair the officer in command of the party lost his chapeau. Charles became its possessor, and was proud of his trophy.

We refer the reader to the history of Lambertville, in this work, for incidents connected with the Revolution, particularly those events which happened at Coryell's Ferry and vicinity.

No noteworthy incident has recently occurred to excite the quiet of this peaceable, industrious people. A memorable occasion, however, was the golden wedding of the Rev. Dr. Jacob Kirkpatrick, Dec. 13, 1859, and another, although of a mournful character, was the death of that venerable pastor.

EAST AMWELL.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, ETC.

EAST AMWELL is located in the southeastern corner of Hunterdon County, bordering upon both Somerset and Mercer. As a remnant of the territory of ancient Amwell, it yet is noted as one of the finest agricultural districts in the county. It now contains 27 square miles of territory, or 17,248 acres, and is larger than the portion from which it was severed in 1846, known as West Amwell.

It is bounded on the north by Raritan township; east by Hillsborough and Montgomery, in Somerset County; south by Hopewell, of Mercer County; west by West Amwell and Delaware townships.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface of East Amwell is that of undulating hill and dale, except in its southern portion, which is quite hilly and rough. Its soil, save in the small dis-

* Session Laws, 1860, pp. 575–83.

† Charles Pidcock—known to the older citizens as "Uncle Charles"—tended the mill at Wells' Falls, and lived in a long narrow house at the foot of Goat Hill.

trict mentioned, is very fertile and suited to a mixed husbandry.

Sourland Mountain is a range of high hills which follow along the south line of this township, crosses its southeast corner, and runs well into Hillsborough in a southwest by northeast direction.

The principal streams are the Neshanic River and Back and Rocky Brooks. The former heads in Delaware township, flows nearly easterly, crosses the north part of this township, and empties into the South Branch of the Raritan, in Somerset County. Mallard Brook,* commonly known as Back Brook, rises west of Ringos, flows nearly the whole length of the township, and joins the Neshanic at a point about a mile from the eastern line of the town.

The "Three Brothers" is a noticeable natural feature on Pero's Hill where three large bowlders, of some ten or more tons' weight each, located in a group, stand up prominently on the high elevation.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND PIONEER INCIDENTS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

It has been stated and generally believed that John Ringo was the first permanent white settler of Amwell, but the honor is contested by Francis Moore. History fixes Ringo's advent in the year 1720.† We can find no authoritative data as to Moore, and his claim rests wholly on the statements of old men recently living in the neighborhood,—that he came before Ringo and built a little rum-shop about opposite to where was the tavern at Ringos.‡ At all events, about 1720, Francis Moore purchased 100 acres at Ringos, on the east side of the King's Road (Old York Road), and sold the same to John Dagworthy, Esq., May 9, 1724. At this day it is difficult to say to whom the honor of the first settlement of East Amwell belongs.

When John Ringo came this country was frequented by Indians and wild beasts. He built a log hut at the point where the two main Indian "paths" crossed, and there he was accustomed to entertain travelers, there being no house near. It hence obtained notoriety as "Ringo's tavern." Its roof often sheltered Governor John Reading, Mahlon Stacy, Robert Dimsdale, and others of the large proprietors when here marking out their tracts. There, too, Capt. Johnson, Joseph Higgins, Jonathan Burroughs, Peter Fisher, Derrick Hoagland, Capt. Schenck, John Runyon, Walter Wilson, Dr. Craven, and scores of others met and talked over current topics. This place was kept by John Ringo and his descendants for nearly three-quarters of a century. Before the Revolution he had considerable money, and it is said he would pace up and down the road, much distressed lest the British should get it. He finally buried it, and died without revealing the hiding-place, so that his family were left comparatively poor.§ By his will he left £9 to provide a fence around his grave. He, together with his family, was buried in a small cemetery about 200 yards back of the new Presbyterian church at Ringos; their graves are marked by initial letters, and surrounded by a rude stone wall. Ringo's old tavern was burned in 1840.

The *Hunterdon Gazette* (Flemington) of Wednesday, April 22, 1840, contained the following:

"The old tavern at Ringos, which we believe has been standing upwards of one hundred years, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. We are indebted to a correspondent for the following account.

"On Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, the cry of 'Fire!' was heard in our streets, when we beheld the flames bursting from the east end of the shed belonging to the tavern; . . . and so rapid was its progress that a horse which was tied in the shed was with some difficulty loosed and rescued. The tavern-house, standing but a few feet distant, and unoccupied by any family, and of course closed, in one moment took fire: the whole roof was in a blaze. The bolted door was forced open, and all available means brought into requisition to arrest the progress of the devouring element, but in vain: in a very little time the whole length and breadth of this large and ancient house glowed in one general mass of fire.

"The barn, belonging to Judge Wilson, on the north, and especially the large store-house owned by W. L. Skillman on the south, were in the most imminent danger, the latter being only a few paces distant from the fire. The remarkable calmness of the wind, and its westerly position bearing the flames away, rendered our exertions successful in saving the store-house and contents, the new tavern-house, and adjoining buildings. . . ."

Thus this noted travelers' rest, with its sign bearing a portrait of Washington, passed away, to come to us of a later generation only through the medium of old men's tales and the historic page.

Philip Ringo lived, in 1736, where Peter Young lately resided.‖ Philip Ringo's name appears for the first time in connection with this township in a deed for 5 acres of land dated Aug. 6, 1736; the conveyance is to him from John Dagworthy, and in the description occurs this sentence: "South of the present dwelling-house, and over against Theophilus Ketchum's land, innholder."

Ringo was witness to a deed, executed in 1742, for the mill property known as the "Race Mill," about a mile south of Ringos. His land adjoined that of John Ringo. Among other claims to land by the Indians in 1758, was one made by Teedyscung, the Delaware chief, to a tract "called Neshannock, beginning at Philip Ringo's house, which stands near a corner of it; and so along the road that leads from thence to Brunswick, as far as Neshannock Creek; thence up the same to George Hatten's; thence on a strait course to Petit's place, and so on to a hill called Paatquacktung; thence in a strait line to the place of beginning; which tract was reserved at the sale, and marked out by Waubaway, who is alive."¶ This Indian title was, however, extinguished by a treaty made at Easton in October of that year.

* Otherwise Duck Brook.

† Hist. Coll. N. J., p. 242.

‡ An old deed for the transfer of some property in Ringos recites that one of the boundary lines is "along the line of land of Francis Moore."

§ His buried treasure has never been found, and many doubts are expressed as to his having ever hid any.

‖ He died in 1879.

¶ Smith's History of New Jersey, p. 445.

Philip was much more prominent in the affairs of the settlement than was his brother John, of whom there are no recollections save those associating him with the tavern. Philip was judge of the Hunterdon County courts in 1754, and his name appears as a justice as early as 1723, and is last found in 1745. He was a Presbyterian, and we find him, in 1715, presenting to Presbytery a call from Hopewell and Maidenhead (now Lawrenceville) for the labors of Mr. Robert Orr. An old tax-list of 1722 shows, also, that he owned one of the two mills of the township, four head of cattle and horses, and fifty acres of land.* His real estate passed to his son John, who, on his death, left his wife, Martha, executrix. His estate was subject to a mortgage held by William Pidgeon, Esq., who (on his decease) made Clayton Newbold, William Coxe, and Anthony Sykes his executors; they obtained judgment, and Joshua Corshon, sheriff of Hunterdon County, exposed the same to sale, whereupon it was purchased by Joseph Robeson for £1305. In the deed there is one exception,—viz., in the 25-acre tract there was reserved 25 feet square, in the northwest corner, for a burying-place. This is the back part of the lot lately owned by Jesse Landis.†

What relationship Cornelius Ringo, of Hopewell, sustained to Philip is not shown. He was a justice in 1746, and otherwise prominent in Hunterdon County in the early days.

The 3000-acre tract known as the Benjamin Field purchase of 1702 passed into the hands of Nathan Allen, of Allentown, who began to dispose of the same to settlers about 1720. Dec. 6, 1721, a conveyance was made to Rudolph Harley, of Somerset, for 176 acres, comprising all the land west and south of Ringos, and extending to the east side of the Old York Road. The description of the land does not mention names of persons who owned adjoining tracts. This, however, is not proof positive that there were no other settlers there. Harley, in 1726 (August 25th), sold 25 acres to Theophilus Ketchum, "innholder," being the land upon which most of the old village stood. It is claimed that Ringo's old tavern formerly stood on this tract. With the exception of 8 acres sold to John Justus Ganse, the balance of the Harley estate was sold, March 29, 1754, to Rudolph Harley, Jr.; but it immediately passed into the hands of Henry Graff, his brother-in-law, who sold it to his son-in-law, Henry Landis, May 1, 1772.

By a quit-claim deed executed June 26, 1758, by Nicholas Austin and Sarah, his wife (Quakers), of Abington, Pa., the following persons, nearly all of whom were actual settlers in this section, are shown as being possessed of portions of the above-mentioned tract: Ichabod Leigh, 118¾ acres; Henry Landis, 80; William Schenck, 280; Jacob Sutphin, 150; Tunis Hoppock, 100; Jacob Moore, 130; John Becelsimon, 30; Obadiah Howell, 8; Justus Ransel, 30; Rudolph Harley, 142; John Housel, 3; Gershom Mott, 2; John Ringo, 40; James Baird, 18; Anna Lequear, 80; George Thompson, 100; Jeremiah Trout, 3; Hon. Barrack, 100; George Trout, 17; John Hoagland, 200; Derrick Hoagland, 180; John Williamson, 180, —computed to contain 1989¾ acres.

From the above it would seem that this portion of Amwell was quite thickly settled for that early date. In many of the deeds the occupations of the settlers are stated, from which we learn that there were then a cooper, a gunsmith, a saddletree-maker, and a foundry where brass castings were made for saddle-mountings. Among those who came early to this locality for saddletrees was Henry Landis, a young man learning his trade at Germantown, Pa. Another young man,—Henry Graff, from Neuwrid on the Rhine,—making the acquaintance of young Landis at Germantown, and desiring to go to some German settlement, in 1724 accompanied Landis to Amwell, where he found a home with Rudolph Harley, and a wife in his daughter Anna. Graff was born in 1699. He set to work at once to clear and cultivate his new wilderness home. In a few years (1737) he was joined by Landis, who left Germantown and settled at Ringos on attaining his majority. He was born in Germany, Aug. 16, 1716. In 1737 he married Elizabeth Naas, who lived on the Neshanic. He at once established a small business, which eventually so increased as to enrich him. In 1750 he began to build the stone house, still standing, late the residence of his grandson, Henry Runyan. His large barn stood until 1840, when it was removed by the late Henry Runyan. He added to his land until in 1800 he possessed over 300 acres in and around Ringos, and had given his sons Joseph and Samuel fine farms a short distance south of his own. He married, for his second wife, March 6, 1754, Catharine Graff. She was born Sept. 11, 1734.

Of the sons, John married a Servis, of Amwell; Henry married Mary Carver; Daniel, Barbara Slifer; Jacob, Mary Harley, of Skippack, Pa.; Joseph, Sarah Colvin, of Amwell; Samuel, Hannah Hevelin, of Bucks Co., Pa.; David, Mary Paxson, of same county; Solomon, Elizabeth Reeder, of Amwell. Isaac remained single.

Henry Landis was a Dunkard, and for many years the meetings were held at his house and at the houses of the Lawshes, Moores, Runkles, and Wagoners, also members of that denomination. He made his will seven years before his death, which occurred in July, 1809, he having nearly completed his ninety-third year. He appointed John Lequear, Paul Kuhl, and his son David his executors.

The children of Henry Graff were Lena, Elizabeth, Sarah, Rebecca, Henry, Mary, Hannah, Daniel, Joseph, Benjamin, Samuel. Hannah married John Runkle, of Amwell. Daniel, Joseph, and Benjamin lived in Sussex Co., N. J., and Samuel resided on the

* Rev. Geo. Hale's Historical Discourse, pp. 12, 13.

† Recollections of John Runkle, and MS. notes of Rev. Aaron S. Lanning.

homestead east of Flemington, whither his father moved after selling his farm at Ringos to Henry Landis.

The Rev. Aaron S. Laning, of Pennington, N. J., a lineal descendant of Rudolph Harley, contributes the following reminiscences:

"In my boyhood I had the story of the settlement of this part of Amwell told me often by the late John Runkle, born in 1752, in Hunterdon. His mother was of the Youngblood stock. They lived on a farm at what is now Weart's Corner. Runkle lived in the vicinity of Flemington. His grandfather Youngblood died, and his father worked the farm. He told me he used to go down there and work during the week, and would return by the paths to Ringos, and so along by Harley's house, to his uncle's (Honness Boss), to stay over the Sundays. Harley's house stood about half a mile west of Ringos, and remains of it are yet plainly visible. He described the country as then one vast wilderness, with here and there a log house and small clearings; the roads were horse- or foot-paths; Ringo's (tavern) was a small log house with a porch in front. The settlers about Weart's Corner were mostly Hollanders, including the Youngs, the Youngbloods, the Fishers, Hyronimus Mingo, and others. The beautiful meadow stretching down from the roadside, above the old stone house of Landis, to the southeast, was a swamp of green-briers. The settlers around Ringos were principally German. He and his father had often gone to Trenton to mill on horseback. This John Runkle lived to the age of ninety-three. He married a Graff for his first wife, and the widow of John Runyan, *née* Rebecca Landis, for his second. He was the grandfather of Mrs. W. P. Emery, of Flemington, and others in that vicinity."

"The eastern portion of Old Amwell, on the northern slope of Sourland Mountain," says a writer in the *Hunterdon Republican* in 1873, "is somewhat celebrated as being the home of several descendants of Richard and Penelope Stout," the history of the latter of whom is almost too marvelous for belief. But the sober pages of history reveal this record:*

"She was born at Amsterdam, about 1602; her father's name was Van Princis. She and her first husband (whose name is not known) sailed for New York (then New Amsterdam) about 1620; the vessel was stranded at Sandy Hook; the crew got ashore, and marched towards the said New York. But Penelope's (for that was her name) husband, being hurt in the wreck, could not march with them; therefore he and his wife tarried in the woods. They had not been long in the place before the Indians killed them both (as they thought), and stripped them to the skin. However, Penelope came to, though her skull was fractured and her left shoulder so hacked that she could never use that arm like the other; she was also cut across the abdomen, so that her bowels appeared; these she kept in with the hand. She continued in this situation for seven days, taking shelter in a hollow tree and eating the excrescence of it; the seventh day she saw a deer passing by with arrows sticking in it, and soon after two Indians appeared, whom she was glad to see, in hope they would put her out of her misery. Accordingly, one made towards her to knock her on the head; but the other, who was an elderly man, prevented him, and, throwing his matchcoat about her, carried her to his wigwam and cured her of her wounds and bruises. After that he took her to New York and made a present of her to her countrymen,—viz., an *Indian* present, expecting ten times the value in return. It was in New York that one Richard Stout married her: he was a native of England, and of a good family. She was now in her twenty-second year, and he in his fortieth. She bore him seven sons and three daughters,—viz.: Jonathan (founder of Hopewell), John, Richard, James, Peter, David, Benjamin, Mary, Sarah, and Alice.† The mother lived to the age of one hundred and ten, and saw her offspring multiplied into five hundred and two in about eighty-eight years."

James, a grandson of Richard and Penelope Stout, settled in Amwell, on the west side of Jacob Manners' farm, where Abraham Runkle now resides. His brother, David, came soon after and brought his family, settling about a mile north of James. Benjamin, David's youngest son, settled northwest of the Manners farm. David gave the lot for a family burying-ground, which was then on a part of his farm. The old David Stout dwelling-house is still standing, about a mile northeast of Jacob Manners' residence.

The Manners family, closely connected with the Stouts by marriage, was one of the earliest in the township. John Manners, the emigrant settler of Amwell, was an Englishman,—born in Yorkshire, England, in 1679. He settled at Freehold and married Rachel, one of Richard Stout's daughters. In 1718 they came to Amwell and purchased the farm where Jacob S. Manners now lives. A deed, of date 1728, shows that John Manners owned about 400 acres. This, as well as Benjamin Stout's land, was purchased of C. Van Syckel, who bought of Thomas Stevenson, the owner of a large tract of the William Penn grant from the "West Jersey Society" of Quaker proprietors. John Manners' house formerly stood but a few feet east of the present wagon-house, "and about 200 yards east of the present mansion-house there." Here the second John Manners was born. The ruins of the second house built by John Manners, in 1750, are still to be seen, a short distance east of the present mansion. John Manners, Jr., married Mary Higgins (daughter of Jediah Higgins and Hannah Stout, daughter of Jonathan, son of Richard the first), and had a son, John, who removed to Readington and was the father of Dr. John‡ and Gen. James S. Manners. The latter, born in 1780, was three years sheriff of the county and a general of the militia; he lived near Kuhl's Mill, and died in 1851, without issue. John Manners, Jr., after the death of his first wife, Mary Higgins, married Rachel, a daughter of James Stout. They had two children,—Rachel, born in 1773, and David, born in 1777, who was the father of Jacob S. Manners, who now lives on the homestead.

David Manners, son of John, Jr., married Mary Schenck, and had nine children, the names of the five sons being as follows: John, Abraham, Theodore, Abraham (2), and Jacob S. Abraham died without issue; John married a daughter of the Hopewell John Stout; Abraham (2) married a daughter of Abram Quick (her mother being a Stout); Theodore married Caroline Werts; and Jacob S. married a daughter of Jacob Blackwell, and lives on the old Manners homestead. Jacob S. Manners has recently purchased a lot adjoining the old Stout graveyard and laid it out for a family cemetery.

Peter (1) Young in 1726 purchased 1000 acres in Amwell east of the Manners tract, upon which he settled, along with his sons, Peter (2), Jacob, and

* Benedict's Hist. Baptists; Hist. Coll. New Jersey.

† Nathan Stout, in history of the family, in 1823, says daughters' names were Deliverance, Sarah, and Penelope.

‡ For sketch of Dr. John Manners see chapter on "Medical Profession of Hunterdon County," elsewhere in this work.

Henry. His location was at what is now Wertsville. Peter (3) Young, of Ringos, a great-grandson of Peter (1), died in 1879, over eighty years old.

Peter Young (3) was a son of Jacob, the son of Peter (2), and the grandson of the first Peter. His wife was Elizabeth Guthrie. She died about fifteen years ago, and, with her husband, lies buried in the churchyard at Larison's Corner. Their sons—Amos, John, and Jacob—are all deceased.

Roelif Sutphin, who lives on the old "Indian Path" road, about midway between Ringos and Wertsville, is a son of James S. and Charity (Hortman) Sutphin. James S. was born in 1778, and was second son of Roelif (or "Rafe") and Johannah (Stout) Sutphin, the said Roelif being the son of Jacob Sutphin, who migrated from Somerset County in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled in Amwell, now Raritan, township, about a mile north of Larison's Corner, upon a tract of 220 acres which he purchased there; he subsequently bought another tract of 200 acres on the Neshanic, south of Reaville, which remained in the family for generations, but is now occupied by Robert Cain. Roelif, the son of James S., married Rachel Bellis, daughter of John H. Bellis.*

Another prominent family of Amwell is that bearing the name of Prall, descended from Abram (1), who very early, but at what date is unknown, purchased a large tract of land in this township, embracing the farms now occupied by William B. Prall and William W. Fisher, the latter being the old homestead. Abram was twice married, Peter being a son by his first wife, and Dr. William† by his second, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Stout; by the latter, also, two daughters, Elizabeth and Hannah.

Peter Prall, son of Abram (1), was born in Amwell, in 1750, on the homestead farm. He married Mary Quick, also of Amwell. He died March 2, 1829, aged seventy-eight years nine months. Their children were Abram (2), born in 1770, married Sarah Fisher,‡ and Catharine, who married John P. Quick. The children of Abram (2), and his descendants, are as follows: Mary Prall, who married Joseph Sutphin; Peter, born May 3, 1796, married, in 1817, Catharine Sutphin, daughter of James Stout Sutphin; Sally, became the wife of Jacob Sutphin, also a son of James S.; Ann, married Christopher Griggs; and Catharine, married John Griggs. Jacob was twice married, first to Margaret Case, second to Mary Young; Eliza became the wife of George Smith; Abram (3), born Dec. 9, 1811, married Hannah Bellis, a daughter of Mathias Bellis. Peter Prall died July 6, 1839; his wife, born Aug. 28, 1798, died July 10, 1867.

Abram and Hannah Prall were married Sept. 16, 1832. Their children were William B., born Dec. 10, 1834, and Abram J., born April 28, 1840. A sketch of William B. Prall and family is given in another place.

The children of Mathias Bellis and Elizabeth Sutphin are as follows: 1, William M., born July 2, 1802; 2, Ralph M., Dec. 10, 1803; 3, Adam M., Sept. 16, 1806; 4, Hiram, May 17, 1809; 5, Mary Ann, May 2, 1811; 6, Hannah, March 23, 1813; 7, Elizabeth, Jan. 14, 1817; 8, Charity, March 23, 1822.

William M. Bellis married Abi Housel, April 4, 1841.

Ralph M. Bellis (son of Mathias) married Lucretia Young, and died April 22, 1870, aged over sixty-six years.

The Blackwell family is an old one, representing, in Andrew Blackwell, one of the early settlers of Amwell, whose descendants are to be found in the Holcombe, Wilson, Van Derveer, Case, Larison, and other well-known families of this section. Andrew Blackwell was born Oct. 11, 1787; Anna Hunt, his wife, was born Jan. 20, 1792. They had nine children, all deceased except Noah, Randolph, Bloomfield, and Andrew, who all reside in East Amwell, save Bloomfield, who is living near Mount Airy, in West Amwell.

Jacob Quick, Sr., was an early settler at what is now Van Liew's Corners, on a portion of which Moses S. Quick now resides. He died Sept. 15, 1800, aged eighty-six (born 1714). His son, Jacob, Jr., was born in 1749, married Jerusha (Rose?), and died Nov. 7, 1816, aged sixty-seven.§ His wife was born Nov. 2, 1753. Their children were Jane, born in 1771; Jacob, 1774; Ezekiel Rose, 1777; Abraham, 1779; Rosannah, 1781 (married Josie Quick; had no issue); Mary, 1785.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

East Amwell was set off in 1846‖ from the former township of that name. In 1854, Ringos, before situate in Delaware, West Amwell, and Raritan townships, was annexed to East Amwell.

The following is an extract from the record of the first town-meeting, held at the house of Charles W. Holcombe, at Weart's Corner:

"At the first annual meeting of the inhabitants of the township of East Amwell, held April 13, 1846, for the purpose of electing officers for the above-named township for the ensuing year, the following officers were elected: John S. Williamson, Moderator; Jacob S. Durham, Clerk; John Hoagland, Judge of Election; Ralph Sutphin, Assessor; John V. Hoagland, Collector; Jacob S. Williamson, Abraham T. Williamson, Chosen Freeholders; N. O. Durham, John S. Williamson, Israel Wilson, Richard Van Lieu, John L. Case, Township Committee; Jacob F. Prall, James S. Fisher, Surveyors of Highways; Andrew H. Quick, Nathan Stout, John S. Hoagland, Commissioners of Appeal; Ralph Sutphin, John

* For a more full account of the Sutphin and Bellis families see history of Raritan township, in this work.

† See sketch in Medical chapter, Hunterdon County.

‡ Peter Fisher came from Germany about 1728–29, and settled in what is now West Amwell, upon the land now occupied by Caleb F. Fisher; he had four sons, the youngest of whom was Jacob, the father of Sarah Fisher. She died Sept. 18, 1831, aged fifty-six. (See further account in history of West Amwell township.)

§ Both the Jacob Quicks were buried in the private burial-ground, on the farm originally located by Jacob, Sr., and now in the possession of the Van Liew family.

‖ "An Act to Divide the Township of Amwell," etc., approved Feb. 27, 1846. (*Session Laws*, 1846, p. 81, *et seq.*) In this enactment the township of East Amwell was defined as "all that part of the said township of Amwell which lies east of the middle of the great road leading direct from Woodsville (by New Market and Rocktown) to the village of Ringos."

S. Hoagland, Overseers of the Poor; Jonathan Quick, Poundkeeper; Abraham K. Quick, Constable; David Hille, Ralph Schank, William Metler, School Committee; Christopher Servis, Garret Hixon, Jacob Servis, Wm. Fisher, Alison Chamberlin, Jonathan Higgins, Solomon Labaw, James H. Wikoff, Overseers of the Highways.

"Voted that the next election and town-meeting be held at the house of Richard Van Lieu."

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS.

April 20, 1846, "according to the provisions of an act entitled 'An Act to Divide the Township of Amwell,'" the township committees of East Amwell and West Amwell met at the house of Amos Williamson, in Ringos, and a committee was appointed to ascertain the ratio of taxation,—Richard Van Lieu on the part of East Amwell, and Caleb F. Fisher on the part of West Amwell; the committee then divided the Trenton road, "and agreed that East Amwell take the road from the Hopewell line to within 100 yards of David Larowe's gate, and West Amwell from that place to Ringos." April 23d, the joint committee met and divided the surplus revenue, being $3368.35 for East Amwell and $3804.80 for West Amwell. A committee was appointed to sell the township's right to the Gilchrist lot on the mountain, and the finances were adjusted by a division of the bonds and mortgages, and by the payment of $23.20 by West to East Amwell. April 24th, the joint committee met and divided the books, papers, etc., settled with Jacob Reed, "late collector," and divided the balance due the townships,—$78.59 to East and $88.77 to West Amwell.

At a special town-meeting, Aug. 23, 1862, it was

"*Resolved*, That East Amwell is heart and hand with the national government in its efforts to suppress the existing Rebellion at whatever cost of time, treasure, and blood."

The bounty duplicate for 1863 was $11,807.42.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the principal township officers of East Amwell from the date of its organization:

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.*

1846, Jacob S. Williamson; 1846–48, Abram T. Williamson; 1847–49, Jacob S. Manners; 1849–51, Noah Hixson; 1850–53, Levi Hixson; 1854–57, Simpson S. Sked; 1858–60, Samuel W. Dilts; 1861–62, Ralph Sutphin; 1863–65, Noah Hixson; 1866–68, John C. Durham; 1869–71, John Dalrymple; 1872–74, Edwin H. Durham; 1875–76, William Sutphen; 1877–79, David Nevius; 1880, Peter W. Shepherd,† Silas Nonamaker.

ASSESSORS.

1846–52, Ralph Sutphin; 1853–69, Charles Ewing; 1870–77, Abram Quick; 1878, Benjamin V. Hill; 1879–80, Ira Munson.

COLLECTORS.

1846–47, John S. Hoagland; 1848–52, C. W. Holcombe; 1853–55, Nathan Stout; 1856–59, Joseph Servis; 1860–63, William S. Riley; 1864, Abraham Quick; 1865, Joseph Servis; 1866, Wm. T. Hixson; 1867–68, Jacob C. Young; 1869–70, Thomas C. Smith; 1871–78, Jacob S. Herder; 1879–80, Samuel W. Dilts.

CLERKS.

1846–55, Jacob S. Durham; 1856, John Young; 1857–62, Jacob S. Durham; 1863–65, Peter W. Shepherd; 1866–68, Ira Higgins; 1869–74, Robert I. Hunt; 1875, William M. Rue; 1876, Ira Munson; 1877, William Rue; 1878–80, Abraham Borton.

TOWN COMMITTEES.‡

1846–48, N. O. Durham, John S. Williamson, Israel Wilson, Richard Van Lieu, John L. Case; 1849, N. O. Durham, Jacob F. Prall, Simpson Sked, Richard Van Lieu, John L. Case; 1850–51, John R. Young, Andrew H. Quick, Simpson Sked, Abraham T. Williamson, John L. Case; 1852, John R. Young, Andrew H. Quick, Simpson Sked, Abraham T. Williamson, George M. Prall; 1853, John S. Williamson, William Golden, Simpson Sked, Jacob S. Manners, George M. Prall; 1854, John R. Young, Levi K. Chamberlin, Simpson Sked, Jacob S. C. Pittinger, John L. Case; 1855–57, James S. Fisher, Mahlon Schenck, Simpson Sked, Robert R. Smith, John C. Durham; 1858, James S. Fisher, Mahlon Schenck, Simpson Sked, David Williamson, John C. Durham; 1859, James S. Fisher, Mahlon Schenck, Simpson Sked, David Williamson, Lewis S. Servis; 1860, James S. Fisher, Mahlon Schenck, Simpson Sked, Andrew Wyckoff, John C. Durham; 1861, James S. Fisher, Mahlon Schenck, Andrew H. Quick, Jacob W. Nevius, John C. Durham; 1862, David S. Wert, James P. Chamberlin, Stout Hunt, Jacob W. Nevius, John C. Durham; 1863, David S. Wert, Jacob C. Sutphin, Solomon Labaw, John L. Case, Joseph Servis; 1864, Andrew Wyckoff, Jacob S. C. Pittinger, Solomon Labaw, John L. Case, John Williamson; 1865, Cicero Hunt, Stout Hunt, Solomon Labaw, John L. Case, Levi Reed;§ 1866, Cicero Hunt, Horace P. Quick, Sidney B. Snook, Jonathan Higgins, Randolph S. Blackwell; 1867, John W. Bellis, Samuel W. Dilts, Sidney B. Snook, Benjamin B. Mathews, Jacob S. Herder; 1868, Thomas C. Smith, Samuel W. Dilts, Abram Quick, Joseph P. Servis, Jacob S. Herder; 1869, Joseph Dalrymple, David O. Larowe, John L. Case, Benjamin V. Hill, Jacob S. Herder; 1870–71, Joseph Dalrymple, David O. Larowe, John L. Case, Benjamin V. Hill, Jacob C. Young; 1872, Samuel W. Dilts, Peter W. Shepherd, John L. Case, Waterhouse Woodruff, Jacob C. Young; 1873, Samuel W. Dilts, Peter W. Shepherd, David Nevius, Waterhouse Woodruff, Benjamin V. Hill; 1874, John C. Durham, Peter W. Shepherd, David Nevius, Theodore Y. Craft, Benjamin V. Hill; 1875, Abram Van Doren, Levi Reed, David Nevius, John Fisher, Benjamin V. Hill; 1876, James Riley, John C. Durham, Martin V. Case, Peter W. Shepherd, Ira Higgins; 1877, Abraham Runkle, William Golden, T. Y. Craft, William W. Fisher, John Rue; 1878, Abraham V. Chamberlin, James Riley, T. Y. Craft, Robert I. Hunt, John Rue; 1879, William S. Young, James Riley, Robert I. Hunt; 1880, Daniel Stout, William S. Young, Ira Higgins.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

This township contains no large village, although a number of hamlets are found in its several parts.

RINGOS is the most prominent on account of its early settlement and the renown of the name, and lies in the western corner of the town, close to, but south of, the Flemington branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, upon which line, in this neighborhood, is Ringos Station, although in Delaware township. There is no post-office at the latter place, nor anything to particularize except the station-building. The post-office is at the village,‖ which was for many years the most important village in the whole Amwell Valley. A store was kept there, to which the Indians resorted from as far as Somerville. There public meetings were held to petition the king for the removal of grievances. Later on, celebrations for the whole county centered there. It was also a place of considerable trade. Among others, Henry Landis, as early as 1737, carried on a saddlery business.¶ Lambert-

* Prior to 1851 two freeholders were chosen; since that date, only one.

† Died May 6, 1880.

‡ Prior to 1879 this board was composed of five members; since that date, only three.

§ Appointed.

‖ This is the only post-office of the name in the United States.

¶ Rev. G. S. Mott, D.D.

ville at this time was an insignificant settlement; at the time of the Revolution even it was far behind Ringos in size.

Ringos contains two churches,—the "Kirkpatrick Memorial," Presbyterian, and a Baptist church,—a district school (District No. 103), a seminary, and the "Academy of Science and Art," accounts of which may be found under the head of "Schools." Business is represented by the "Ringos Tavern" (Theodore J. Young, proprietor), two country stores (kept respectively by Borton & Brother and David Williamson), two blacksmith-shops, two wheelwright-shops, one harness-shop, and one shoemaker-shop. The present postmaster is David Williamson. William L. Skillman served as such over forty years ago, 1838–40.

Pleasant Corner is situate about a mile northeast of Ringos, on the Old York Road. It was so named some thirty or forty years ago, although it is often called "Larison's Corner," after its recent hotel proprietor. Here is located the United First Presbyterian Church. The blacksmith-shop, which has been operated under many different "knights of the anvil," is owned by Hiram Hoffman, but is not at present in operation. Larison's Hotel (on the Raritan township side of the road) is likewise enjoying rest, although formerly a popular hostelry.* The property is owned by the widow of Augustus Blackwell, a daughter of John W. Larison, the old innkeeper.

Wertsville takes its name from the Werts family, and is located in the centre of the eastern part of the township. It is known locally as "Werts' Corners," but its post-office, first and last, is Wertsville. There are here a church of the Baptist (New School) denomination and the public school of the district. Peter V. D. Manners keeps the store and post-office, and the industries of the place are represented by a wagon-shop and a shoemaker-shop.

Van Liew's Corners, about a mile from Wertsville, a little south of west, is a small cluster of residences surrounding the store of Chamberlin & Van Liew. Durham's nurseries are in the vicinity. This settlement is in the same school district as Wertsville.

Unionville, on the Indian Path Road, between Ringos and Van Liew's, is a rural settlement, and contains a two-story frame school-house, in the upper part of which is a good-sized hall where public meetings, etc., are sometimes held. This place formerly bore the name of "Minksville," so called from an old blacksmith named Mink located there, but long since dead or removed. Its inhabitants have neither store nor post-office, but in their stead have a butcher-shop, of which Samuel W. Dilts is proprietor.

New Market, in the south part of the township, on the Rocktown Road, is quite a smart settlement, although a portion of it lies in West Amwell. It contains a Methodist Episcopal church, the store of L. K. Chamberlin, and a blacksmith-shop. An old tannery, now gone down, was operated for years by Lansing Chamberlin.

Snydertown, just north of New Market, and so close that the two villages almost join, contains a number of residences, a saw- and feed-mill, owned by R. P. Crosedale, and a tannery operated for some time and until about four years ago. It is owned by L. K. Chamberlin, but the building is now vacant.

Reaville is almost wholly within Raritan township, the harness-shop of Robert R. Smith being the only business interest on the East Amwell side of the Old York Road.†

Rocktown, also, lies almost entirely in West Amwell. (See history of that township.)

Buttonwood Corners, in the southeast corner of the township, comprises a dozen houses and a school-house (District No. 101), situated on the slope of the Sourland Mountain, in a rough and hilly section of country.

SCHOOLS.

The public schools of this township are embraced in four districts,—viz., Wertsville, No. 100 (frame); Mountain Grove, No. 101; Unionville, No. 102 (frame); and Ringos, No. 103 (frame). The present valuation of school property is $3400. Each of these schools has a female teacher, and, although the buildings will comfortably seat from fifty to sixty scholars, the average number who attended during the past year was but a little over one-half that number. The cost of the free schools of East Amwell, exclusive of building and repairing, is about $1300 a year. The statistics of the school officials show that there are 333 children in the township of school age,—between the ages of five and eighteen. In 1879, 252 of these were enrolled on the school registers, the average attendance being 210.

In the "Wertsville" District (No. 100) there was a log school-house built in 1747. It was located on land leased from Benjamin Stout for ninety-nine years. In 1798 there was a frame school-house, one story, 25 feet square, built on the same land. The lease expired in 1846, and the school-house was moved on to land belonging to the heirs of William Weart, deceased. School was kept in it until 1853, when it was sold to David S. Wert and made into a dwelling-house, being used for that purpose at this time. In 1853 a new two-story frame school-house, 30 by 44 feet, was erected, at a cost of $1500, about one hundred yards south of the site of the first one; this is in good condition, and school is now kept in it. Its balcony is furnished with a fine-sounding bell.

The teachers were nearly all foreigners until about 1820, and all male teachers. James Ewing, native

* In 1828 it was kept, says Dr. John Blane, by John Bellis, "with whom boarded my old friend and preceptor, Abraham Montfort, who was then teaching in that neighborhood."

† See Raritan township history for a description of this village.

of Scotland, taught from 1788 to 1795. In 1826 a Miss Bartine taught during the summer. The next female teacher was employed in 1858. Alfred Hazard taught from about 1840 to 1845; then Charles S. Manners, for two or three years; O. H. Hazzard, about five years, followed by Damon Y. Hyde. David Hyde, his brother, was the first to teach in the new school-house.

The first school-house in "Mountain Grove" District (No. 101) was built in 1812. It was a small frame. The first teacher was William Dougherty; the first trustees, James Wardenbrook, Jeremiah Smith, and Ralph Elberson. The present house was erected in 1863.

"Unionville" District (No. 102) boasts one of the oldest school-houses in the township. It was built in 1780, about half a mile southeast of the village now known as Unionville. It was an old-fashioned one-story frame house. One of the early teachers was John Carr, Sr. He had charge of the school during the Revolution. This house was used for forty years, and in 1820 was replaced by one built about a rod west of the spot on which the third and present house now stands. It was a low, one-story framé building. The land on which it stood, about one-eighth of an acre, was purchased of Lewis Quick. The first who taught in it was Garret Service. The present school-building was erected in 1858, and the old house turned into a dwelling. The site was bought of Green Quick, and contains an acre. The house is a frame, two stories, with cupola. The first teacher in this house was Phebe Baldwin. Among other teachers in this school have been the following: Miss Armitage, Otis Fisher, Dr. C. W. Larison, Miller K. Reading, Henry Gulick, Susan Green, Ada Nelson, Annie R. Green, Phebe Baldwin, Annie Stout, Sarah E. Piatt, Charles M. Lee, Dennis Runyon, Wm. H. Pittman, Annie Sutphin, Bessie Davis, Laura Rose, Lida Lawrence, Jennie Vanhorn, Emma Wall, Carrie J. Combs, Mahlon Schanck, Bessie Sked, Cornie Fisher, Rettie Dalrymple.

The patient and protracted research of Peter S. Young, since deceased, has thrown much light upon the history of District No. 103 ("Ringos"). Before the Revolution a high school was taught by Rev. William Frazier, an Episcopal clergyman, and in 1776 the building stood on the ground afterwards occupied by the Episcopal church. A school was also kept at Larison's Corner until the present academy was built, in 1811. For years a high school (private) has been kept at Ringos. The first school-house was built in 1720, of logs, in what is now the lower part of the village. It was quite a small affair. The second house, a frame, stood near Larison's Corner, and the third near and by the side of the present graveyard. The church was at one time occupied for a school, taught by Joseph Lequear and a Mr. Fitzpatrick. The present school-house of this district was erected in 1854. It is 21 by 34 feet. The teachers since 1870 have been P. D. Meyers and Kate Miley, 1870–71; Lydia A. Baldwin, 1872–75; Charles Nightingale and Mary Bond, 1876; Lyda Lawrence, 1877–79; Retta Dalrymple, 1879–80; Cornie Fisher, 1880. The trustees in 1870 were Jacob Brewer, T. Y. Van Marter, Jacob Fisher. Other trustees who have served since 1870 are William Brewer, 1871–76; David Williamson, 1872–74; Ira Munson, 1875–80; Levi Holcombe, 1877–79; Silas Nonamaker, 1874–80; Jacob Dilts, 1880.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE AND ART, AT RINGOS.

This school is an outgrowth of a demand made upon Cornelius W. Larison as a teacher of science immediately after his return home from the university at Lewisburg. Early in the autumn of 1875 there were made by young men desirous of a knowledge of practical science numerous applications for tuition, but, situated as he then was, he felt it impossible to afford such instruction as was demanded or such as he was willing to give. The seminary in which he used to teach did not afford sufficient scope, nor did he think that practical science was carried to the extent so often demanded of him,—a branch suited to be a prominent factor in the curriculum of a school that was organized for general culture. Accordingly, in the fall of 1875, a building suitable to the purpose of scientific instruction was erected, laboratories fitted up, and the work of teaching begun.

In the summer of 1876 it was thought that a school of practical science and art was needed at Ringos. Accordingly, a curriculum of study was laid down, and the school began Aug. 23, 1876. The faculty was as follows: Cornelius W. Larison, M.D., principal, natural science; Mrs. Mary Jane Larison, mathematics, English grammar, rhetoric, and drawing, Latin and criticism, music and elocution.

The school commenced with only six pupils, but during the term the expectations of its patrons were fully met, and such were the demands for tuition from new pupils that at the beginning of the ensuing term it became necessary to add a member to the faculty. Accordingly, Mary W. Prall was appointed teacher of English grammar, rhetoric, and drawing.

The following term began with sixteen pupils. Among these were two who had received the degree of A.B. from a university. At the beginning of the academic year 1877–78, Miss Sarah A. Prall was appointed teacher of music and elocution.

Aug. 14, 1880, occurred the first commencement of the academy. On this occasion there were graduated two students,—Lewis C. Prall and Edwin S. Williamson.

The "purpose and plan of the institution," as shown in its catalogue of 1877, "is to afford an opportunity for a practical education in those departments of science and art that most directly bear upon the rounds of every-day life. And, since it sometimes happens that students wish to pursue the study of

some particular branches beyond the limits set in the curriculum of a well-organized academy, or even college, an arrangement is made to afford such a favorable opportunity to prosecute such studies as may be elected, beyond the limits indicated in the curriculum of this school."

The school is well provided with apparatus, etc. The classes are frequently taken to the mountains, or to the seaside, where they can study from nature. During the past year twenty-one days were thus spent.

THE SEMINARY AT RINGOS.

When the Rev. Andrew B. Larison was called to be pastor of the Baptist Church at Ringos, the congregation was small and not very well able to sustain him. However, he accepted the pastorate upon the condition that he should be allowed to devote a few hours each day to teaching, and, in connection with his brother, started a school. A scheme to purchase the building known as the old Amwell Academy, and to start a school therein, was soon formed. The two brothers entered into partnership, under the firm-name "The Seminary at Ringos, N. J." The building was bought, and preparations to begin a school were made in December, 1869. The school was arranged for both sexes.

The first term began Jan. 3, 1870. There were in attendance 29 pupils. The faculty was as follows: Rev. A. B. Larison, M.D., principal, Latin, Greek, and moral science; Mrs. K. B. Larison, English literature and French; C. W. Larison, M.D., natural science. The school fully met the expectations of its patrons, and at once became very popular.

During the early part of the second academic year it became necessary to enlarge the faculty. Charles M. Lee, M.D., was added as teacher of mathematics, and Miss Margaret Aller as teacher of music.

Sept. 25, 1872, the seminary suffered the loss of its worthy principal, Rev. A. B. Larison, M.D. This necessitated a considerable change. His widow, Mrs. Catharine B. Larison, became, in his stead, partner to the survivor of the firm. C. W. Larison became the principal of the school, and assumed the duties of teacher of Latin and Greek, in addition to his duties as teacher of natural science. Mrs. Catharine B. Larison kept charge of the department of English literature and French, and Mrs. Mary Jane Larison was appointed teacher of mathematics.

June 19, 1874, the seminary held its first commencement. The deportment of the officers and students was such as to win for it many friends. From this day its old supporters grew more and more warmly attached to it, new ones became zealous, and, as time advanced, opponents became fewer. There was but one student to receive the honors,—Miss Carrie Waldron, of Kingston, N. Y.

During the first term of the academic year 1874–75 several changes occurred: C. W. Larison, having been appointed professor of natural science in the university at Lewisburg, Pa., resigned his position in the faculty. Mrs. Catharine B. Larison became principal, and the Rev. Ebon J. Pearce, A.M., was employed to teach Latin and Greek. Under this arrangement the school prospered, and new friends were gained for the institution. At this time the school in the village that had been started in opposition to the seminary closed, and many advocates of that enterprise now patronized the old institution.

In December, 1877, Rev. Charles S. Converse, A.M. was appointed lecturer on belles-lettres. His work proved very satisfactory, and many of the lectures were published in the Lambertville *Record*. About the same time, Rev. J. M. Helsley was appointed lecturer on biblical literature.

During the academic years 1877–78, Miss Mary A. Reading acted as an assistant to the principal, and Miss Annie Williamson as teacher of music.

In this school there has been for some years a custom of selecting from the higher classes the students most efficient as teachers to assist the principal. Among those thus selected have been Rettie Dalrymple, Mary A. Reading, Annie Ingraham, Amos Haines, Hiram Fisher, Cora Williamson, Lizzie M. Reading, and Mary Y. Fisher.

The graduates of the seminary are as follows: Class of 1873: Carrie Waldron, Kingston, N. Y.; Class of 1874: Mary S. Hampton, Oliver I. Blackwell, Lorenzo D. Hagaman; Class of 1877: Henrietta Dalrymple, George E. Mathews, E. Stanton Williamson; Class of 1878: Annie E. Ingraham, Mary A. Reading; Class of 1880: Mary Y. Fisher, Lizzie M. Reading.*

CHURCHES.

Within the limits of this township are now located six churches, of which two are Presbyterian—the "Kirkpatrick Memorial," at Ringos, and the "United First," at Pleasant Corner; two belong to the Baptist denomination, and are located at Ringos and Wertsville; one, Methodist Episcopal, is located at New Market; and a Unitarian, on the Sourland Mountain, in the southeast corner of the township.

So early as 1725 an Episcopal church was in existence at Ringos. It was built of logs, and was located just beyond the railroad station.† It was organized

* Since this article was prepared Isaiah N. Leigh has taken charge of the school, during the absence of Miss Larison as teacher in the Female Institute at Lewisburg, Pa.

† An indenture made Jan. 22, 1725, between Wm. Lummox, and John Knowles and Duncan Oliphant, all of Amwell township, witnesseth, that "in consideration of the sum of five shillings of current silver money," Wm. Lummox conveyed unto Knowles and Oliphant a tract of land containing eleven acres, "being a part of the plantation whereon the said Wm. Lummox now lives," the bounds of which began in the line of Wm. Lummox and Francis Moore's land, and ran "by land of Godfrey Peters, crossing the King's road" (the Old York Road); being part of a larger tract purchased by Lummox of Nathan Allen of Monmouth. This conveyance was in "trust to the sole benefit and towards the settling of the Church of England ministry, and for no other intent or purpose whatsoever." Sealed and delivered in presence of John Parke, Nathaniel Pettit, John S. Locker, Christopher Becket, etc., and attested by John Reading.

under a charter from the Crown by a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.* Both organization and edifice have long since ceased to exist, and at the present time no Episcopal society is to be found in East Amwell.

THE UNITED FIRST CHURCH OF AMWELL.†

Little or nothing can be found of the earliest ecclesiastical history of the Amwell Germans. Churches abounded in this region at an early day. St. Peter's (Episcopal) church was located where the Ringos public school now stands, and the Amwell First (Presbyterian) church was only one and a half miles to the east, in the old graveyard. A few years later (1754) the Amwell Second (Presbyterian) church was erected at Mount Airy.

Our German ancestors early took measures to have a church of their own. Tradition speaks of an old log house, but there is nothing certain concerning it. The earliest authentic date is November, 1747,—the time when Rev. Michael Schlatter visited Amwell. The German churches in America had very few ministers (only four in 1750) and but sixteen charges, several neighboring congregations constituting one charge. All but three of these were in Pennsylvania. Only one was in New Jersey, composed of the Amwell and Rockaway and Fox Hill congregations.

Rev. Michael Schlatter was sent from Germany as general superintendent in 1746. He resided in Philadelphia, and had charge of the German churches there and in Germantown, but most of his time was spent in visiting the vacant churches. Being invited by the New Jersey congregations, he came to them in November, 1747, and administered the rites of the Lord's Supper and baptism. At this time the Amwell church had been without regular preaching for upwards of three years. Thirty members took part in this communion-service.

The next date is Jan. 21, 1749, when the deed to the graveyard was made by James Whittaker to William Kase, Peter Hofman, and William Bellowsfelt, "trustees for the Calvinistical High Dutch Congregation." Whittaker derived his title from the heirs of Anthony Diezdorf, to whom it was deeded in 1742 by Nathan Allen, of Allentown. The old stone house was erected the same year. The minutes of the old Dutch Church in New York, of date May 22, 1749, record a resolution to pay £15 to the High Dutch Reformed Congregation at Amwell, to help in building a church, since their own means fall short, signed by John Ritzema, pastor. The church was consecrated Dec. 1, 1749. The services were conducted by Rev. George Michael Weiss (or Weitzius) and Rev. John Philip Leidich. December 2d a congregational meeting was held, and "Articles of Order and Discipline" adopted and signed by the ministers present and twenty-three male members. A more extended series of rules was adopted on July 12, 1762, in addition to those of 1749. They were again confirmed in congregational meeting Nov. 16, 1763.

The record-book of the old church has unfortunately been lost. For the next sixty years little can be given of interest, except such facts about early pastors as are given in "Harbaugh's Lives." It has been found impossible to obtain a complete list of the German pastors, and there is some uncertainty about the dates of some of them. Their names, as far as known, will be given in regular order.

Rev. John Conrad Wirtz did not live at Amwell, but came to Rockaway and Fox Hill (Lebanon and German Valley) soon after Mr. Schlatter's visits (1750–62). He is supposed to have preached also in the Amwell church. But little is known of him. He was the ancestor of Hon. Alexander Wurts, of Flemington.

Some old receipts indicate that Rev. John Casper Lapp was serving here in 1755–56, but nothing is known of him.

Rev. William Kalls (1757–59) came from London in 1756 and labored in Philadelphia till his settlement here. After leaving Amwell he preached in New York. Rev. Caspar Michael Stabel‡ (1762–63) resided in Amwell, but preached also in Lebanon and German Valley. His ministry here was short, but successful. He died in 1766, and is buried in our graveyard.

The name of Rev. Frederic Dalliker (1763–70) was originally De la Cour; he was probably of Huguenot descent. He died in 1799 and is buried in the German Reformed cemetery at Faulkner Swamp, Pa.

The life of Rev. John Wesley Gilbert Nevelling (1770–83) abounds in historic interest. Born in Westphalia in 1750, he came to America in his boyhood, and studied theology with his uncle and another German minister. He preached at Amwell when little more than a boy—only twenty; and soon after was ordained. Mr. Nevelling was an ardent patriot in the Revolution. He sold his property and loaned the money—some $25,000—to Congress. He was afterwards defrauded of his certificate and left destitute. The British offered a large reward for his capture, and at one time Gen. Washington sent a troop of horse to protect him. After the war he removed to Reading, Pa., but was soon disabled by a remarkable accident. He was a devoted smoker. While riding on horseback his horse fell with him, and the stem of his pipe pierced his throat. The remainder of his long life was spent as an invalid; he was a paralytic sixty years and entirely helpless forty. He lived in Philadelphia in his last years, and died Jan. 18, 1844, aged ninety-four.

Rev. John Jacob Wack (1798–1805) was the last German pastor. He married an aunt of John, William, and David S. Bellis, now elders. He was the

* "First Century of Hunterdon County," Rev. Dr. Mott.

† By Rev. C. S. Converse.

‡ The name was also spelt Stapel and Stapfel.

first pastor who used English in this church. After leaving Amwell he labored in New York, and was a chaplain in the army during the war of 1812–14. He subsequently became an independent minister.

English Period.—We now enter the second period of our history. Like the other German churches of this neighborhood the difficulty of being remote from the German Synod of Pennsylvania was keenly felt. All of them about the same time, led by the same cause, abandoned their old connection and entered the Presbyterian Church.

The name of the church was changed at this time. At first it was spoken of in the old deeds as "The High Dutch Calvenistical or Preisbeterian Church;" in 1800 they adopted the title "German Presbyterian Church of Amwell;" in 1809 it became the "Amwell Dutch Reformed Church;" and in 1810 it assumed its present title, the "United First Church of Amwell."

This was the result of a union with the Amwell First Church. All the Amwell Presbyterian Churches were at this time vacant. The Flemington Church made overtures for a union in supporting a pastor, but they were declined. A similar proposition from the Amwell First was accepted. Together they had funds yielding about $600 a year. In April, 1810, in conjuction with the Amwell Second Church, they called the Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New Brunswick. He was ordained in the Amwell First Church, or "old house," June 20, 1810. The arrangement was that he should preach twice a month at Mount Airy and once a month in each of the two houses of the United First.

In 1818 the United First Church divided its funds and separated into its component elements. For several years unsuccessful efforts had been made to secure a new church building in place of the two old ones, which were too small and uncomfortable. They were unable to agree, and it was thought best to sever the connection. The old First Church branch resumed that name, while the German branch retained the name United First.

The same year the present building was erected, on a lot given by Mr. Joseph Kugler, to the west of the old graveyard. Both branches desired to retain Dr. Kirkpatrick's services, but it was decided that he should remain with the United First and Amwell Second, preaching alternately in the two places.

In 1823 a separate bench of elders was elected for the United First Church. After the union with the Amwell First, one Session attended to the spiritual affairs of the three congregations, and this arrangement continued for several years after the withdrawal of the First Church. It was now thought best that each congregation should have its own Session. The earliest list of elders to be found is of date 1798, twelve years before the union. They were Peter Young, Jacob Fisher, Peter Risler, and John Trimmer; with Adam Bellis, Jacob Young, Paul Kuhl, Jr., and Jacob Bearder as deacons. In May, 1823, Peter Young and George Dilts were the elders present at the first meeting of the separate Session. John T. Skillman and John Vandyke were nominated at this meeting, and ordained in August, 1823. Others have since been elected at intervals,—in January, 1830, David Bellis and Thomas Skillman; May, 1836, John Kuhl, C. Farley Fisher, and Derrick Sutphin; November, 1848, William M. Bellis, James J. Fisher, Sr., and John William Bellis; May, 1859, George F. Wilson and D. B. Kirkpatrick; March, 1867, Theodore Y. Van Marter and Dr. Jacob Dilts; February, 1873, David S. Bellis, Jacob Brewer, William W. Fisher, and William Brewer. Thus in nearly sixty years this church has elected eighteen ruling elders. Six are still in active service, and three others are living and in the bounds of the village congregation.

In September, 1852, the congregation decided to employ a co-pastor with Dr. Kirkpatrick. This action was the result of a conviction that, as both churches were large and able, they ought to have preaching in both houses every Sabbath. Rev. S. M. Osmond was called in 1853, and labored zealously here for four years. Poor health then led to his resignation. After his departure the two congregations separated in peace, and were served by separate pastors, Dr. Kirkpatrick remaining with the United First. In January, 1866, another co-pastor was employed on account of Dr. Kirkpatrick's failing strength; Rev. W. S. Wright was called, and installed on April 28, 1866.

Rev. Dr. Jacob Kirkpatrick died May 2, 1866, in the fifty-sixth year of his pastorate in this church. He was universally beloved and esteemed. The funeral sermon was preached by his aged friend and co-presbyter, Rev. Dr. Studdiford, who soon followed him to his rest. He sleeps in the old graveyard. A handsome marble shaft was erected over his remains by a subscription of the congregation. In his semi-centennial "Historical Discourse" Dr. Kirkpatrick speaks of having "enjoyed ten special seasons of revival. In one year we received 117; in another, 67; and from 40 down to 20. The whole number received is over 600." In these fifty years he "solemnized 635 marriages; attended more than 800 funerals; preached at home and abroad more than 10,000 times."

Mr. Wright's pastorate was of short duration. The connection was dissolved by the Presbytery of Raritan, Oct. 1, 1867. He is now laboring in Pennsylvania.

The next pastor was Rev. Samuel Harrison, called June 27, 1868, and installed September 5th, of the same year. His pastorate commenced under great difficulties arising from the division of the church. For many years there had been a lecture-room in Ringos, in which Sunday-school, prayer-meetings, and other services were held. Many were in favor of removing the church to the village, but a majority voted against it. The result was that the

Kirkpatrick Memorial church was built in Ringos, and 47 members, including three elders, dismissed by the old church in December, 1868. The old church was repaired and enlarged at this time. Mr. Harrison's pastorate will long be remembered for the revival of 1870. Eighty-three were received into the church on profession at the spring communion, and six more later in the year. During his pastorate a Sunday-school was established at the church, also a ladies' missionary society.

Mr. Harrison resigned in the fall of 1875, in consequence of a throat affection that disabled him from preaching. He studied medicine, and is now practicing at Clover Hill, N. J.

The present pastor, Rev. Charles S. Converse, was ordained and installed May 8, 1876. This is the only ordination that has ever taken place in this church.

The United First Church now numbers 200 members (or about 240, including scattered absentees), and is a united church in fact as well as in name.

THE "KIRKPATRICK MEMORIAL CHURCH" (PRESBYTERIAN) AT RINGOS, N. J.*

This church was erected as a memorial of the ministry of Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, D.D., for fifty-six years pastor of the Amwell churches in this vicinity. During the later years of his life Dr. Kirkpatrick made several attempts to induce the Amwell United First Church, located at Larison's Corner, about a mile out of Ringos, to remove to the village of Ringos, but these attempts proved ineffectual. After his death, in 1866, the effort was renewed by members of that congregation resident in the village and vicinity, but still without success. Then a separation was determined upon, as the following historical minute shows:

"The inhabitants of the village of Ringos and vicinity, having long been impressed with the need of the means of grace for themselves and their children nearer to them than the old place of worship, used all honorable and Christian efforts with their brethren of the United First Church, Amwell, to unite with them in the erection of a more commodious and enduring edifice in the village, and that the whole congregation might be transferred. Having failed in this attempt, they resolved to build, cherishing no unkind feelings towards those who did not come with them."

The corner-stone of the new edifice was laid Oct. 3, 1868. The Rev. Thomas L. Janeway, D.D., made an address and laid the stone.

The people applied to the Presbytery of Raritan to set them apart in a new organization, and at a meeting held at Lambertville, N. J., Dec. 23, 1868, the Presbytery, satisfied with their reasons, and believing that the cause of Christ would be thereby promoted, resolved to grant their request and organize them into a church, with the name of the "Kirkpatrick Memorial Church." Accordingly, on December 28th, the committee appointed by Presbytery met with the applicants at Ringos, for the purpose of organizing them into a church. Forty-nine persons presented certificates of dismission and were enrolled as members, viz.: From the Amwell United First Church: Jacob Dilts, Mahlon Schenck, Hannah M. Schenck, Liscomb T. Schenck, Virginia C. Schenck, Edward H. Schenck, Frances J. K. Schenck, George F. Wilson, Mary A. Wilson, Nathaniel G. Wilson, Caroline Wilson, David Williamson, Mary L. Williamson, Martha Williamson, Mary Williamson, Sarah C. Williamson, Jane E. C. Williamson, Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, Joseph C. Sutphin, Cornelia A. Sutphin, Mary F. Egbert, Mary Ten Eyck, Catharine Tindall, Anna C. Young, Peter I. Young, Jacob Young, Theodore Y. Van Marter, Ann S. Van Marter, Jacob S. Van Marter, Mary C. Van Marter, Robert I. Hunt, Catharine T. Hunt, Frances M. Hunt, John J. Conover, Henrietta Conover, George Rowland, Amanda Rowland, Levi M. Housel, Rebecca A. Housel, Adaline Housel, Thomas Van Fleet, Catharine Servis, Caroline Blackwell, Elizabeth N. Young, Peter Brewer, Catharine Brewer, Sarah A. West, Elias Brister. From the Presbyterian Church, Lambertville: Mrs. Eliza Schenck.

At the same time, Jacob Dilts, George F. Wilson, and Theodore Y. Van Marter were elected and installed as ruling elders, they having been previously ordained as elders in other churches. The financial interests were committed to a board of trustees, consisting of Jacob Dilts, John J. Conover, Edward H. Schenck, Cornelius Vreeland, J. C. Sutphin, J. S. Van Marter, and Noah Blackwell. Services were held in the lecture-room, a frame building 36 by 24 feet, which had been erected near the centre of the village by them and other residents many years before, and used for Sabbath-school, prayer-meetings, and occasional preaching services. At the separation from the old church this property fell to the new organization, which built library and infant class rooms in the rear of the building, adding 14 feet to its length. It is now valued at about $1500.

Meantime, the new edifice was completed, and dedicated Oct. 27, 1869. It is a substantial stone structure, Gothic style, one story and basement, with pitched roof, 75½ by 48½ feet, and with seating capacity of about 600. The massive memorial tower 14 by 14 feet, projecting from the front centre and surmounted by a spire running to a height of 120 feet, forms a spacious outer vestibule to the church. Its cost may be set down at $12,000.

For over a year after organization the pulpit was supplied mainly by Dr. Janeway and other members of Presbytery. The first pastor was Rev. John D. Hewitt, who was installed in this, his first pastorate, April 18, 1870. Here he ministered successfully for nearly seven years, his pastoral relation being dissolved Dec. 29, 1876, upon his acceptance of a call to engage in home mission work at Helena, Mon. After a vacancy of a few weeks, he was succeeded by Rev. Alexander Miller, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who, on April 22, 1877, was formally installed as the second pastor.

* By the Rev. Alex. Miller.

In the spring of 1872 a deaconate on the rotary principle was inaugurated, Amos M. Hart, David Lawshe, and Isaac Cherry being elected for one, two, and three years, respectively, and ordained and installed May 12th of that year.

In the fall of 1875 a lot was bought on the north side of the church, and a parsonage built the following spring, at a total cost, including lot, of about $3500.

When the church was organized, the old "Ringos Sabbath-school," previously carried on in the lecture-room, was reorganized as "The Kirkpatrick Memorial Sabbath-school." The successive superintendents have been D. Williamson, George F. Wilson, H. H. Gorton, D. Lawshe, and W. M. Rue. It numbers about 100 officers, teachers, and scholars.

The present officers of the church are: Pastor, Rev. Alexander Miller; Elders, Jacob Dilts, T. Y. Van Marter, Jacob S. Van Marter, David Williamson, John Rue; Deacons, Amos M. Hart, John Conover, Levi Holcombe; Trustees, D. Williamson, W. M. Rue, P. O. Holcombe, Noah Blackwell, Ira Munson, William S. Quick, John Conover; Superintendent of Sunday-school, William M. Rue.

This church now numbers 170.

THE BAPTIST CHAPEL, RINGOS.

From the time Dr. C. W. Larison settled in Ringos, in 1863, he was active in his efforts to facilitate the progress of the gospel in the village. He believed that the establishment of a new church (there being but one,—the Presbyterian) would draw the crowd away from the tavern and tend to improve the morals of the place. After many discouragements and prophecies of failure, Israel Poulson, a Dunkard minister, then a merchant in the village, advised them to move forward in the name of the Baptist people, and to invite those of that denomination in the vicinity to assume charge of the enterprise.

Dr. Larison then made application for the use of the "session-room," on alternate Sabbaths, for the purpose of holding religious services therein, but was refused. A building was now a necessity.

In response to an invitation given, a number of Baptists met at the office of Dr. C. W. Larison, at Ringos, Oct. 10, 1867. At this meeting it was unanimously resolved to organize a society and build a chapel.

A committee to purchase a site (Jacob S. Durham, John C. Nevius, and Dr. C. W. Larison) was chosen, who reported that they had purchased the ground for the church enterprise for the sum of $311.

The following gentlemen were chosen as a board of trustees: Rev. A. Armstrong, Frenchtown; Dr. George H. Larison, Lambertville; Dr. Charles M. Lee, George W. Sharp, Stockton; Acher Moore, Sandy Ridge; Dr. C. W. Larison, Ringos; Jacob S. Durham, John C. Nevius, Wertsville.

Rev. S. Siegfried, Dr. G. H. Larison, and Dr. C. W. Larison were chosen a committee to submit at the next meeting a plan for a chapel edifice, and to prepare and submit a constitution for the government of the corporate body. Oct. 12, 1867, the constitution was submitted and adopted, and in accordance with it the body hereafter was known as the "Baptist Chapel at Ringos."

Oct. 19, 1867, C. W. Larison, Jacob S. Durham, C. M. Lee, William Daily, and John C. Nevius were appointed a building committee. Under their management was erected the edifice at present known as the Baptist church at Ringos. It is a frame structure, 44 by 24 feet, with posts 19 feet high. It was dedicated Aug. 12, 1868.

Pursuant to previous arrangements, a Sabbath-school was organized Aug. 17, 1867, and September 1st, eleven individuals organized themselves into a regular Baptist Church.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF RINGOS.*

As above stated, on the 1st of September, 1868, a Baptist Church was organized. It was incorporated as "The First Baptist Church of Ringos," and was composed of twelve members,—Mr. and Mrs. David F. Bond, from the Lambertville Baptist Church; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Green, Mrs. Hannah Young, and Mr. A. B. Larison, from Sandy Ridge Baptist Church; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. William Daily, and Mr. and Mrs. John Reading, from the Flemington Baptist Church. Messrs. David F. Bond and William Daily were chosen deacons.

A council of recognition convened Sept. 2, 1868. Rev. George Young, of Sandy Ridge, was chosen moderator, and Rev. H. D. Doolittle, of Somerville, secretary. The Articles of Faith and Discipline having been examined, and meeting the approval of the Council, the new interest was recognized as a regularly-constituted Baptist Church. The recognition sermon was preached by Rev. William Swindon, of Pennsylvania; prayer by Rev. Samuel Sproul, of Baptisttown, N. J.; hand of fellowship by Rev. J. M. Carpenter, of Pennsylvania; and charge to the church and benediction by Rev. A. Armstrong, of Frenchtown, N. J.

Rev. J. M. Carpenter supplied the pulpit about four months, and to him, with the few faithful workers gathered about him, the church owes much of its present prosperity. In April, 1869, Mr. H. H. Leamy, a student of Crozer Theological Seminary, at Upland, Pa., was secured as a supply and served the church with much acceptance till Sept. 1, 1869. During this period Dr. C. W. Larison, Mr. Silas Nonamaker and wife, Mrs. Henry More, and Miss Charlotte Emly united with the church.

Jan. 30, 1870, Mr. A. B. Larison was called to the pastorate. He was ordained Feb. 9, 1870, in the Baptist chapel at Ringos. With his coming a new era seemed to open to the church. A revival at once

* By Rev. J. M. Helsley, pastor.

began, and about thirty united with the church during the first three months of his ministry.

The church depended on supplies from Crozer Seminary, Pennsylvania, till Sept. 7, 1873, when Ebon J. Pearce, of Upland, Pa., became its pastor. He remained in charge only about a year, after which preaching was supplied by the students of Crozer Seminary. During this period another revival occurred which increased its membership to nearly 100.

Soon after this Mr. T. C. Young was called to the pastoral charge. He was ordained May 6, 1875, and served with ability till February, 1876, when he resigned to accept a call from the Bethlehem Baptist Church.

During the next fourteen months the church had no regular pastor, but was supplied from time to time by students and neighboring pastors, when such could be obtained. Internal feuds and dissensions about this period seemed to threaten its very existence.

In April, 1867, Mr. J. M. Helsley, of West Virginia, who had just completed his course at Crozer Theological Seminary, was called to the pastoral care. Comparative harmony was restored, and the little band, so near dissolution, now numbers 110 members.

THE WERTS' CORNER BAPTIST CHURCH.

On March 1, 1834, a meeting was called at the school-house at Werts' Corner (now Wertsville) of persons favorable to the erection of a Baptist meeting-house, at which it was resolved to erect a building to be known as the Baptist meeting-house at Werts' Corner. At an adjourned meeting, held March 22, 1834, articles were drawn and subscribed to.

One acre of land was given by James Servis and Betsey Hoagland, as a site for a meeting-house and burying-ground forever. A structure was erected upon the lot, 40 by 48 feet, and dedicated with appropriate services.

A council was called Oct. 1, 1836, for the purpose of constituting a regular Baptist Church. The ministering brethren who were present were Revs. G. S. Webb, Daniel T. Hill, Morgan J. Rheece, and David B. Stout. Rev. G. S. Webb was moderator, and Rev. Morgan J. Rheece clerk. Letters of dismission were presented from the Amwell Baptist Church at Flemington by the following persons: N. O. Durham, Mary Durham, Mahlon Higgins, Ann Higgins, Abraham I. Van Doren, Abraham Larison, Mary Carr, and Elizabeth Young. The letters, together with the Articles of Faith and Covenant, having been examined and approved, the church was regularly constituted and recognized. Rev. Morgan J. Rheece presented the right hand of fellowship. The church then elected N. O. Durham and Abraham I. Van Doren deacons, and N. O. Durham clerk.

Rev. William Pollard was called as pastor, and in much bodily weakness and infirmity he served faithfully three years, dying Nov. 30, 1839, much beloved. He baptized twenty-one persons during his pastorate. After this the church was dependent on supplies for a few months.

Near the close of May, 1840, Brother F. Ketchum, an evangelist, commenced a series of meetings, and twenty-eight were baptized into the fellowship of the church.

June 13, 1840, Rev. James Spencer accepted a call and became pastor; he remained until the middle of December, 1841, having baptized nineteen during this period.

The church was again dependent on supplies until April, 1842, when Rev. Joseph Wright accepted a call, dividing his time between Werts' Corner and Sandy Ridge. This arrangement continued for one year. He then accepted a call for the whole of his time at Werts' Corner, continuing as pastor until April, 1849, and baptizing forty-two during his term of service.

June 1, 1849, Rev. Ephraim Sheppard accepted a call; he served for about five years and four months, baptizing eighteen persons.

From October, 1854, to March following the church was destitute of a pastor. In March, 1855, Rev. Edward C. Ambler accepted a call, and remained until September, 1856; he baptized seventeen persons during his pastorate.

A call was then extended to Rev. George Young, which he accepted, and served until October, 1857. During his pastorate he baptized his two sons, Charles and George. They were both afterwards licensed by the church to preach.

June 1, 1858, Samuel Cox, a licentiate of the Second Baptist Church of Salem, N. J., accepted a call, and on the 10th of that month was ordained to the ministry by a council convened for that purpose. He remained until Oct. 1, 1860, baptizing six during his stay.

In October, 1860, Rev. Joseph Beldon accepted a call, and commenced his labors the 1st of February following; he continued to serve until June 1, 1865.

From June 1, 1865, to October, 1867, the church was destitute of a pastor, but enjoyed occasional preaching; prayer-meetings were held, and quite a number were converted; nine professed their faith, and were baptized by Rev. Ephraim Sheppard, who volunteered his services to administer the ordinances and preach until a pastor might be obtained.

Oct. 1, 1867, Rev. Simeon Siegfried took charge, and remained until April 1, 1869.

Rev. Joseph Wright then commenced as supply, faithfully laboring until stricken with palsy; he baptized six while thus serving.

In the summer and fall of 1875, Thomas C. Young preached twice a month in the afternoon and held a series of evening meetings, baptizing ten persons on profession of faith.

Nov. 1, 1876, George B. Young commenced serving the church, and resigned in May following. Six were baptized and added during his pastorate.

In 1878, Dr. George H. Larison supplied for a considerable time, and baptized four.

The church has no settled pastor at present (1880), nor has it had for some time past, but has been supplied by Rev. J. M. Helsley and other neighboring pastors.

The present trustees are Jacob S. Durham, Jacob S. Herder, Israel H. Hill, J. R. S. Hill, John C. Dunham, B. V. Hill, and David Van Doren.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NEW MARKET.

The church at New Market grew out of a class that met at Woodville, Mercer Co., one mile south of New Market. According to the church record of Pennington Station this class was formed in 1844, Reader Blackwell as leader. The members were John A. Abbott, Margaret Abbott, Walter Harbourt, Eliza Harbourt, Ann E. Abbott, Theophilus Harbourt, Catharine Titus, Wilmina Tibbett, and Joseph Abbott.

In 1858, Rev. James R. Bryan was preacher in charge, and Rev. Jonathan Vannote junior preacher. A revival occurred under their administration, which resulted in a large addition to the Woodville class; so that the class was divided, and Theodore Silvers and John L. Burroughs were appointed leaders. The following appear as members of these classes: Theodore Silvers, Frances Silvers, Jacob Williamson, Mary Young, William N. Brady, Sarah M. Brady, N. R. Blackwell, Olivia Brady, Frances Conover, Sarah Conover, Asa Robbins, Jane Mathews, Alice Akers, Sarah Cromwell, Jacob R. Brady, Mary Cromwell, William Wolverton, Helen B. Wolverton, J. H. Stillwell, R. H. Stillwell, W. Penrod, Eunice Penrod, Henry B. Brady, Samuel Holcombe, Deliverance Blackwell, Mary E. Wilson, Margaret Snook, William Reed, Lucretia Ege, John L. Burroughs, Richard Burroughs, Zimri Wood, Susannah Wood, Ann Chaffee, Penelope P. S. Burroughs, Charity Burroughs, Jacob Tindall, Warner R. Mathews, A. H. Drake, William H. Scudder, Mary Scudder, Elizabeth Golden, Jacob S. Deen, Ann M. Deen, Jacob Williamson, Jr., Elizabeth Larew, Ellen Smith, Ketura Smith, and Elizabeth Petit.

This large accession rendered a church edifice a necessity, and the same year (1858) the present structure was erected, and the above persons constituted the society. The size of the building is 48 by 36 feet. The basement story has a Sunday-school room and two class-rooms; the audience-room has seating capacity for 250 persons. The building cost about $3800.

The following were the first trustees: Richard Burroughs, William H. Scudder, Zimri Wood, Ralph B. Smith, and Theodore Silvers. The present board (1880) consists of Levi Reed, Andrew Cromwell, Cornelius Dallas, Samuel Schenck, Edward Larew, Cornelius Gulick, and Ferdinand H. Akers. The pastors since organization have been James R. Bryan, Jonathan Vannote, Benjamin S. Sharp, John P. Connelly, John J. Graw, John B. Westcott, J. T. Streck, Samuel Parker, George Hitchens, Milton Relyea, Caleb A. Malsbury, Benjamin C. Lippincott, Henry Belting.

The church at present has a membership of 67.

CEMETERIES.

The only public cemetery in the township, other than the denominational churchyards, is that known as the "Union Cemetery at Ringos." It was incorporated Oct. 25, 1876, by Cornelius W. Larison, Noah H. Blackwell, John B. Dalrymple, Levi Holcombe, John H. Young, Silas Nonamaker, and Austin S. Wilson. The first officers were Cornelius W. Larison, President; Noah H. Blackwell, Vice-President; Levi Holcombe, Secretary; Silas Nonamaker, Treasurer.

In 1876, 4.29 acres, west of the village and adjoining the township line, were purchased of Noah H. Blackwell and constituted a cemetery under the above organization. The grounds have been laid out, roads made, trees set out, and a memorial monument erected in the centre of the cemetery. The first interment was a child of Peter Snyder, in 1877.

The officers for 1880 are the same as above given except that John H. Young is vice-president in place of Noah H. Blackwell.

The other cemeteries of this township are those connected with the Baptist Church at Wertsville and the Presbyterian Church at Pleasant Corner. There is also an old burial-ground, disused for the past sixty years, located on the property of Joseph G. Quick and Roeliff Sutphin, north of Mountain Brook, and in the same vicinity is another, formerly the pauper burial-ground in the days of the old poor-farm, but this has been abandoned for many years. Another old cemetery, and one well known, is located between Ringos and Larison's, near the Ringos school.

Among family burial-places may be mentioned that of the Chamberlin family, on the M. Huffman farm, near the Back Brook; that of the Quick family at Van Liew's Corners, on the estate of the late R. Van Liew; and that of the Manners and Stout families, about a mile east of Wertsville.

SOCIETIES.

POWHATTAN LODGE, No. 72, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted Jan. 20, 1848, with the following charter members: Jacob W. Williamson, Joseph A. Pittinger, Abraham T. Williamson, Augustus Hunt, and Wellington Forgus. The principal first officers were J. W. Williamson, Noble Grand; Augustus Hunt, Vice Grand; Wellington Forgus, Sec.; J. A. Pittinger, Treas. June 28th Augustus Hunt was elected Noble Grand, and D. B. Kirkpatrick Vice Grand.

The presiding officers since 1848, with the dates of their election, have been as follows:*

1848, D. B. Kirkpatrick; 1849, John S. Williamson, David Williamson; 1850, Wellington Forgus,

* The officers are elected semi-annually.

John Denson; 1851, David B. Boss, Joseph Servis; 1852, Nathaniel Coffee, John F. Servis; 1853, Jacob Williamson, Jacob S. C. Pittinger; 1854, David Shepherd, James A. Foote; 1855, P. Mathews; 1856, D. H. Bodine, John Young; 1857, Joseph M. Dalrymple, J. F. Larison, John F. Shepherd; 1858, Charles Denson, Peter W. Shepherd; 1859, Jacob J. Fisher, Jacob Young; 1860, James S. C. Pittinger, Isaac Hoppock.

In 1860 the charter of Powhattan Lodge was revoked by the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

The lodge was resuscitated Feb. 2, 1874, under the same name and number. The representatives of the Grand Lodge on this occasion were D. D. Taylor, of Lackatong Lodge; P. D. D. Curtiss, of Magnolia Lodge; P. G.'s John Horn, of Lenni Lenape Lodge, Hervy Witten, of Pennington Lodge. The charter members were Joseph Dalrymple, Peter W. Shepherd, James G. Phillips, and David Williamson. The first officers were Joseph Dalrymple, Noble Grand; Joseph G. Phillips, Vice Grand; Peter W. Shepherd, Sec.; David Williamson, Treas.

The succeeding Noble Grands have been:

1874.—June, J. G. Phillips; December, Amos M. Hart.
1875.—June, Harry Weber; December, Edward Larue.
1876.—June, Ira Munson; December, William Weber.
1877.—June, E. C. Green; December, Jacob Dilts.
1878.—June, Abm. M. Hixson; December, Abm. S. Wilson.
1879.—June, James B. Housel; December, Joseph Abbott.

The officers of the lodge elected June 26, 1880, are Theodore Servis, Noble Grand; George Suydam, Vice Grand; P. C. Young, Sec.; A. M. Hart, Treas.

The lodge holds weekly meetings in their hall, in the second story of the Odd-Fellows' building, formerly owned by the lodge, but now private property.

RINGOS TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

For some years the temperance cause was almost entirely neglected in the vicinity of Ringos.* At one time the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, who was pastor here, with the aid of a few zealous laymen, did some efficient work; since then, however, nothing was done by any one except the pastors of the different churches, who preached a sermon on the subject occasionally.

In the fall of 1879 one of the pastors heard a man abusing his wife while still suffering from the effects of a drunken revel, and the same day a number of men became intoxicated at a political caucus. This led to a consultation among the three pastors of the place, and a course of action was marked out.

November 9th, Mrs. J. T. Ellis, of Flemington, lectured by request in the Presbyterian church, and made so good an impression that on the evening of November 14th an association was formed at the Baptist chapel. The society was called "The Ringos Total Abstinence Society." Subscription to the pledge constitutes any one a member.

The society meets on the last Friday evening of each month. The present officers are: President, C. R. Nightingale; Vice-Presidents, William Rue, Amos Bond, Hiram Fisher; Secretary, J. M. Helsley; Treasurer, Datis Reed.

The society numbers about 110 members, very few having retrograded. It owes much of its success to the earnest efforts of Mr. C. R. Nightingale.

RINGOS GRANGE, No. 12,

was organized Oct. 11, 1873, by George W. Thompson, General Deputy of the State of New Jersey, with the following charter members: Newton K. Young, Mrs. Margaret Young, Rev. J. D. Hewitt, David Bellis, John W. Bellis, Mrs. Sarah Bellis, David Bond, Anna T. Bond, Elisha E. Holcombe, Hannah Holcombe, William S. Quick, Sallie Quick, F. S. Holcombe, Mrs. J. W. Holcombe, D. Williamson, C. Wilson, Rachel A. Wilson, P. O. Holcombe, Martha Holcombe, John B. Blackwell, and Jacob Sutphin. The following officers were elected and installed: Master, David Williamson; Overseer, D. S. Bellis; Lecturer, J. W. Bellis; Steward, E. E. Holcombe; Asst. Steward, J. B. Blackwell; Chaplain, Rev. J. D. Hewitt; Treas., William S. Quick; Sec., F. S. Holcombe; Gate-keeper, C. Wilson; Ceres, Mrs. J. W. Bellis; Pomona, Mrs. Anna T. Bond; Flora, Mrs. J. W. Holcombe; Lady Asst. Steward, Mrs. Martha Holcombe.

The Masters for the succeeding years have been: 1874, E. E. Holcombe; 1875–76, F. S. Holcombe; 1876–77, E. E. Holcombe; 1878–79, D. V. L. Schenck; 1879, C. F. Fisher.

The following are the officers for the present year (1880): Master, J. W. Bellis; Overseer, A. Blackwell; Lecturer, E. E. Holcombe; Steward, A. W. Muirheid; Asst. Steward, J. B. Blackwell; Chaplain, G. B. Stothoff; Treas., D. V. L. Schenck; Sec., F. S. Holcombe; Gate-keeper, R. S. Blackwell; Ceres, Mrs. D. V. L. Schenck; Pomona, Mrs. R. S. Blackwell; Flora, Mrs. A. Blackwell; Lady Asst. Steward, Mrs. E. E. Holcombe. This organization is in a flourishing condition.

MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL.

The first mill erected in this township was known as the "Race Mill," situated about a mile south of Ringos. The land on which it stood was purchased in 1727 by William Dawlis, who built the mill somewhere about 1730–32; at his death he devised it to his sons Herman and William. In 1742, William executed a deed of release of the same to Herman, which document Philip Ringo signed as a witness.†

The only woolen factory in the township was established years ago, and located about midway between Ringos and Rocktown. It was owned and operated,

* Nov. 6, 1826, the good people of Amwell met at the house of Isaac Lowe, and organized a reformatory association, with the lengthy title of "The Amwell Society for the Suppression of Vice and Immorality, and the Encouragement of Virtue and Good Morals." A constitution was adopted, an address delivered, and officers chosen. As no further mention has come to our notice, it is believed that it must have been short-lived.

† "Traditions of Our Ancestors," 1870.

along with a grist-mill in the same neighborhood, by P. W. Shepherd & Son. The former died in June, 1880, but the mills are still carried on by the son.

A saw-mill and a feed-mill, on the Back Brook, one mile east of Ringos, are owned by A. T. Williamson. A general custom grist-mill, with both water- and steam-power, is located on the Neshanic, near the east line of the township; it is owned by the estate of Jacob Vanderveer. The mills at Snydertown were built prior to 1820.

James Riley's apple-distillery and cider-mill has been in operation for many years. A large grist-mill and grain distillery at Ringos was established about 1857 by Jonathan Higgins, who ran it until 1870 or thereabouts, when it was suspended and the machinery taken out. The building is still vacant.

The tannery at Snydertown was in operation for many years, and up to about four years ago, when the business was discontinued.

In 1828 the general mercantile trade was represented by Richard L. and Hugh L. Sutphin and Richard Lowe, under the firm-name of Sutphin & Lowe; but Oct. 31, 1829, there was a change, R. L. Sutphin withdrawing, and the firm-title becoming Sutphin & Lowe.

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS.

John Carr, Sr., taught school during the Revolution in a one-story frame school-house, which stood about half a mile southeast of the village now known as Unionville. At one time during his incumbency there were present in this school-house twenty-one boys and a number of girls. While the children were all out at play a gentleman in military costume rode up on horseback, accompanied by his life-guard. Opposite the school-house he halted, faced about, and began talking to the boys. Finally he formed them in a line, with the tallest boy at the head and graded down in size to the smallest; when formed he asked them, "How many of you, when you become men, will be willing to fight for your country?" Twenty-one hands were at once elevated. It is scarcely necessary to add that the chieftan was Gen. George Washington. The American army was crossing New Jersey at that time.

The venerable Peter S. Young, of Ringos, who died so recently, related the above incident in 1876, and it was committed to manuscript.

General Lafayette, it is said, made his quarters for some time in this township, during a period when sickness detained him at the mansion of Henry Landis. The same house, on another occasion, sheltered sixty Tories, but they were in irons, coupled two and two, and in charge of a strong guard of Whigs.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CORNELIUS WILSON LARISON, M.D.

Cornelius Wilson Larison, M.D., was born Jan. 10, 1837, near Sandy Ridge, in Delaware township, Hunterdon Co., N. J. He is a son of Benjamin and Hannah A. (Holcombe) Larison, both natives of Hunterdon County. They had nine children,—four sons and five daughters,—of whom the subject of this notice is the second son and the third child. His early life till nearly the age of twenty years was spent on the farm and in the acquirement of such rudimentary education as the country schools afforded. On the 29th of October, 1856, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, intending to pursue a course of medical study. Finding, however, that it would be advantageous to him first to graduate in a regular literary course, he gave up the study of medicine for the time being, and, in pursuance of his purpose, began a course of preparation for college at the Flemington high school, entering that institution on the 1st of May, 1857. He was there fitted for college, and entered the Pennsylvania University, at Lewisburg, Sept. 20, 1858, remaining there till March, 1860, when he was appointed associate principal and teacher of mathematics and natural science in the Flemington high school, where he remained till the end of the school year, and resigned on account of failing health. In October, 1861, he entered the medical college at Geneva, N. Y., where he graduated with the degree of M.D., Jan. 20, 1863, and in March following settled at Ringos, N. J., as a medical practitioner, in partnership with Dr. Cicero Hunt.

Dr. Larison's reputation as a teacher drew to him at Ringos a number of students desirous of fitting for college and for the profession of medicine, and to meet the wants of these he associated teaching with the practice of his profession. Among those who were instructed in the sciences and in medicine by Dr. Larison during the first year may be mentioned Rev. A. B. Larison, M.D, C. M. Lee, M.D., and A. O. S. Carpenter, M.D. In 1870, in connection with Dr. Andrew B. Larison, he organized the seminary at Ringos, the history of which is given in another part of this work. He was appointed professor of the natural sciences in the university at Lewisburg, Pa., in August, 1874.

In March, 1873, he had associated with him in practice Dr. Charles Milton Lee. This arrangement gave him greater opportunity for studies outside of his profession, among which geology took first rank, and he spent the greater part of the year in the study of that interesting science in the Appalachian Mountains. Early in June, 1874, Dr. Lee died, deeply lamented by all who knew him. This induced Dr. Larison to resign his professorship and return home and resume his practice, which he did, July 1, 1875.

The school—denominated the Academy of Science

and Art—at Ringos grew out of the circumstance that certain students and tutors acquainted with Dr. Larison were desirous of studying the sciences in a more practical way than is usually pursued at the colleges. With this object in view, the present school-building and laboratory were erected in the fall of 1875. Early the year following the school was organized. The pupils each year, with their teacher, make excursions in the fields, forests, and mountains, and to the sea and streams, gathering practical information in geology, physical geography, zoology, botany, and other sciences. The doctor maintains a course of lectures the year round.

In June, 1876, he was appointed professor of zoology in the university at Lewisburg, and delivers there an annual course of lectures to a large class of students.

He has been reporter for the District Medical Society of Hunterdon County for fifteen consecutive years, and, under the appointment of the Governor, held the office of the first county superintendent of public instruction for Hunterdon County. Much of his time has been devoted to teaching in various grades and departments of education,—he has, in fact, taught all classes of schools from the common district school up to the university. He accomplishes much because he is an earnest and indefatigable worker in everything he sets his hand to, and has great strength and tenacity of will to accomplish his purpose. Few men have been able to bring forth better results out of unpromising circumstances.

Dr. Larison married, in March, 1873, Mary Jane, daughter of Gershom C. Sergeant, of Raritan township, and has two children,—Pollie and Ben.

JAMES SLACK FISHER.

The late James Slack Fisher, subject of this brief memoir, was born Oct. 23, 1800, on the estate where his family now reside, in East Amwell, Hunterdon Co., N. J., and died there Sept. 22, 1879, aged nearly seventy-nine years.

His great-grandfather, Peter Fisher, came from Germany and settled about 1728 on the place where Caleb F. Fisher now lives. His grandfather, William Fisher, son of Peter, moved upon the present homestead in East Amwell in 1777. He married, first, Charity Young, by whom he had a son Peter and a daughter Mary. His second wife was Charity Youngblood, by whom he had five children,—John, William, Anna, Sarah, and Hannah.

William Fisher, son of William and Charity Youngblood, was the father of the subject of this sketch, and was born June 21, 1768, in what is now West Amwell. He was a farmer by occupation, as were all his ancestors. He married, Aug. 2, 1794, Lucretia, daughter of James and Rebecca (Chamberlain) Slack, who was born Oct. 12, 1771. They had five children,—Amos, William, James S., Charity, and Mary Ann.

James S. Fisher was born and brought up on the homestead, and was an honorable and upright citizen. He followed the occupation of farming through life, and the home residence erected by him in 1850, and many other improvements and home comforts, bear

James S. Fisher

the evidence of his careful and industrious hand. He was a man of strict integrity, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He married Catharine L., daughter of William and Eleanor Stout, March 4, 1835. She was born Nov. 25, 1816. The children of this marriage were ten in all, of whom seven survive, —viz., three sons and four daughters. The names of the daughters are as follows: Ellen S., Rebecca S., Caroline S., and Kate. The eldest son, William H. Fisher, is an active business man in St. Paul, Minn.; the second son, James S. Fisher, carries on the homestead farm for his mother; he served in the Union army during the late civil war. He enlisted in the Thirty-eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war; the third and youngest, Claudius R. P. Fisher, M.D., is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and in practice at Neshanic, Somerset Co., N. J.

ABRAHAM TEN BROOKE WILLIAMSON.

The subject of this notice is descended from one of the oldest families in this portion of New Jersey. His great-grandfather, John Williamson, came from

Holland and settled about one mile north of Ringos, N. J., before the year 1731, as his deed bears date that year. The property was formerly owned by "John Chamber, of Amwell," who deeded it to "Henry Vroom, of Kingstown, Ulster Co., N. Y.," June 22, 1726.

A. T. WILLIAMSON.

Abraham, one of the sons of John Williamson, the original settler, married Katharine Ten Brooke, and had two sons and three daughters, of whom Abraham Ten Brooke Williamson, Sr., was the father of our subject. He married Penelope Sutphen, and had children,—Katharine K., John S., Abraham T., Ann C., Sarah, and Jacob W.,—three sons and three daughters, of whom Katharine, Sarah, and Abraham T. are living. The latter was born on the estate which has descended from his great-grandfather, near Ringos, N. J., on the 13th of June, 1815, and was brought up on the farm, receiving such education as the schools of his neighborhood furnished.

On the 23d of January, 1850, he married Mary, daughter of James Shepherd, by whom he has three children,—Katharine Ellen, John S., and Annie M. T. Williamson.

The home of Mr. Williamson, on the York Road, near Ringos, is one of the most beautiful in this portion of Hunterdon County. His fellow-townsmen elected him to the office of chosen freeholder in 1846, and he discharged its duties in a satisfactory manner for three years. He takes little part, however, in politics, being devoted strictly to the interests of his occupation as a farmer.

NATHAN STOUT.

The subject of this sketch is a descendant in the seventh generation from Richard Stout and Penelope Van Princes, the line of descent being from Richard, through David, his seventh son; through James, first son of David; John, first son of James; Nathan, Sr., fifth son of John; and William, fourth son of Nathan, Sr.

Nathan Stout

The Stouts of New Jersey are of both English and Dutch ancestry, the blood of the two nationalities having joined their currents in a most singular and romantic manner.

Richard, the first of the name in America, was born in Nottingham, England, and, being disappointed in his first love affair with a young woman deemed by his father below his rank, he embarked on board of a man-of-war, where he served seven years, and was finally discharged at New Amsterdam, now New York. About this time a ship with passengers from Amsterdam, Holland, bound to the same port, was driven on the shore now called Middletown, in Monmouth Co., N. J., where the crew and passengers were soon cut off by the Indians, the whole company being, as they thought, destroyed. But a certain woman, whose husband the Indians had killed, found herself strong enough to creep to a hollow tree, where she remained in her wounded and forlorn condition till discovered by an Indian, who took pity on her, carried her to his wigwam, healed her wounds, and in a short time conveyed her in a canoe to New Amsterdam, where he sold her to the Dutch. This woman

Cornelius W. Larson

was Penelope Van Princes, who not long afterwards became the wife of Richard Stout, and was the maternal ancestor of the numerous Stout family of New Jersey. They became acquainted with each other in New Amsterdam, and were there married.

Not the least curious part of this strange but authentic story is the fact that this couple should seek a home on the very shore where her late husband and so many fellow-passengers had been killed by the Indians; but so they did, soon after their marriage, and the first settlement made by the Stouts of New Jersey was at Middletown, Monmouth Co., in the year 1648. There were at that time six white families in the settlement, including their own.

It is impossible in this brief sketch to follow all the branches of a family which has become so numerous and widely scattered. The ancestors who first settled in Hunterdon County were Jonathan and David, the former the third, and the latter the seventh, son of Richard, the first settler in Monmouth. Jonathan married a Miss Bullen and moved to Hopewell township, then in Hunterdon County, about the year 1686. David settled about the same time on the opposite side of the ridge in Amwell, on the farm now owned by Abraham Runkle, where he bought about seven hundred acres of land. Nathan Stout, the subject of this sketch, was the first son of William, who was the fourth son of Nathan, Sr., who was the fifth son of John, who was the first son of James, who was the first son of David, the first settler in Amwell.

Nathan Stout was born in Amwell, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Dec. 31, 1812, and has always resided in the township, in that part now known as East Amwell, being a farmer and an honorable and exemplary citizen. He married Mary Ann Fisher. Their children are William F., Henry H., Simpson S., Lucretia F., and Mary Y. The first of these, William F. Stout, went to Independence, Iowa, and married Martha A. Hariman. He died in his thirty-fifth year, leaving one child, Ettie H. Stout. Henry H. Stout entered the Union army in the late war, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. Lucretia F. Stout died of consumption. Mary Y. Stout married Augustus Young, and has three daughters,—Lucretia F., Margaret, and Mary.

WILLIAM B. PRALL.

William B. Prall was born near Wertsville, Hunterdon Co., N. J., on the estate where he now resides, April 10, 1834.

Abraham Prall, his great-great-grandfather, settled on the estate adjoining, as near as can now be ascertained, about the year 1730. He conveyed the property to his son, Dr. William Prall, and in 1770 bought the Prall homestead, where the descendants have ever since resided. This estate was left to Peter Prall, his son by his first marriage, during his lifetime. Peter married Mary Quick, of Amwell, and had two children, a son and a daughter,—Abraham and Catharine. Abraham became the successor of Peter on the homestead. He married Sarah, daughter of Jacob Fisher, and had children,—Peter, Mary, Sarah, Ann, Catharine, Jacob, Eliza, Abraham, and John, the latter of whom died young; the others married and raised families.

William B Prall

Abraham, the next to the youngest, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born on the adjoining farm Dec. 9, 1811, and lived there till the death of his grandfather, when he settled upon the present homestead. He married Hannah, daughter of Matthias Bellis, of Raritan township. Her great-grandfather bought the place where she was born about 1740; it is still in possession of the Bellis family.

Abraham Prall was a prominent and enterprising farmer, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He died of consumption, Sept. 6, 1843. Mrs. Prall is still living, and resides with her son, Abraham J. Prall, on the adjoining farm. She was born March 23, 1813.

They had two children,—viz., William B., the subject of this notice, born April 10, 1834, and Abraham J., above mentioned, born April 28, 1840.

William B. Prall was brought up on the homestead, and received the rudiments of a common-school education. His father being in limited circumstances at the time of his death, William was thrown chiefly upon his own resources, and by energy, industry, and

good management made his way to the prosperity and competence he now enjoys. When he was eighteen years of age the property on which he now lives was left for sale by his grandfather. His mother bought it, with the understanding that he should take it at the age of twenty-one. This was assuming a heavy responsibility, considering that the property was much depreciated in value and had no buildings of any consequence upon it excepting a barn. Mr. Prall, however, came into possession, assuming all the indebtedness on the place, which he had completely discharged in 1865. He has greatly enhanced the market value of the property, and has erected upon it fine, commodious buildings. In addition to this, he has purchased and paid for a house and lot which he bought of his brother, which, on the recent division of the farms, fell to his portion. These facts are mentioned in this connection to show that Mr. Prall has neither been idle nor unsuccessful since he assumed the responsibilities of a business man on attaining his majority. His path in life has not been altogether bright, for the shadow of sickness has fallen at times heavily upon his household.

He married, Jan. 30, 1855, Elizabeth B., daughter of Joseph G. Quick, of East Amwell. She was born March 4, 1836. They have five children, whose names and births are as follows: Abraham, born Sept. 11, 1855; Cornelia, born July 14, 1857 (died Jan. 29, 1858); Anna C., born Nov. 27, 1858; Hannah, born March 23, 1866; William B., born March 14, 1871.

DELAWARE.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THE township of Delaware lies on the west border of the county, and is bounded north and east by Raritan and East Amwell townships, south by West Amwell, southwest by the Delaware River, and northwest by Kingwood and Franklin townships. The population of the township in 1870 was 2963; in 1880, 3092. There were 366 farms in 1880.

Section 3 of the act of 1838 provided that the inhabitants of the township of Delaware should hold their first annual town-meeting at the inn of Henry Wagner, in the village of Sergeantsville. The boundaries of Delaware are thus defined in the act erecting the township, passed Feb. 23, 1838:

"*Be it enacted*, That all that part of the township of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, which lies within the boundaries and descriptions following—to wit, Beginning in the Delaware River, in the western boundary line of the county of Hunterdon, at the division line between the townships of Kingwood and Amwell; thence down the said river Delaware, along said boundary line, to the mouth of Alexsocken Creek; thence up the middle of the said creek, the several courses thereof, to the middle of the Old York Road, leading from Lambertville to the village of Ringos; thence northeasterly up the middle of said road until it intersects the road leading from Trenton to Quakertown, by the way of Ringos and Buchanan's Tavern, at the village of Ringos; thence northwardly, following the middle of the said road leading from Trenton to Quakertown, until it intersects the division line between the townships of Kingwood and Amwell; thence southwestwardly, following the said division line, to the place of beginning—shall be and hereby is set off from the said township of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, into a separate township, to be called and known by the name of the township of Delaware."*

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of this township, after a gradual rise from the Delaware River for about a mile and a half, is a broad undulating table-land, with no abrupt mountain ledges or narrow valleys, but one of the most fertile farming sections in Hunterdon County. It has a diversity of soil, such as red shale, gravelly loam, sandy loam, and some clay loam, all susceptible of a high state of cultivation, to which most of the farm-land in the township has been brought by her intelligent farmers.

The township is abundantly watered by the Alexsocken Creek, which forms a part of the south boundary line between this township and West Amwell and the city of Lambertville, emptying into the Delaware River at the southwest corner of the township. The Horn Brook rises in School District No. 94, finding its way to the Delaware at Brookville, a small hamlet below Stockton. The Wickhecheoke rises in School District No. 93, mingling its waters with those of the Delaware at Prallsville, half a mile above Stockton. The Lackatong Creek rises in School District No. 97, and empties into the Delaware at Eagle Island, between Prallsville and Raven Rock. The general direction of all these streams is southwesterly. There are a few tributaries of other streams in the east part, which flow into the township of Raritan.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND PIONEER INCIDENTS.

The earliest date found of a purchase of land in what is now Delaware township is that of John Callowes, who bought of George Hutchinson, March 17, 1695, a tract of land, a part of which is in Delaware, in the southwest corner of the township, along the river north from Alexsocken Creek. John Wey sold the same tract, May 29, 1733, to John Holcombe. This is in School District No. 98, and it is now owned in part by John V. C. Baker; John C. Holcombe also owns a portion of the original tract.

* Session Laws, 1838, pp. 132, 133. The only subsequent change in the bounds established in 1838 was in 1854, in the setting off to East Amwell of an insignificant strip of its territory, comparatively but a few acres, being that portion of Delaware embraced in School District No. 103, which lay to the west of the Old York Road.

The next lot above on the river front was purchased by William Biddle, Sept. 18, 1734, and the next, back of Biddle's, was owned by John Holcombe, and still back of Holcombe's, in what is now School District No. 96, was a lot of 300 acres, originally owned by Gershom Lambert, but now by Butterfoss, Dilts, Housel, Leonard, Melick, and others. A little farther up the river is the old John Reading tract, which covered what is now the villages of Stockton and Prallsville. Joseph Reading located above the Wickhecheoke Creek, opposite the upper end of Hendrick's Island. Richard Reading, according to old maps and surveys, located along the river, between the creek and Joseph Reading's. From John Reading came the name of Reading's Ferry at what is now Stockton. Reading subsequently (Dec. 23, 1749) deeded to Joseph Howell the tract up the river from the old Ferry road (now Ferry Street, Stockton) and including Prallsville. "The 16th day of the first year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Third," Joseph Howell and his wife, Susanna, deeded to George Ely, Jr.; Aug. 11, 1792, the latter deeded to John Prall, Jr., from whom Prallsville derived its name; in 1832, John Prall's executors deeded to Peter Miller; April 1, 1841, Miller deeded to Thomas Holcombe; May 27, 1850, Holcombe deeded to Asher and Maurice Woolverton; and April 1, 1851, Maurice Woolverton purchased Asher Woolverton's interest in the above tract, where he (Maurice) now resides. The Joseph Reading property spoken of as above Prallsville is now owned and occupied by Gardner Johnson.

In "Traditions of our Ancestors," published several years ago, John W. Lequear says,—

"In the course of my duty as a surveyor, and from the estate of my esteemed relative John Waterhouse, of Rosemont, a number of old deeds have fallen into my hands. I have derived great pleasure in looking over them and locating the tracts as originally taken up. . . . Thomas in 1686, bought of Helmsley 1665 acres; he dying, it descended to his son William; he sold it, or a portion of it lying west of Rosemont, to Charles Woolverton in 1714; he, May 18, 1719, conveyed 284 acres, constituting the farms of John Hartpence and William R. Allen, and six acres on the southeast corner of John Huffman's farm. The southwest corner of the tract was in John Reading's line, near John Huffman's gate, and was sold to George Fox, who came from England. While he owned this tract a young man came over from England to George Fox's, where he died soon after his arrival, of ship-fever, and was the first person buried in Rosemont burying-ground, one-quarter of an acre being reserved after this for a graveyard. June 10, 1729, Mr. Fox conveyed this to Thomas Canby. Aug. 19, 1735, Canby conveyed it to Henry Coat; March 2, 1741, Mr. Coat conveyed it to Derrick Hoagland. William Rettinghouse (as it was then spelled) owned the land on the east of this; he and Derrick Hoagland altered their boundary line to conform to its present course in the road north of Rosemont. Mr Hoagland conveyed this in 1750 to his son James; in 1760 he conveyed it to his brother William. Peter Morrow had purchased six acres off the southwest corner of Derrick. This tract was afterwards conveyed to Asa Reed, then to Thomas Lequear, then in part to John Waterhouse. William Biddle sold 1150 acres to Peter Emley about 1732. Mr. Emley sold 600 acres to Christopher Cornelius in 1750. Mr. Cornelius sold 400 acres to Daniel Howell in 1750, near the upper boundary line of what is now Delaware township, east of 'Duck's Flat,' a part now occupied by Thomas Robinson."

In 1718, Robert Elton sold to Ralph Brock, millwright, 800 acres of land near Rosemont. In 1710, Edward Kemp, of Bucks Co., Pa., sold Brock 200 acres, which he had purchased in 1709, of William Biles. Brock, in 1734, sold the whole of this 1000 acres to William Rettinghousen. He, in 1742, conveyed it to Richard Green, of Morris Co., N. J. The tract lay northeast of Rosemont. The old Rittenhouse graveyard is to be seen near Lambert Hoppock's house above Prallsville. Several of the Howell family are buried there. William Rettinghousen had four sons,—Isaac, Lot, Peter, and Moses. His daughters were Catharine, who married Richard Heath; Abigail, married Mr. Freeman; Anna, married Mr. Dansville; Rebecca, married Amos Bonham, from whom William Bonham, of Rosemont, was descended.

William Heath was an early resident of this township, and owned a large tract. Richard, his youngest son, having been drafted to perform duty in the New Jersey militia during the Revolutionary war, the father, believing himself more able to bear the fatigues of the service, took his son's place. During the march of the company to headquarters a fray occurred with some Tories, and, the day being very hot, he was overcome and drank a large quantity of buttermilk and water in a farmhouse, which cooled his blood so suddenly that it caused his death in a few hours. He left a wife, Magdalen, and three sons and four daughters. The oldest son, Andrew, became heir to his father's property under the English law of primogeniture. The estate was large, and, with extreme liberality, he gave a farm to his brother John off the east side of his plantation, and one off the west side to his brother Richard. He kept the central portion and homestead for himself, and lived there with his mother, Magdalen, until her marriage with Uriah Bonhone, when he sold his property and removed to Virginia. John and Richard Heath both married and settled on the farms given them by their brother, and at their death each left a large family.

Of the daughters of William and Magdalen Heath, Mary married Samuel Wilson, and removed with him to Kentucky; Elizabeth married Jesse Hall, and became the mother of Judge John H. Hall, of Sussex County, the founder of the *Sussex Register*, and a prominent man of that county; Sarah married Jacob Dilts, of Amwell, and died in July, 1831, leaving six sons and two daughters; and Prudence married Hezekiah Bonhone, son of Uriah, and removed to Sussex County.

March 2, 1714, Charles Wolverton* bought of William Biddle a tract of 1665 acres. This is the earliest record we have of the Wolvertons in Hunterdon County. The location of this tract was about Rosemont, extending almost to Prallsville on the south, and to the north and west about one and a half miles. To this point, which was then almost the western frontier, Charles Wolverton came from Long

* In some cases it is spelled *Wolverton*, again *Wollerton*, in others *Woolverton*.

Island. Just when he or his father came across the ocean is not now known. The part of England whence they originally came was Wolverhampton.

Charles Wolverton, the original settler, had six sons,—Maurice, Dennis, Charles, Jr., Gabriel, Isaac, and Joel. The order of their birth is not known. To each of them was left a farm of about 280 acres out of the original tract of 1665 acres. Dennis died Aug. 9, 1774, aged sixty-three; he was buried at Rosemont. From this point we can trace but one of the lines of descent,—that through the son Maurice. He married a Miss Baker. They had two sons and three daughters. One son died young. The other children were John, Margaret, who married Silas Wilson, Abigail, who married a Kensall, and Sophia, who married Samuel Cowdrick. The date of Maurice's death was somewhere about 1787.

John inherited his father's farm in consideration of his paying to each of his three sisters £115. This farm was situated above Rosemont, being lands now owned by E. P. Tomlinson, Andrew Sherman, and others. The old homestead stood just east of where Mr. Tomlinson now lives. He lived on this farm until 1799, when he removed to one on the Delaware, above Prallsville. He served in the war of the Revolution. He married Rachel Quimby. They had seven children,—Samuel, born April 22, 1779; Mary, who married Joshua Opdyke, born Feb. 2, 1782; Sarah, who married John Stockton, born July 2, 1784; Martha, born June 31, 1787; Margaret, who married Asher Reading, born March 14, 1788; James, born Oct. 19, 1791; Anna, who married Ambrose Barcroft, born June 22, 1794.

John Wolverton died Dec. 10, 1837, aged eighty-two. He was buried at Rosemont. His son Samuel was a cabinet-maker, and James a blacksmith. Samuel was twice married. His first wife was Mary Johnson. They had one child,—Asher, born Jan. 30, 1812. Mary Wolverton died March 6, 1812, aged twenty-four. Samuel married Elizabeth Wilson for his second wife. Their son, Maurice, was born Feb. 19, 1827. Elizabeth died Sept. 28, 1836, aged forty-eight. Samuel served in the militia in the war of 1812. He died Sept. 19, 1841, aged sixty-three, and only four months later, Jan. 17, 1842, his mother died, in her eighty-ninth year. Asher, Samuel's older son, married Mrs. Ann Fisher, *née* Gearhart. He lived on the old Wolverton farm, opposite Eagle Island, until April, 1872, when he removed to Stockton, where he now resides. Maurice, the other son of Samuel, married (1850) Caroline M., daughter of William L. Hoppock.

James, the sixth child and second son of John Wolverton, married Mary Sergeant. They had five sons and five daughters,—Sarah, wife of Elias Johnson, born Dec. 2, 1818; Rachel, wife of Henry Fell, born Nov. 18, 1820; Jane, wife of George Hoppock, born July 6, 1822; John, born Oct. 27, 1825; Mary, wife of Charles Jones, born Jan. 29, 1828; Permelia, wife of Gardner B. Johnson, born April 29, 1833; James, born Sept. 4, 1834; Joseph, born Oct. 6, 1836; Charles, born Nov. 22, 1838; Samuel, Sept. 12, 1843.

Mary, wife of James Wolverton, died June 23, 1853, aged fifty-five, and James died March 8, 1871, aged seventy-nine. His son John studied medicine, and is one of the leading physicians of Trenton, N. J. Joseph studied medicine, became a surgeon in the army in the late war, and is now a druggist in Trenton. James commenced the study of medicine, and died March 3, 1861. Charles S. is a farmer on the old homestead, near Rosemont; he married Elizabeth Fell. Samuel is a dentist in Trenton; his wife was Susan Lukens. The children of Maurice and Caroline M. Wolverton are Elizabeth (died Sept. 13, 1854), William H., Eva, and Samuel.

The following facts concerning the Reading family—one of the first to locate in Delaware township—are communicated by P. A. Reading:

"Joseph Reading was my grandfather. He lived on a plantation of several hundred acres, about a mile southwest of what is now Rosemont which tract was originally bounded by two creeks on its east and west sides. It was entailed, and the entail ran out in his eldest son's (William) heirs. This original homestead is now owned and occupied by Gardner Johnson. On the northeast line and county road is the family burial-ground of the later descendants of the family. The old homestead commanded a view of the Delaware River, of the Pennsylvania shore, etc. I remember visiting it when a boy of eight to twelve years. The mansion was reached from the county road by a drive of one-fourth of a mile, on each side of which were cherry- and other fruit-trees, planted in regular order, till the mansion-house was reached, thence continuing for one-eighth of a mile to the Delaware River with a double row of multicaulis, or silk-worm trees. The attic of the dwelling was devoted to the hatching and rearing of silk-worms, from which my Aunts Mary, Amy, and their sister reeled off the silk thread and manufactured their own dresses.

"This original plantation was divided, and a portion of it is now in the occupancy of one of my grandfather's great-grandsons, John Reading. The two estates—or 'palatines,' as they used to be called—extended from the county road to the Delaware River, about one mile. My grandfather, Joseph, at his death, in 1806, willed to my father a farm of some 250 acres, directly on the bank of the Delaware River, immediately opposite what is known as 'Lower Black Ledge.' The eastern line is marked by a creek, which empties into the Delaware at what is now the head of the feeder of the Delaware and Raritan Canal; it embraces what was at one time the most valuable shad-fishery between the head of tide-water, Trenton, and Easton. With it was connected the ferry right for the Jersey side. This ferry long since disappeared, and a bridge at Point Pleasant station has taken its place. This second Reading home was my birthplace. The old stone mansion is yet standing, about one-fourth of a mile below Point Pleasant, and half a mile above Bull's Island station; it is owned by me, although rented out. It is in sight from the car-windows of the Belvidere Delaware trains. I am a frequent visitor there, often taking my children and grandchildren to see my birthplace and the play-ground of my youth. I was eighty-three years old on the 11th inst. (October, 1880), and until my last sickness used to walk up to the homestead and back—eight miles—the same day.

"My great-grandfather, the Governor, settled desirable farms for some of his sons near Flemington, on the Raritan River, and two of the houses built by him I think are standing yet. The one nearest the village named was long occupied by John Reed Reading,—'Gentleman John,' as he was familiarly called. These houses were built of brick imported from London, and constructed in the old Virginia style,—a red brick and a black one alternating."*

Among a number of old documents in the possession of Cyrus Van Dolah, Jr., is a bill of Henry Van

* See a further account of the Reading family in the history of Raritan township, in this volume.

Dolah for sundry goods bought of Lewis Moore in 1731. Another paper is an agreement to purchase the Van Dolah farm, dated May 6, 1738, witnessed by Honust Vanvorst and Christopher Search. There are also a receipt of Capt. Derrick Hoagland, dated April 18, 1744, for £2 1*s.*, from Sarah Johnson, widow of Henry Van Dolah; an article of agreement signed by Isaac Stelle and Hendrick Van Dolah, dated April 1, 1736; and the lease of the farm to Andrew Orison, by the widow of Henry Van Dolah, dated Dec. 5, 1743, signed by Emanuel Coryell, Sarah Van Dolah, and Andrew Orison, with John Larison and Edward Murphy as witnesses.

We also cite the following:

"Received, April 25, 1808, of Henry Van Dolah, one of the executors of Garrett Van Dolah, late of Amwell, deceased, eight dollars for making his coffin. Rec[d] by me ISRAEL POULSON."

"A true and perfect inventory of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Garrett Van Dolah, late of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, and State of New Jersey, deceased, made this 21st day of August, 1807:

Purse and apparel	$38.18
Books	9.00
2 pr. steelyards	3.00
3 pair of beds, etc	60.00
1 Hetchel	3.00
Pewter Platter and basin	4.00
1 Dresser (now owned by C. V. D., Jr.)	1.50
1 Smooth rifle " " "	10.00
1 Clock	25.00
1 Negro man Jack*	20.00
1 Horse	5.33
4 cows and 2 young cattle	84.00
1 Spinning-wheel, owned by C. V. D., Jr	1.00
Hand irons, dough trough, and brass candle stand	3.50
Total	$267.51."

The following is a *verbatim* copy of the last will and testament of John Van Dolah, late of this township:

"In the name of God, Amen, this Eighteenth day of November, the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight, this to be my last will and Testament in the fear and Lov of God. I pool my two Brothers, Garret Vandolah and Peter Vandolah; I leav Them my Executors to Divide my Estate, as follows: To my eldest Brother, Garret Vandolah, I leav one-third part of my estate, and to my other, Peter Vandolah, Another third part of my Estate; and to my two Sisters, Anna Wilgus and Charity Hausman, I leav the other third Part of my estate, Equally Divided between my two sisters, to be divided by my Executors. This my last Will and testament Sined and Sealed in the presents of us witnes."

his
"JOHN ✕ VANDOLAH.
mark.

"JACOB LARROWE,
"ABRAHAM LARROWE,
his
"RICHARD ✕ CHAMBERLIN."
mark.

The farm on which Cyrus Van Dolah, Jr., now lives was purchased of E. Marcellison, in 1738, by Hendrick Van Dolah. The deed was witnessed by Hannah Vanvorst, Joseph Bell, and Christopher Search, and acknowledged before Andrew Reed, May 10, 1756. The farm is located in School District No. 96, and is part of the Biddle tract of 5000 acres. When it was purchased of Marcellison there were 220 acres, but by a distribution of the property there remain 113 acres, which have descended by bequest to the present owner, Cyrus Van Dolah, Jr.

* Died April 30, 1812.

Israel Poulson, first pastor of the "German Baptist Church" in this township, was also collector of Amwell township previous to the formation of Delaware township, and in a notice published in the Hunterdon County *Gazette* of Nov. 2, 1829, he states that on specified days he will be at the houses of William Rittenhouse, James W. Hart, Delilah Buchanan, Nathan Price, Samuel Large, John S. Stout, David W. Young, Cornelius H. Anderson, Lemuel Howell, and John Larison, to receive *tax*. He concludes his notice in the following words:

"There's one thing more you may remember:
Unless 'tis paid by the twentieth December,
Of course there will be two cents cost,
Which will be so much to you lost;
And if not paid in five days more,
An additional sum of thirty-four.
The law is plain, you all may see;
Then I would have you not blame me;
If I return you to the Squire,
'Twill be just what the laws require."

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The following extracts from the records present the proceedings of the first town-meeting held in Delaware township:

"At the first annual town-meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Delaware, held at the house of Henry Wagners, in Sergeantsville, April 9, A.D. 1838, the following were chosen, to wit: John Barber, Esq., Moderator; Amplius B. Chamberlin, Town Clerk; Jacob Rake, Assessor; Mahlon Smith, Collector (assessor and collector, overseer of the poor to serve without pay); Benjamin Harn, Mahlon Smith, Jacob F. Buchanan, Commissioners of Appeals; Jas. J. Fisher, Jas. Snyder, Esq., Chosen Freeholders; Albertus Wagner, John Hoffman, Surveyors of Highways; William Rake, Constable; Abraham Conover, Judge of Election; John Barber, Esq., Adam Williamson, Benjamin Harn, James J. Fisher, William Sergeant, Town Committee; Jacob Rake, A. B. Chamberlin, William Wilson, School Committee.

"One thousand dollars to be raised for making and repairing roads. The committee to ascertain the amount to be raised for the poor.

"Dog tax to pay for sheep killed by dogs.

"Overseers of the Roads: Joseph Sergeant, Samuel Wolverton, James Barcroft, Abraham Williamson, Mahlon Smith, Joseph Lair, James D. Pearce, Gabriel Alier, Henry Trimmer, Jacob Bodine, Job Wolverton, Nelson Holcomb, Robert Bonham, John C. Holcomb, John Lair, Nicholas B. Higgins, Richard Shepherd, John Hoppock, Samuel Holcombe, John H. Ott.

"Elections to be held, first day at the house of Peter B. Mellick, and the second day at the house of Henry Wagner, at Sergeantsville.

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this town-meeting public convenience will be promoted by the division of the township of Amwell; so far we approve of said division, and we have no desire that the present arrangement should be disturbed. But at the same time we would say that any act of this kind passed without the knowledge or consent of those immediately interested is in direct opposition to the fundamental principles of our form of government.

"Signed, JOHN BARBER, *Moderator*.
"Attest, A. B. CHAMBERLIN, *Clerk*."

SUNDRY TRANSACTIONS.

At a special town-meeting held Dec. 29, 1838, at the house of Henry Wagner, in Sergeantsville, it was resolved, "that the township will not buy a poor-house farm," but "that the paupers be kept all together by some one individual and resident of this township."

April 13, 1840, it was voted "that $1000 be raised for making and repairing roads, $500 for the use of

the poor, and that the interest of the surplus revenue go towards supporting the poor." It was

"*Resolved*, That this township buy a poor-house property, and that we take the proceeds of the poor-house establishment to purchase said property."

The committee appointed to purchase said property consisted of John Barber, Adam Williamson, and Abram Conover, and it was decided that "the interests of our share of the old poor-house establishment go towards the support of the poor."

At a special town-meeting held May 17, 1864, at the house of George W. Comley, in Sergeantsville, in accordance with a special act of the Legislature, approved March 25, 1864, it was

"*Resolved*, That the sum of $31,000 shall be raised by assessment and taxation, in accordance with the requirements of a special act of the Legislature, approved March 25, 1864, for the purpose of enabling us to raise this tax.

"*Resolved*, That the sum so ordered to be raised, or such part thereof as shall come into the hands of the collector, shall be applied by him to the payment of the commutation money for the exemption from the draft of such persons as shall be drafted and accepted for the township of Delaware at the ensuing draft (the one now ordered)."

Oct. 27, 1864, the inhabitants met agreeable to public notice, and the following resolutions were read by the clerk:

"*Resolved*, That the sum of $46,000 shall be raised by assessment and taxation, in accordance with the requirements of a special act of the Legislature approved March 25, 1864, for the purpose of enabling us to raise this tax.

"*Resolved*, That the sum so ordered, or such part thereof as shall come into the hands of the collector, shall be applied by him to the payment of the obligations and debts incurred by the township committee of the township of Delaware in raising money to pay bounties to volunteers to fill the quota of said township of Delaware on the last call of the government for 500,000 men, and wherever any person has furnished a substitute which counted on the quota assigned to said township under said call for 500,000 men, such person shall be paid the sum of $668.08."

A vote was then taken, which resulted as follows: For the resolution, 237; against, none.

A special town-meeting was held Jan. 14, 1865, at Sergeantsville, to take proper measures to provide for a call for troops; John T. Sergeant was elected moderator and Edward M. Heath appointed clerk. G. S. Bellis, J. G. Sutphin, and Dr. I. S. Cramer were constituted a committee on resolutions, which it appears were presented, but never placed on record.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

From the first election, in 1838, to the present time the officers have been as follows:

TOWN CLERKS.

1838–44, Amplius B. Chamberlin; 1845–51, Reading Moore; 1852–55, John M. Chamberlin; 1856–64, Andrew B. Rittenhouse; 1865–73, E. M. Heath; 1874–76, H. F. Bodine; 1877–79, Asa H. Holcombe; 1880, George W. Holcombe.

COLLECTORS.

1838–40, Mahlon Smith; 1841–43, John Huffman; 1844–46, Jacob Bodine; 1847–49, Philip Rockafellow; 1850, Robert Bonham; 1851–52, William Reading; 1853–55, Dilts Larowe; 1856, Charles Denson; 1857–59, Cornelius L. Hunt; 1860–62, Samuel Fauss; 1863–65, David Jackson; 1866–67, Gershom Lambert; 1868–70, Allison Holcombe; 1871–73, John Bush; 1874–76, Daniel R. Sharpe; 1877–79, L. C. Fisher; 1880, J. P. Dilts.

TOWN COMMITTEE.

1838, John Barber, Adam Williamson, Benjamin Horn, James J. Fisher, William Sergeant; 1839, Benjamin Horn, N. B. Higgins, John S. Wilson, Adam Williamson, Asher Lambert; 1840, Jonas Sutton, Asher Lambert, John S. Wilson, Adam Williamson, Benjamin Horn; 1841, John C. Fisher, Mahlon Smith, Asher Lambert, John S. Wilson, William Hice; 1842, Asher Lambert, Mahlon Smith, Benjamin Horn, John S. Wilson, William Hice; 1843, James Wolverton, Mahlon Smith, Asher Lambert, William Hice, Benjamin Horn; 1844, Benjamin Horn, William Hice, Asher Lambert, John Barber, Mahlon Smith; 1845–47, Mahlon Smith, Benjamin Horn, Asher Lambert, William Hice, James Snyder; 1848–49, Asher Lambert, William Hice, Jacob Bodine, Mahlon Smith, James Snyder; 1850, Tobias Shadinger, William Hice, Charles R. Swallow, James Snyder, Hiram Robbins; 1851, Jacob Bodine, William S. Dalrymple, Tobias Shadinger, John Hoffman, Mahlon Smith; 1852, Mahlon Smith, Jacob Bodine, Reading Moore, Tobias Shadinger, John Hoffman; 1853, Mahlon Smith, John Hoffman, John J. Sutphin, Silas Hoffman, Reading Moore; 1854, John Hoffman, Reading Moore, Andrew B. Rittenhouse, Silas Hoffman, J. J. Sutphin; 1855, Eli Kitchen, A. B. Rittenhouse, Daniel J. Moore, Silas Hoffman, Daniel Poulson; 1856, A. B. Rittenhouse, D. J. Moore, Daniel Poulson, Andrew Wolverton, Eli Kitchen; 1857, Mahlon Smith, D. J. Moore, D. Poulson, Andrew Wolverton, Eli Kitchen; 1858, William H. Barcroft, William Bearder, William H. Larue, A. Wolverton, Mahlon Smith; 1859–60, W. Bearder, John T. Risler, Eli Kitchen, W. H. Larue, Charles W. Godown; 1861, Eli Kitchen, John T. Risler, Jonathan M. Dilts, Charles W. Godown, J. M. Dilts; 1862, Eli Kitchen, Jonathan M. Dilts, Jonathan M. Hoppock, Francis Rittenhouse, Gershom Lambert; 1863–64, Eli Kitchen, J. M. Dilts, John Bodine, Francis Rittenhouse, Gershom Lambert; 1865, J. M. Dilts, William H. Barcroft, G. Lambert, Cyrus Risler, William Aller; 1866–68, Eli Kitchen, W. H. Barcroft, William Aller, Andrew Wolverton, Cyrus Risler; 1869, Eli Kitchen, W. H. Barcroft, William Aller, William R. Bearder, Thomas Lake; 1870, Thomas Lake, Eli Kitchen, Acker Moore, William R. Bearder, W. H. Barcroft; 1871–73, John Hoffman, Thomas Lake, Acker Moore, W. R. Bearder, Eli Kitchen; 1874, Anderson Bray, Thomas Lake, J. Hoffman, A. Moore, W. R. Bearder; 1875, J. Hoffman, A. Moore, Anderson Bray, Azariah Stout, Jeremiah F. Horn; 1876, Charles Fisher, J. F. Horn, A. Bray, A. Moore, J. Hoffman; 1877, J. Hoffman, A. Moore, C. T. Fisher, E. Kitchen, A. Bearder; 1878, C. T. Fisher, E. Kitchen, A. Bearder, D. B. Ege, Albert Johnson; 1879, Andrew R. Bearder, Daniel B. Ege, Albert R. Johnson; 1880, Daniel B. Ege, Albert Johnson, Samuel Horner.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1838–39, James Snyder, Esq., and James J. Fisher; 1840–42, James Snyder, Esq., and Abraham Conover; 1843, A. B. Chamberlin and James Snyder; 1844, A. B. Chamberlin and John S. Wilson; 1845–46, John S. Wilson and Jeremiah Smith; 1847, Acker Moore and Jacob Godown; 1848, Robert Dilts and Jeremiah Smith; 1849, Robert Dilts and John Dilts; 1850, Peter Rockafellow and Acker Moore; 1851–53, Andrew B. Rittenhouse; 1854, Charles B. Everitt; 1855–57, Joseph B. Case; 1858–60, David Jackson; 1861–62, Amos Thatcher; 1863, Andrew B. Rittenhouse; 1864–66, Daniel Sharp; 1867, George N. Holcombe; 1868, G. W. Holcombe; 1869, George N. Holcombe; 1870–75, Joseph Smith; 1876–78, Jonathan M. Dilts; 1879–80, William Aller.

The following county and State officials have been elected from Delaware:

Sheriffs.—Amplius B. Chamberlin, 1844; James Snyder, 1850.

County Clerks.—Andrew B. Rittenhouse, 1864; served five years. It is said "no man ever held the office who sustained himself and the interests of the county more creditably."

Surrogates.—Jesse C. Reed, 1849; died near the close of his term, Oct. 26, 1854. His son, John C. Reed, was appointed by Governor Rodman to fill the unexpired term, which was but a few weeks.

Judges of Common Pleas.—John Barber, 1846; died

Jan. 4, 1867, aged seventy-nine. Mahlon Smith, 1853; held the position ten years; died May 27, 1868, aged seventy-three.

Directors.—James Snyder, 1843; he had been a member of both branches of the Legislature, and was subsequently elected sheriff of the county. Amplius B. Chamberlin, 1844; elected sheriff the same year, which terminated his residence in Delaware township. Andrew B. Rittenhouse, 1853.

Clerk of Board of Chosen Freeholders.—Edward M. Heath, 1865.

Members of Assembly.—James Snyder, 1838; William Sergeant, 1856.

State Senators.—James Wilson, 1835, 1842–43; born in the north of Ireland; came to this country in 1806; died Nov. 14, 1865, aged eighty-six. James Snyder, 1839. Joseph G. Bowne, 1868; he accepted the nomination very reluctantly, not being an office-seeker, in the common acceptation of the term, and made an honorable and reliable officer.

Assistant United States Marshals.—John Barber, 1850. William W. Moore, 1870; he was unable to perform the duties of the office, which was done by John C. Sine. Mr. Moore died Sept. 13, 1870.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

STOCKTON, located in School District No. 98, is a village on the Pennsylvania Railroad, four miles up the Delaware from Lambertville. It was first known as "Reading's Ferry," subsequently as "Howell's Ferry," after Howell purchased the property from Reading. Upon the advent of the railroad at this place, the name was again changed, and became "Centre Bridge Station," which corresponded to the name of the post-office and hamlet on the Pennsylvania side of the river, at the opposite end of the turnpike bridge.

This place soon became the centre of trade and shipments for the products of the township, so that in 1851 a post-office became a necessity, and was established with the name of "Stockton." Jeremiah Smith was appointed the first postmaster. The office was kept at first in the tavern, and subsequently transferred to the store now kept by G. W. Mason.

The pioneer store was kept by Daniel R. Sharp and Gershom Lambert, in 1842, in the old stone house across the creek, west of the Baptist church. It was built in 1842 by Col. John Sharp. The first house was that of Joseph Howell. It stood on the present site of C. S. Conkling's steam saw-mill. The ferry was at this time owned by Joseph Howell, and ran from what is now the foot of Ferry Street, in Stockton, to a point nearly opposite, on the Pennsylvania shore.

The pioneer blacksmith was John Loomis, who in 1832 started an axe-factory in the old stone building above the Sharp & Lambert store-house. Mr. Loomis ran his machinery by water conveyed from the stream in wooden troughs. The pioneer tavern stood on or near the site of the present Baptist church, and, in 1832, Asher Johnson built a part of the present "Stockton House;" it was enlarged in 1850 by Charles Bartels and Aaron Van Sickel. This firm also built the store now occupied by G. W. Mason, on the corner opposite the hotel.

The pioneer shoemaker was Daniel Dilts. He lived a short distance above Conkling's mill, where John White now lives.

Smith Phillips was an early blacksmith. His shop was where that of Samuel Hoffman now stands. The first physician to locate here was Dr. O. H. Sproul, in 1866, now practicing in the village.

Previous to 1830 all of the present village west of Bridge Street was covered by an old orchard. The first brick house was built by William Bodine, on Main Street.

The stone-quarry in rear of the Stockton House was opened in 1874 by Peter Best, who sold the stone to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

There are at present in the village three churches, one hardware-store, by S. B. Hill; one dry-goods and grocery store, by G. W. Mason; two grocery-stores, kept by G. J. Fisher and R. R. Boss. There are also a blacksmith-, a harness-, a shoe-, and a barber-shop; lumber business, conducted by Messrs. Salter & Huffman; hotel, by J. S. Hockenbury; one school-building, with two schools; one steam saw-mill, spoke-works, and paper-mill; railroad depot, with Reading M. Dilts as express-messenger, Theodore Barber telegraph-operator, and Daniel M. Dilts baggage-master and freight-agent. There are also saloons, meat-markets, and milliner-shops, as usually found in towns of this size.

The population in 1880 was 577. The present postmaster is Gabriel Wolverton. William Dilts is the oldest man in the village of Stockton; his age is eighty-four.

HEADQUARTERS is located in the northwest part of School District No. 94, and is by road four and a half miles northeast from Stockton. The place was so named from the fact that Washington made the old stone house, still standing on the corner of the road, his headquarters for a few days during the Revolution. It is a two-story structure, built in 1758. Here George Holcombe kept a store for many years, and several pleasing anecdotes are related of the haps and mishaps at the old Headquarters. A store, steam saw- and grist-mill, shoe-shop, blacksmith- and wagon-shop of Manuel Green, and about a dozen dwellings are located here. The principal part of the property, including old Headquarters, is now owned by John A. Carroll.

CROTON is a small hamlet in the extreme north corner of the township, in School District No. 92. The first store was opened in 1840, by David Rockafellow; it is now kept by Smith Fields, and is the only store here. A post-office was established in 1845, with John S. Hockenbury as postmaster. Smith Fields

is the present incumbent, and keeps the office in his store. In 1847 a tavern was opened by Asher Trimmer, and is now kept by Hart Johnson. The first blacksmith was Dennis Carter, who was succeeded by Eldridge Green, the present knight of the anvil. Holcombe Warford and John W. Hockenbury are the present wagon- and carriage-makers, while Bateman & Hockenbury operate a saw-mill. There is also a Baptist church, together with a few dwellings.

Previous to 1845 this place was known as "Allertown," from the number of Aller families living near here, but when the post-office was established the name was changed.

PRALLSVILLE is located in School District No. 98, half a mile from Stockton, and was settled as early as 1793, when John Prall, Jr., built the house in which Maurice Wolverton now lives. Mr. Prall also built an oil- and grist-mill on the Wickhecheoke Creek, which here empties into the Delaware. He was also the pioneer merchant, and built what is known as the old Prall House, the mills, and the store, all of stone. He also opened the quarries here, and at one time conducted a very extensive business. William L. Hoppock was postmaster from 1832, the date of the establishment of the office, to 1851, when that at Stockton was opened and the one at Prallsville discontinued. For several years William Prall and Jacob Lambert, son and son-in-law of John Prall, kept the store, while John conducted the rest of the business. The grist-mill has been enlarged to a first-class custom and flouring-mill, S. Stover proprietor. The rest of the original Prall property is owned by the heirs of the William Hoppock estate. The first physician was John Bowne, 1791–95, when he removed to Oakdale.

LOCKTOWN is located on the northwest border of the township, in School District No. 91. The first church was built in 1745. The first storekeeper was Mr. Roberson; his store stood on the site of the one now kept by John M. Chamberlin. The first tavern-keeper was Benjamin Hyde; the old house is now occupied by William Nixon. The first postmaster was John Bellis, appointed in November, 1856.

There are at present a store by J. M. Chamberlin (who is also postmaster) and a blacksmith-shop by Samuel A. Carroll, two churches,—Baptist and Christian,—and a school-house. Population of the village in 1880, 29.

ROSEMONT VILLAGE is located in the northeast part of School District No. 97, three miles from Stockton. The place was first settled by William Rittenhouse, who built the stone house now owned by George Hoppock, bearing the date 1754. Mr. Rittenhouse had owned the farm since 1719. He opened a tavern, and upon the sign was painted the emblem of a treasurer, "crosskeys," and the place was long known as the "Crosskeys Tavern." The name was subsequently changed to "Rittenhouse," by which the village was known for some time, and finally to "Rosemont," by which appellation the village has since been known. There has never been a post-office here, and at present there is no tavern.

The first merchant was Henry Winters; he was succeeded by Samuel Hartpence, who continues the mercantile business. The pioneer blacksmith was James Opdyke; his shop stood on the site now occupied by the residence of Samuel Hartpence. The first wagon-maker was Samuel Green, in the house where James Hammer now lives. Mahlon Williamson was the first, and is the present, shoemaker, he having lived here for fifty years. Dr. John Barcroft, who boarded at the Rosemont Tavern for about six months in 1841–42, was the first physician. The first death of a resident was that of Mrs. William Rittenhouse.

There are at present a store kept by Samuel Hartpence; a blacksmith-shop by W. A. Shepherd; a carriage- and sleigh-factory by R. C. Phillips; a harness-shop by H. A. Chapin; an undertaker, Samuel Hartpence; a shoemaker, Mahlon Williamson; two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian; one physician, G. N. Best. Population of the village in 1880, 50.

SERGEANTSVILLE is a pleasant village located in School District No. 95, close to the centre of the township and three miles northeast from Stockton. It has a population of 139. Where the first settler located is a matter of uncertainty. From the best traditionary evidence it is believed that the Sergeants were among the first, as the three brothers, Joseph, John, and Charles, previous to 1825, kept a small grocery on the corner where G. H. Fisher's harness-shop now stands. Before 1827 the locality was known as "Skunktown," from the fact of its being frequented at certain seasons of the year by skunks.

In 1827 it was found desirable that a post-office should be established, and Henry H. Fisher, Esq., procured the appointment of Jonas Thatcher; the office was named "Sergeantsville," in honor of the numerous family of Sergeants who lived in the vicinity at that time.

The principal early merchants were Jonas Thatcher and Sergeant Lake. Their store was in the old Fisher store-house, opposite the tavern. The stone store-building on the southwest corner of the roads was built in 1830 by H. H. Fisher. The first tavern was kept by Nathaniel Gordon, father of John, previous to 1825. John Sergeant had a blacksmith-shop here prior to 1825. Dr. Richard Mershon was the first physician, in 1840. Sergeantsville has been the business centre of the township ever since the organization of Delaware.

There are at present one store by J. F. Shepherd, a tavern by Jacob Wilson, a blacksmith-shop by Jacob L. Green, carriage-and-sleigh manufactory by Henry Quick, a shoe-store and manufactory by A. B. Williamson, a harness-shop by G. H. Fisher, a tin-shop by Washington Timbrook, a nursery by I. S. Cramer (also the physician), a grange and Methodist

Episcopal church. Mrs. Harriet Jackson is postmistress.

SAND BROOK is a small settlement in the northeast part of the township, in School District No. 93, five and a half miles from Stockton, one mile from Headquarters, and two and a half miles from Sergeantsville. It contains a German Baptist Church, of which Rev. John P. Moore is present pastor; a school, of which Joseph S. Fauss is the teacher; a grist-mill, run by water-power, Hiram Moore proprietor; a store, kept by Charles W. Moore; a blacksmith-shop and a wagon-shop, operated by George F. Green and Joseph H. Crum respectively. John A. Moore is present postmaster.

OAKDALE is a small collection of houses at Barber's Station, on the Lambertville and Flemington Railroad. It is located in School District No. 105, in the south part of the township.

BROOKVILLE, half a mile from Stockton, on the river road to Lambertville, is a hamlet of about a dozen houses, grocery, and the foundry and machine-shops of Hiram Deats, at the mouth of Horn Creek. This is also in School District No. 98. The property was owned by one Cavanagh; it was bought at sheriff's sale by Daniel Butterfoss, and by him sold to Hiram Deats, who in 1851 built the foundry and saw-mill. The Mansion House was erected in 1852, and several other buildings during that and the next two or three years. John V. Higgins was associated with Mr. Deats; he died in 1852. During the next few years a large number of stoves were made here, but for the last fifteen years but little has been done aside from the manufacture of agricultural implements.

RAVEN ROCK POST-OFFICE is in the southwest corner of the township, at Bull's Island station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in School District 97. At present it embraces a railroad station, a store, and a dozen dwellings. Previous to 1859, M. H. Hoffman was postmaster; he resigned in that year, and Wesley Johnson was appointed.

SCHOOLS.

There are in this township eleven school districts and twelve teachers.

Number 92 is the "Croton" District, with the school-house in the northern part. It has had two school-houses. The first, erected in 1829, stood about one-fourth of a mile from the village, and at no great distance from the present building, on the opposite side of the same road. It was a frame structure, 18 by 20 feet, and was in use forty-one years, when it was replaced by the present house, built in 1871, in the centre of an acre lot donated for the purpose by Mrs. Ellicott, of Croton. Among the earliest trustees the name of Asa Jones is found.

District No. 93 is known as "Sand Brook." The first school-house was probably erected about 1790. In 1831 a new one was constructed on its site, of stone, 20 by 23 feet. This was repaired in 1871. It is impossible to name the trustees farther back than 1820, in which year the board consisted of Henry Trimmer, Amos Sutton, Jacob Moore, George Buchanan, and Isaac Huffman.

District No. 98, known as the "Stockton" District, embraces the village of Stockton and the hamlets of Brookville and Prallsville, with the school-house at Stockton. This is the only district in the township which supports two schools and employs two teachers. The schools are open ten months in the year. The first, or one of the first, to teach in this district was John Schomp. This district does not appear to have had a school prior to 1832. The first house stood near where the present edifice is located, and was built that year. It was an old-fashioned, octagonal building, about 20 feet in diameter. The first teacher was Rev. Joseph Wright, still (or recently) living in Wertsville, this county. For a short time prior to 1875 this district was divided into Upper and Lower Stockton Districts, or Nos. 98 and 99, but about the latter date they were consolidated, and No. 99 was dropped, the district since being known as "Stockton, No. 98." The immediate result of the union was the construction, in 1875, of a commodious and tasteful building, 50 by 27 feet, with a wing 27 by 25, affording two large rooms. The first teachers in this building were Lewis C. Paxson and S. Hunt.

The Locktown District (91) was formed and the school-house built in 1804. The first trustees were William Lair, Capt. John Heath, and Richard Heath, who served for over twenty years. The first teacher was William Heath, who taught for seven years, and was followed by Adam Williamson for about the same length of time. The third teacher was Rev. John Ellis, who was at the same time pastor of the Baptist Church at Baptisttown. He was succeeded by Royal Barrett, of Massachusetts. The first house was a frame structure, 20 by 24 feet, and stood north of the Old School Baptist church. The present edifice, built in 1866, is of stone, 25 by 36 feet. The district lies in the northwest corner of the township.

The old school-house in District 94 (Moore's) stood originally about one mile from its present location, on the public road leading from Headquarters to Ringos. It was moved twice. It stood first on ground now owned by William P. Fisher; it was afterwards removed to lands of David Moore, later to those of Gideon Moore, and subsequently sold. Among the teachers in this house was Mrs. Rhoda Wagner, widow of Albertus K. Wagner, and also Cyrus Van Dolah. The present house was built in 1866. Its size is 26 by 34 feet. This district is in the southeast part of the township.

District No. 105 is a joint district, running into this township from West Amwell; it lies between Districts Nos. 94 and 96, and reaches to Barber's Station.

District No. 85 lies on the east side of the township, and is known as the "Higgins District." This dis-

trict had a school-house prior to 1776. The clerk of the district says,—

"The old building I can trace back over one hundred years. It was ultimately sold for $46, and is still standing, about 300 yards south of the new building, on the east side of the road, where it has now (1876) stood for forty-five years. Previous to this time it stood about one mile north of its present location. In 1831 the trustees, then all living in the south part of the district, put the house on wheels, and, with several yoke of oxen, removed it to the spot where it now stands. This resulted in a lawsuit: the north part of the district sued the southern for damages, and recovered half the value of the building, or $40. The most ancient board of trustees was Paul Kuhl, Jacob Dilts, George Trout, William Bishop, Nicholas Swallow, and Asa Higgins. The above-named Paul Kuhl was one of the first teachers.

"The school-house often stood empty in those early days for a long time, as schools were made up by subscription; at such times the children attended the adjoining districts. After the old house was removed, the people in the north part of the district sent their children to the Sand Brook school."*

The present building was erected in 1873, and is a large, tasteful edifice.

District No. 97, known as the "Reading" District, lies in the west corner of the township. The first school-house, built in 1796, stood about 25 feet east of the present building. It was 20 feet square, and constructed of stone. The lease dates back ninety-four years. John Kitchen taught here sixty-seven years ago. The names of the earliest trustees that can be ascertained are Samuel Wolverton, John Reading, and John Huffman. The following persons (all living in 1876) attended school in this building: George Huffman, seventy-six years ago; George Sergeant and John Huffman, sixty-seven years ago; Jehu Huffman, sixty-six years ago; Elias S. Johnson, fifty-four years ago. The clerk says, "There have been only two school-houses, as far as we can prove, although there are traditions of an old log school-house belonging to this vicinity, which is reported to have stood three-quarters of a mile from the present site." The building now in use was erected in 1861. It is of stone, 27 by 33 feet, in good condition, and will accommodate sixty pupils.

District No. 89 is a joint district, the school-house standing on the Raritan side of the road, near the old "Boar's Head" tavern.

District No. 96 is "Van Dolahs." The school-house is near the centre of the district, and is octagonal in shape. This district has had three school-houses. The first, of logs, was erected in 1780, and was 20 feet square. Early trustees were William Sharp, Caleb Runk, and Charles Barber. Charles Rice was the first teacher. Of the second building we have no account. The one now in use was built in 1822, of stone.

District No. 95, known as the "Sergeant" District, is located in the west half of the township, and bounded east by Districts Nos. 93 and 94; south by Districts Nos. 96 and 98; west by District No. 97; northwest by a Kingwood district; north by District No. 91. It is not known when or where the first house was built. The present building was erected in 1830, and was enlarged in 1874.

* Report of County School Superintendent, 1876.

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF LOCKTOWN.

The Baptist Church of Kingwood, now worshiping at Locktown, was organized July 27, 1745, at Baptistown. The original or constituent members were Elder Thomas Curtis (also the first pastor), John Walter (church clerk), William Fowler, John Burt, David Drake, James Wolverton, —— Ruckman, Job Warford, Thomas Hill, Eleanor Hunt, Edward Slater, Elsie Curtis, Martha Burtis, Agnes Drake, Abigail Wolverton, Elizabeth Warford, Elizabeth Collins, Ann Larue, Elizabeth Barris, Mary Still, and Mary Green. The first meeting-house was built in 1750, of logs, 30 by 38 feet, on a lot donated to the church by George Burket. The second was a frame building, and the present structure, of stone, was built in 1819. The first two stood on or near the site of the present edifice.

Thomas Curtis remained pastor from its organization till his death, in 1749. He was succeeded in 1749 by Malachi Bonham, who remained until Feb. 17, 1757. The next minister was David Sutton, from March 26, 1764, to Aug. 3, 1783, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Nicholas Cox, who ministered from Nov. 4, 1784, to June 5, 1790. He was followed by Garner A. Hunt, Oct. 5, 1795, who continued until May 1, 1807, when he left the Baptists and joined the Presbyterians. The next pastor was James McLaughlin, Nov. 1, 1808, for about one year. In the spring of 1813 the church called John Ellis, who continued till the spring of 1817. He was succeeded, in the spring of 1818, by Elder David Bateman, who officiated until his death, Aug. 10, 1832. April 1, 1833, William Curtis was chosen, but he resigned at the end of six months. Aug. 30, 1834, James W. Wigg came, and continued till Feb. 2, 1839. April 1, 1840, Elder J. Felty took charge, but resigned at the end of one year. In January, 1841, Elder William Hause became pastor, and continued till April 1, 1845. Elder G. Conklin was his successor, May 16, 1846, and remained until his death, April 16, 1868. May 28, 1870, the church called Elder A. B. Francis to the pastorate, which he retained until November, 1876.

Present membership, 71; present value of property, $5000.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF SANDY RIDGE.

Feb. 1, 1812, Rev. Charles Bartolette accepted a call from the Baptist Church of Amwell, now Flemington, and devoted a part of his time to Sandy Ridge, continuing to do so under adverse circumstances, riding from seven to nine miles and preaching from house to house, in the summer season on Sabbath afternoons, and in winter on week-days.

The first house of worship was built near the site of the present edifice, and was opened for divine worship in January, 1818. Oct. 24, 1818, a church was constituted with nineteen members from other churches, fourteen of whom were members from the Amwell Church, as follows: Samuel Hunt, Mary Larowe, Mat-

thew Covenhoven, Esther Butterfoss, Rebecca Ent, Catharine Dilts, Phebe Johnson, Anna Reeder, Mary Hunt, Isaac Wolverton, John Hunt, Esther Hunt, Nehemiah Hunt, Elizabeth Hunt, William Mitchell, Mary Ringo, John Smith, Sr., Rebecca Larowe, and Hannah Rittenhouse. The ministers present were Revs. Thomas B. Montague, David Bateman, Alexander Hastings, and Charles Bartolette.

The first deacons were Samuel Hunt and William Mitchell, who were chosen the same day. Dec. 5, 1818, Samuel Hunt, William Mitchell, Samuel Rittenhouse, John Smith, Joseph Brittain, John Covenhoven, and John Hunt were elected trustees; and the first clerk, Garret Wilson, was chosen Feb. 20, 1819. Two persons were baptized Oct. 25, 1818, Samuel Hunt and Joseph Brittain, being the first into this membership.

March 24, 1818, the church extended a call to Mr. Bartolette to become their supply, he to give half his time here and the other half to Flemington. He served thus till the spring of 1832, during which period he baptized seventy-one. Mr. Bartolette's duties at the Flemington Church requiring all his time, this church extended a call to Rev. Joseph Wright, who then settled as pastor. Mr. Wright closed his labors here in the autumn of 1842, after a ministry of ten years. During the winter of 1842–43, Rev. E. B. Hall supplied the church; the following spring Rev. George Young was called, and remained till April, 1847. May 21, 1847, Rev. J. E. Rue was installed, and continued till Jan. 1, 1850. During this time were purchased six acres of land adjoining the church property, on which the present parsonage house was built. Mr. Rue took a deep interest in the cause of education, and Sandy Ridge was represented in the university at Lewisburg, Pa., until 1870. Early in 1850, Rev. J. James Baker settled, and continued till April, 1854. During his ministry the church maintained four Sabbath-schools and kept up regular preaching at four outposts,—Stockton, Sergeant's Mills, Sand Brook, and Hopewell. Rev. J. Timberman was called as supply in April, 1854, and served as pastor till April, 1857. After him the church was supplied by Rev. Joseph Wright for nearly a year, until the spring of 1858, when Rev. Samuel Sproul was called; he continued his labors till the close of the year 1867. During his ministry the church built two fine substantial houses of worship,—one at Stockton, in 1861, and the other, in 1866, at Sandy Ridge, on grounds adjoining the original edifice. For nearly a year Rev. Morgan R. Cox officiated (until Oct. 1, 1867), when Rev. George Young, formerly a pastor, settled, and remained until Jan. 1, 1872.

Nov. 27, 1867, the new house was dedicated. The cost of rebuilding was $5500. It is 44 by 60 feet, of stone, having a fine basement and audience-room. It is a neat and attractive place of worship. Five persons have been licensed by this church to preach,—viz., Charles E. Wilson, William E. Lock, William V. Wilson, A. Ammerman, and Edward C. Romine. The church from its infancy has always contributed to the different benevolent objects of the denomination, and was one of the few represented in forming the New Jersey Baptist State Association.

The following have been chosen deacons: Samuel Hunt, William Mitchell, Garret Wilson, Jonas Lake, Tobias Shadinger, Dilts Larue, Achor Moore, C. Higgins, James Romine, Benjamin Larison. The present value of property is $7000, and the present membership is 130. The Sunday-school numbers 70, with an average attendance of 60. James M. Cox is superintendent.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, LOCKTOWN.

In giving a history of this church it is thought proper to make brief mention of the pioneer efforts.

The following is from a record kept by one of its members:

"About the middle of January, 1827, Mrs. Abigail Roberts, accompanied by her husband, Mr. Nathan Roberts, visited the county of Hunterdon and attended a number of meetings in different neighborhoods, which produced great excitement among the people who came out to hear her preach. . . . The third Sunday in June, 1829, there was appointed a two-days' meeting in the woods near Locktown, attended by Simon Clough, of New York, William Lane, of Ohio, John F. Thompson, of Johnsonsburg, N. J., and Mrs. Roberts. On Saturday the meeting was held in a public-house occupied by Benjamin Hide (Hyde). On Sunday the meeting was held in the woods, a large assembly of people being present. William Lane preached on the 'Sonship of Christ,' and the sermon caused great excitement among the people."

From further records, we conclude the organization of the church took place between Oct. 16, 1829, and Feb. 13, 1832. The following is the record:

"On Sunday, Oct. 16, 1829, the First Christian Church, acknowledged at Milford, Hunterdon Co., N. J., with a part of her members living in the townships of Amwell and Kingwood, a distance of from eight to fourteen miles, were met, and took into consideration the propriety of building a house for public worship. A plot of ground was selected, and the owner, Joseph Lair, agreed to deed three-quarters of an acre in the southwest corner of his farm for that purpose. The aforesaid members making their intention known to the body of the church, it was agreed on, and a meeting appointed at the house of Samuel Cooley, in Milford, for the purpose of appointing trustees; which meeting took place April 21, 1832.

"Francis Roberson was appointed chairman, and Samuel Cooley secretary, when Francis Roberson was appointed trustee for one year, Philip Gordon for two, and Elisha Rittenhouse for three years. Trustees were appointed to raise funds and superintend the building. The building was commenced the last of May, raised about the middle of June, and so far completed that meetings were held in it on Saturday and Sunday, 13th and 14th of October, 1832. The dedicatory sermon was preached by William Lane, from Romans xvi. 17."

At a meeting held April 21, 1832, a series of resolutions defining the doctrines of the Christian Church were adopted, which are too lengthy for publication in this work. The proceedings of that meeting were signed by Francis Roberson, chairman, and Samuel Cooley, secretary. The following is a copy of the subscription list by which money was raised to build the church:

"And to the end that the same may be established, we the subscribers do hereby promise and engage to pay to Francis Roberson, Philip Gordon, Esq., and Elisha Rittenhouse, trustees appointed as aforesaid, or either of them, or their successors in office, or either of them, the several sums set to our respective names, at such times and in such instalments

as the trustees aforesaid, or a majority of them, may agree upon, on demand. In witness whereof, we hereunto subscribe our names, and affix the several sums thereto respectively, the —— day of ——, A.D. 1832."

The trustees have been as follows: 1830–40, Francis Roberson, Philip Gordon, Elisha Rittenhouse, Jonathan Harden, David Lair, William Rake, Teunis Servis, Isaac Hann; 1840–50, Elisha Rittenhouse, Nathan Stout, Mahlon Emmons, Isaac Hann, Tunis Servis; 1850–60, Nathaniel Stout, Joseph B. Slack, Eli Britton, Abraham Slack, Thomas Hibbs; 1860–70, Francis Rittenhouse, S. D. Horner, David Bodine, John Bodine, George Hoppock, Wesley Hawk, John Eick, Samuel Bodine; 1870–80, Peter Hoppock, Asa Corson, David Bodine, Wesley Hawk, Edward Hellier, William J. Walker, Richard S. Conover, John T. Eick, Sylvester Lake.

The present chapel was built in 1864, on the site of the old one, and the balance of the building debt canceled in 1871. During this time the sheds attached to the chapel were built, at a cost of $225. Between April 1, 1876, and July 1, 1877, the society built the present parsonage, located on the opposite corner of the street from the church, at a cost of $1100.

The following-named persons have served as pastor: William Lane, from the date of organization till May, 1833; James Macdoran, William Lane, William Lauer, Philip Hawk, Henry Black, 1858; Elder James Lauer, 1859. Oct. 21, 1859, Elder William H. Pittman was chosen, and served ten years. In the spring of 1870, Elder John Soule took charge and remained four years. In the spring of 1874, Elder B. F. Summerbell became pastor for one year, and was succeeded by J. M. Woodward, in April, 1875. April 1, 1876, Elder George Tenney became pastor, and remained till July 1, 1877; he was followed by Elder John N. Spoor, until Dec. 9, 1877, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Elder Jacob Rodenbaugh.

The present membership is 204; present value of property, $4000.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SERGEANTSVILLE.

In 1830 a "woods meeting" was held near Sergeantsville, when quite a religious interest was awakened; a class of Methodists was formed, with Amos Hoagland as leader, and Jonathan Rake, Amos Merseilles, Philip Rockafellow, and a few females as members. Meetings were continued at the residence of Mr. Hoagland, who then lived in the house now occupied by H. H. Fisher, Esq., of Sergeantsville, and it was in this house that the first class at this place was formed.

In 1832 the society built a church, of stone, on the site of the present edifice, the lot and $100 in cash being donated by H. H. Fisher, Esq. Amos Hoagland, Jonathan Rake, Amos Merseilles, and Philip Rockafellow were the pioneer trustees, and Rev. James M. Tuttle the first preacher. There is no record of any formal laying of the corner-stone or of the dedication.

In 1867 the society enlarged the old church at a cost of $4300. The rear end and side walls remain as they were originally, the walls being raised and an addition built on in front, making the seating capacity 550. The church, as rebuilt, was dedicated in the summer of 1868, by Rev. David Bartine.

The following are some of the ministers who have served this society and congregation: Revs. McDougal, Canfield, E. Page, Caleb C. Lippincott, Josiah Campfield, Street, W. M. Burroughs, J. L. Hays, Richard Thomas, in 1867–68, Albert Van Dusen, George T. Jackson, Frederick Bloom, and John H. Timbrell, the present pastor, who also preaches at Stockton, this being a part of the Stockton and Sergeantsville charge.

The stewards are Wilson H. Snyder (president of the board), John H. Green, Robert Post, John B. Fuher, Manuel Green, and Joseph Hagaman; the leaders, Robert Post, John B. Fuher, and Elisha Alward; the trustees, W. H. Snyder, John H. Green, Robert Post, John B. Fuher, George R. Hann, Edward C. Green, Elisha Alward, Manuel H. Green, and Joseph Hagaman.

Present membership, 85; present value of property, $6000. A flourishing Sabbath-school is connected with the society, of which John H. Green is superintendent.

GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

This branch of the Christian Church seems to have had its origin among the Pietists in Germany, in 1708, a miller by the name of Alexander Mack being their spiritual leader. The word *Dunker*, by which they are sometimes known, is a corruption of the German *Tunker*, the signification being "dippers," or "Baptists by plunging." In the fall of 1719, Peter Becker, with a company of Dunkers, came to Pennsylvania and settled in Germantown, but soon their principal settlement was in Ephrata, in Lancaster County. It is supposed that a society was organized in what is now Delaware township, and a church built about a mile northeast of Headquarters, where their church now stands, as early as 1750. The only records of this church now in existence are in the hands of Cyrus Van Dolah, the church clerk, from which we make the following extracts:

"At a meeting of the German Baptist Church which is in Amwell township, N. J., held on the 11th of August, 1835, at their meeting-house, for the purpose of transacting business relative to the peace and good order of said church, it was resolved that there be a record made and kept of all important business transacted relative to said church affairs.

"ISRAEL POULSON,
"*Elder.*
"GIDEON MOORE,
"JACOB WAGGONER,
"*Deacons.*
"ABRAHAM LAWSHE,
"*Clerk.*

"*Resolved*, That Gideon Moore, Henry Lawshe, and Asa Moore be the trustees."

"April 13, 1839.—Agreed to take a lot of Gideon Moore for a burying-place."*

* This lot adjoins the church lot.

The land upon which the meeting-house stands was deeded to the church by Israel Poulson and his wife, Hannah, and the deed specifies that it is "for the use of a German Baptist Church, and for no other use whatsoever," and is signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of Peter Fisher and Hetty Poulson, May 27, 1811. The deed was given to Gideon Moore, Samuel Faus, and Henry Lawshe, trustees, etc. The church building was originally of wood, but was rebuilt in 1856 at a cost of $1600. The present pastor is Rev. Israel Poulson.

The church property is valued at $3500.

GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH OF SAND BROOK.

This church, locally known as the "Moorites," is a branch from the German Baptist Church located in School District No. 94, on the road from Headquarters to Sand Brook, and was organized by adopting the following articles of association, under which the church is still working:

"We the undersigned, after careful and serious consideration, do unanimously agree to stand in union together as professed Christian brethren and sisters, inasmuch as we think it is an all-important matter and privilege that we have the indisputable right to worship God according to the dictates of our own consciences, consistent with His word as we understand it, for which privilege we confess that we have great cause to be very thankful; therefore we have concluded that by the assisting grace of God we design to try to keep the ordinances of the Lord's house according to the doctrines and principles of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and His holy apostles, as they are delivered unto us in the Gospel, which our Saviour says shall judge us in the coming day. Therefore we feel that we are under obligation, as much as in us lies, to try and live in union together in the church militant (because we feel that it has in time past done much hurt and made sore by being of different minds); and therefore we would that there should be no pre-eminence one above another, considered that in regard to the business that we design to transact of importance we want to be united in, and agreed to have officers in said church, and also did legally appoint as elder John P. Moore, and as deacons William H. Moore and Jacob Bouss; and further agreed that our plan of receiving members in said church is that all the members present must be agreed, and, to excommunicate, all must be consulted before and agreed to; which subscribe our names, this tenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

(Signed)

"John P. Moore,	Elizabeth Trimmer,
"William H. Moore,	Mary Dalrymple,
"Daniel J. Moore,	Catharine Dalrymple,
"William S. Moore,	Asa Moore,
"Sarah Brewer,	Silas Shearman,
"Catharine A. Moore,	Martha Moore,
"Hester Corson,	Lucy Ann Sine,
"Keziah Coudrick,	Catharine Shearman,
"Martha Coudrick,	Anna Moore."

The church edifice, centrally located in the village of Sand Brook, was built of stone. Elder John P. Moore has the pastoral care of the church at present (1880).

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ROSEMONT.

The first Methodist Society at Rosemont was organized in 1859 at the house of Samuel Hartpence by Rev. William M. Burroughs, with the following members: Asher Reading, Samuel W. Reading, Asa Cronce, Lewis Snyder, Wilson H. Snyder, Joseph Reading, Sr., Samuel Hartpence, and Charles Green. The church was built in 1860, of wood, and dedicated November 8th of the same year by Bishop Edmund S. Janes. The present membership is 42; value of property, $2800.

The pastors who have served are W. M. Burroughs, John L. Hays (two years), John E. Switzer (two years), Richard Thomas (two years), Henry Trumbower (two years), Albert Van Dusen (two years), George T. Jackson (two years), P. G. Ruckman (one year), Richard Thomas (three years), J. M. Michael (two years), and A. S. Compton, the present pastor.

The first superintendent of the Sunday-school was Wilson H. Snyder. The total number of scholars is 75, with an average attendance of 30. Asa Cronce is the present superintendent.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF STOCKTON.

The first property owned by the board of trustees for the Methodist Episcopal Church of Stockton was a lot on Broad Street, purchased of Aaron Van Sickle, on which the society built a chapel, which was used for some years for a place of worship, and subsequently converted into a parsonage. The first board of trustees was organized in 1865, under the administration of Rev. H. Trumbower, pastor, and was as follows: Charles Romine, John Hendricks, Philip Rockafellow, Thomas C. Wanamaker, Charles R. Hunter, Garret S. Bellis, and Henry M. Trumbower. The proceedings of the board have been very loosely kept, consequently most of them have been mislaid or destroyed.

The chapel referred to, with the lot upon which it was built, cost $1000. The trustees purchased of William Bodine, for $550, a lot on Main Street, upon which was erected the present church edifice, at a cost of $3500. The building is of wood, and has a neat and attractive audience-room, with a seating capacity of 300. There was no formal laying of the corner-stone of either chapel or church. The former was dedicated in 1866 by Rev. J. B. Graw, then of Lambertville, and the latter in 1876 by Rev. Robert L. Dashiel, since deceased.

The first class-leader and original members of this society were as follows: Pierson Williamson (leader), P. Williamson and wife, Charles Romine and wife, Philip Rockafellow and wife, Hannah Ann Wanamaker, John Hendricks, Mrs. Hunter, George Day and wife, Daniel Dilts and wife, Silas Huffman and wife, and Charles Green and wife.

The pastors of the church since its organization have been Revs. H. Trumbower, Richard Thomas, A. Van Dusen, Phineas G. Ruckman, George Jackson, Frederick Bloom, and John H. Timbrell, the present pastor. Present membership, 45; value of property, $5000.

The present officiary of the church is as follows: Stewards, Silas Huffman, William McNeal, Albert Rockafellow; Trustees, William McNeal, Silas Huffman, Daniel Dilts, Albert Rockafellow, Pierson Williamson, John R. Bowlsby, Charles Titus; Leaders, William McNeal, A. H. Rockafellow.

The Sunday-school was formerly part of a union school whose sessions were held in the Baptist church, and was organized June 28, 1868, with Rev. Richard Thomas as superintendent and George Day as assistant, with 25 scholars. It is at present flourishing, with William McNeal as superintendent, Albert Rockafellow assistant, Jesse W. Weller librarian.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH OF STOCKTON.

The records of this church furnish us the following in relation to its history:

"STOCKTON, N. J., March 9, 1859.

"A number of brethren, members of the Sandy Ridge Baptist Church, feeling the need of a suitable house of worship in the village of Stockton, N. J., assembled themselves together and appointed Garret Wilson, Tobias Shadinger, and Frederick S. Phillips for the purpose of erecting a house of worship in said village, to be built under the direction of five persons, whom we agree to elect on the 6th of April next at the schoolhouse in Stockton, at 7½ o'clock P.M., and to be held in trust by them as a place of worship until there shall be constituted and recognized a regular Baptist Church. The following persons were elected to erect said building and hold the same in trust until such time as recognized an independent Baptist Church: George W. Sharp, Tobias Shadinger, Joseph H. Butterfoss, Asa Reed, and Frederick S. Phillips.

"Arrangements were made for building said house, and it was commenced in the fall of 1859, and dedicated in January, 1861. After the dedication the pulpit was supplied as a branch of the mother-church at Sandy Ridge until Feb. 1, 1866, when the following brethren and sisters, receiving letters of dismission from the Baptist Church at Sandy Ridge, met in council with members of neighboring churches, and were constituted and recognized as the 'Berean Baptist Church of Stockton:' Garret Wilson, Tobias Shadinger, George W. Sharp, Joseph H. Butterfoss, Rev. Joseph Wright, Hester Wright, Joseph M. Van Cleve, Hester A. Van Cleve, R. A. Robertson, Sarah M. Rittenhouse, Watson R. Bodine, James Salter, Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Rachel M. Smith, Mary Ann Sharp, Mary E. Sharp, Melissa Ann Wanamaker, Rachel Ann Dilts, Dickerson Naylor, Mrs. Naylor, Asa Reed, Sarah Reed, Esther A. Butterfoss, C. Q. Higgins, Elizabeth Higgins, Mahala Lambert, William R. Allen, Reading Holcombe, Eliza Holcombe, Mary E. Holcombe, Ellen Runk, Anna H. Wolverton, Permelia W. Boss, John E. Bodine, Catharine Shadinger, Sarah Dilts, Edward Knowles, Mary Bodine, Charles W. Bodine, Hannah Shadinger, Susan S. Paxson, Elizabeth Sharp, Ann E. Sharp, Amelia Knowles, and Margarette Allen."

The first deacons were Garret Wilson, Tobias Shadinger, and C. Q. Higgins. The first trustees after the recognition of the church were George W. Sharp, Tobias Shadinger, Frederick S. Phillips, Joseph H. Butterfoss, Asa Reed, William R. Allen, and Henry B. Helyer.

March 20, 1866, the church called Rev. Charles E. Cordo to the pastorate, which he filled till July, 1867. He was succeeded by the following: Rev. John S. Hutson, May 17, 1868, to Sept. 1, 1871; Rev. Alfred Caldwell, Nov. 2, 1871, to Feb. 14, 1875; Rev. Benjamin F. Robb, Sept. 5, 1875, to June 1, 1879; Rev. George W. Noecker, Oct. 19, 1879, and at present officiating as pastor.

The present (1880) deacons are C. Q. Higgins, James Salter, and Charles W. Bodine, and the trustees James Salter, William Bodine, Joseph M. Van Cleve, Henry B. Helyer, Charles W. Bodine, Enoch Meginnis, and Hiram Deats, Jr.

The present membership is 142; cost of property when built, $5100; present value, $5450.

The Sunday-schools in Stockton were conducted as union schools, but of them there is no record prior to the spring of 1867, when a division took place, and the Baptist Sunday-school was formed. The first superintendent was Tobias Shadinger. Average attendance of scholars, 75; present number of scholars, 168; number of officers and teachers, 27. Present superintendent, Andrew J. Hunt.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF STOCKTON.

In the spring of 1867 it was found that there were at least thirty Presbyterian families in Stockton and its vicinity, a goodly number of whom were desirous of organizing a Presbyterian Church and erecting a house of worship. A subscription was accordingly started, and $3500 was soon subscribed for the purpose of purchasing a lot and putting up a building. Encouraged by this success, they took measures to organize a church in connection with the Old School General Assembly. Accordingly, on April 9, 1867, a petition to that effect was presented to the Presbytery of Raritan, in session at Frenchtown, N. J., signed by twenty-five members in good standing in neighboring Presbyterian Churches, and also by fifteen other persons, mostly heads of families and holding to the Presbyterian faith, although not communicants. The request of the petitioners was granted by the Presbytery, and an adjourned meeting of that body was held at Stockton, April 23, 1867. The following persons then presented certificates from the several churches with which they had lately been connected:

From the Presbyterian Church at Rosemont: George W. Runk, Eliza H. Wilson, Rachel Alward, Jacob Morgan Vanderbelt, Elizabeth Vanderbelt, John Stockton, Elizabeth Stockton, Leman K. Strouse, Sarah Catharine Strouse, and Jane E. Hoppock.

From the Presbyterian Church at Lambertville: Daniel D. Dilts, Mary Dilts, Hannah Hoppock, Caroline M. Wolverton, Eden B. Hunt, Louisa Hunt, Clarkson T. Hunt, Lizzie Hunt, Silas W. Volk, Lizzie S. Volk, Eliza Rounsaville, and Sarah E. Hendrick.

From the Presbyterian Church of Alexandria: William V. Case and Sarah Case.

From the Second Presbyterian Church of Amwell: Sarah Maria Lefler.

The church was then duly organized as the "First Presbyterian Church of Stockton," with the foregoing members, twenty-five in all, and George W. Runk, Eden B. Hunt, and William V. Case were chosen ruling elders. Mr. Runk having been ordained as a ruling elder in the church at Rosemont, the other two were ordained, and all were then installed.

At the request of the church, the Presbytery appointed Rev. B. Carroll stated supply. This gentleman for several years had labored in the church at Rosemont, and also preached in the school-house and elsewhere in Stockton and vicinity.

On May 11, 1867, a meeting of the congregation was held at the school-house* in Stockton, at which the following persons were elected trustees: George W. Runk, Maurice Wolverton, John Stockton, William V. Case, and Clarkson T. Hunt. A certificate of organization was then duly drawn up and signed by the trustees, which was soon after recorded in the

* The old stone school-house which stood on the site of the present public school-house.

clerk's office of the county of Hunterdon, according to law, thus constituting the trustees and their successors in office a body corporate.

The building committee consisted of John Stockton, Maurice Wolverton, and Robert Sharp, with John Finney as treasurer. June 6, 1867, the trustees of the church having purchased from Eden B. Hunt a lot of ground, 150 feet front on Main Street, or the river road, the building committee proceeded to erect a church edifice thereon; and on the 1st of July following entered into an article of agreement with James Bird, of Lambertville, to erect and complete the structure for $6270, the house to be of sandstone, 40 by 60 feet, Gothic style of architecture. Aug. 27, 1867, the corner-stone was laid by Rev. B. Carroll, with appropriate ceremonies.

At a congregational meeting held March 11, 1868, a call was made to Rev. Wm. Swan, who was installed June 2, at which time the church was dedicated. He continued to officiate with great acceptance and success for a little more than ten years, when, in the fall of 1878, having received a call from a Presbyterian Church at Batavia, N. Y., he obtained a dissolution of his pastoral relation to the church, and on Sunday, November 10th, preached his last sermon in this church, after which it was several months without a pastor. April 4, 1879, at a congregational meeting, Rev. John S. Foulk, of Northumberland, Pa., was called; he accepted the call, commenced preaching at Stockton May 25th, was installed July 22d following, and is officiating at the present time. The church numbers at the present time (1880) 151 members in full communion. The property, including the parsonage, is estimated to be worth $10,000.

THE CROTON BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized April 21, 1861, by twenty-two persons dismissed from the Kingwood Baptist Church, seven from Cherryville, twelve from Flemington, and thirty-seven baptized converts, making seventy-eight constituent members, under the pastoral care of Rev. W. D. Hires, a missionary of the New Jersey Baptist State Convention. Hiram Robbins, Daniel B. Rittenhouse, Holcombe Warford, and Watson B. Everitt were chosen deacons, and Edward Barrass clerk.

May 1, 1861, the church was recognized, according to Baptist usage, by a council of ministers and messengers from the Flemington, Cherryville, Sandy Ridge, Bethlehem, and other churches. The council was organized with Rev. Thomas Swaim moderator, and Rev. H. C. Putnam clerk. After the examination of the church's covenant and Articles of Faith, it was voted to recognize it as a regular Baptist Church.

June 1, 1861, the following persons were elected trustees: Hiram Robbins, Holcombe Warford, Jacob Bearder, Smith Cronce, Watson B. Everitt, King Pyatt, and William Eick. The church was incorporated June 12, 1861.

Rev. William Archer succeeded Rev. W. D. Hires Nov. 12, 1864, and the following year a substantial brick house, 36 by 54 feet, with spire, was erected at a cost of $5000, and dedicated, free of debt, Dec. 8, 1865. Rev. James French preached the dedication sermon. Miss Susan B. Rittenhouse presented the church with a handsome pulpit Bible and hymn-book.

April 1, 1866, Rev. W. Archer resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Charles Cox as a supply for six months. In April, 1867, Rev. W. Humpstone became the pastor, and continued in that office for three years, leaving in April, 1870. The following January, Rev. B. C. Morse was chosen, and entered at once upon his labors. During his pastorate a neat and commodious parsonage was built, at a cost of about $2000. Deacon D. B. Rittenhouse gave an acre lot for the site. In August, 1874, Rev. B. C. Morse resigned, and in the following January Rev. G. F. Love, of Deckertown, N. J., was called; he entered upon his work Feb. 1, 1875, and has continued until the present.

It appears from the records of the church that 228 persons have been received since its organization by letters, experience, and baptism.

CEMETERIES AND BURIAL-PLACES.

There are quite a number of burial-places in this township, but no cemetery association organized under and by authority of the laws of the State.

ROSEMONT BURIAL-GROUND, located in Rosemont, was occupied as a place of interment as early as 1729, and probably earlier, as the first person buried there was a young man (name not now known) who came over from England, on a visit to George Fox (at the time the owner of the farm on which the graveyard is located), and died of ship-fever while at Fox's. He was buried in this ground, after which a quarter of an acre, in the northeast corner of what is now known as Rosemont burying-ground, was set apart for burial purposes. George Fox sold the farm in 1729, so that the burial must have been in, or previous to, that year.

On one of the old headstones can be found the following inscription: "C. K. 1748." The following are the names of a few of the oldest persons buried in these grounds: Sophia Stewart, died Nov. 3, 1843, aged one hundred and three; Elizabeth H. Wolverton, died Jan. 2, 1785, aged seventy-two; David Morgan, died Feb. 1, 1877, aged ninety-three; David Ent, died June 30, 1847, aged ninety-one.

The first death of a resident of what is now Rosemont was that of Mrs. William Rittenhouse, which was caused by drowning in the well on the old tavern property, now owned by George Hoppock. Mahlon Williamson has served as sexton for forty-six years, and has in that time officiated at the interment of over 900 persons. He is said to be the oldest resident of this township.

SANDY RIDGE BURYING-GROUND, adjoining the church at that place, was occupied in 1819, and the first interment was that of the remains of Rebecca Doyle, who died April 24, 1819, aged sixty-two. Her grave was dug by Garret Van Dolah, who then owned the farm now occupied by Cyrus Van Dolah, Jr.

We find on other tombstones in this graveyard the following (the date given being that of the death of the person): Tunis Case, Aug. 21, 1846, aged eighty-four; Rev. Joseph Wright (for several years pastor of the Sandy Ridge Baptist Church), Jan. 3, 1880, aged eighty-four; Anna Smith, April 4, 1843, aged eighty-seven; Mary Hunt, July 11, 1839, aged eighty-seven; Esther Butterfoss, June 24, 1846, aged eighty-eight; Jacob Hunt, April 10, 1843, aged eighty; Elizabeth Hunt, April 26, 1842, aged eighty-one; Mary Hice, Sept. 29, 1841, aged eighty-three.

THE BARBER BURYING-GROUND, located on the old John Barber farm, in School District No. 96, now owned by William Barber, was one of the pioneer burying-places of what is now Delaware township. Following are some of the inscriptions marking the resting-place of a few of the pioneers: Nancy Barber, Dec. 27, 1797, aged thirty-five; Jacob Dennis, Sept. 20, 1799, aged thirty-four; Catharine Van Dolah, March 10, 1800, aged seventy-seven; Nancy Covenhoven, Oct. 1, 1801, aged fifteen; Laughlin Currie, Nov. 10, 1803, aged sixty-six; Garret Van Dolah, Aug. 10, 1807, aged eighty-one; Caleb Farley, Oct. 6, 1808, aged fifty-one; Eleanor Runk, June 3, 1810, aged sixty-five; John Covenhoven, Sept. 9, 1812, aged fifty-two.

GERMAN BAPTIST BURYING-GROUND is located near the German Baptist church, in the north part of School District No. 94. In this yard the following inscriptions were found upon headstones: Israel Poulson, Sr., died Feb. 13, 1856, aged eighty-six (for many years pastor of the German Baptist Church); David Moore, Sr., May 1, 1860, aged ninety-eight; Henry Trimmer, Oct. 5, 1850, aged eighty-two; Dinah Trimmer, June 25, 1858, aged ninety; Mary Case, Jan. 23, 1846, aged ninety-three; Sarah Myers, Oct. 2, 1872, aged eighty-one; John White, May 24, 1851, aged eighty-four; Elizabeth White, Aug. 23, 1859, aged eighty-two; Ann Carver, aged ninety; Philip Berin, Feb. 12, 1849, aged ninety-two; Anna Hoppock, Jan. 5, 1866, aged ninety-nine; George Cronse, June 22, 1867, aged eighty-two; Lois Cronse, July 31, 1868, aged eighty-two; Andrew Shepherd, Feb. 9, 1862, aged eighty-four; Jacob Lawshe, Nov. 28, 1865, aged ninety-nine; Hannah Lawshe, Dec. 24, 1861, aged eighty-nine.

READING BURYING-GROUND is near the Reading school-house, on the farm now owned by G. B. Johnson, in School District No. 97. The Reading family are represented as follows: Lucy Reading, died Aug. 5, 1831, aged sixty-nine; Joseph Reading, died March 11, 1810, aged fifty; Elisha E. Reading, died Aug. 18, 1824, aged forty-nine; Ann Reading, died March 28, 1843, aged fifty-eight; John Reading, died Nov. 12, 1871, aged eighty-two; Joseph H. Reading, died Feb. 5, 1874, aged fifty-one; Elizabeth Reading, died Feb. 8, 1873, aged eighty.

There are other burial-places in this township, in some of which there are merely the common field-stone placed at either end of the grave to mark the last resting-place of the departed, but without inscriptions of any kind. There are others, however, which are properly cared for; some of these are Locktown, Sand Brook, and one near Ringos.

A little northwest of the residence of Maurice Wolverton, near Prallsville, and on his farm, is an old burial-place containing about an acre. It is now in a neglected state, being overrun with trees, bushes, and weeds. Here rest the remains of the older stock of the Rittenhouse family. Many of the graves are marked by the common unlettered field-stones, there being but little marble. The graves of John Cavanagh's two wives are here,—Ann, aged twenty, and Hannah, aged twenty-two. There is also a marble gravestone upon which is inscribed, "Peter Rittenhouse, born 1737; died 1804, aged 67 years; his wife, Sarah, died May 16, 1814, aged 76." This Peter Rittenhouse was a son of William (the first). The following is inscribed on a field-stone in this graveyard, and is supposed to refer to the Cavanagh family: "A. W. D. C. D. C. 1732."

SOCIETIES.

"Delaware Council, No. 53, Order of United American Mechanics," of Stockton, was instituted Nov. 7, 1870, by State Councilor A. W. Johnson, with the following charter members: Daniel M. Sherman, John W. Dilts, Alfred Wanamaker, Charles S. Hendricks, William Sharp, Charles A. Slack, John Moore, Daniel D. Sperling, Azariah Stout, Daniel R. Sharp, Frederick S. Phillips, Moses R. Dilts, Bennett S. Cooper, Jacob H. Ten Eyck, William R. Quick, Henry C. Wanamaker.

The original officers were: Councilor, Alfred Wanamaker; Vice-Councilor, Charles S. Hendricks; Rec. Sec., Daniel M. Sherman; Asst. Rec. Sec., Frederick S. Phillips; Fin. Sec., Henry C. Wanamaker; Treas., Daniel R. Sharp; Inductor, Azariah Stout; Examiner, Bennett S. Cooper; S. P., Daniel D. Sperling; O. P., William R. Quick.

The succeeding presiding officers of the council have been as follows:

1871, Daniel Sherman, Azariah Stout; 1872, Bennett S. Cooper, Frederick S. Phillips; 1873, Charles Slack, Andrew Stout; 1874, Daniel R. Sharp, J. D. Kinney; 1875, John B. Watson, William Sharp; 1876, Miles W. Johnson, R. B. Maxwell; 1877, J. W. Dilts, G. Wolverton; 1878, Jesse W. Weller, A. W. Miller; 1879, Daniel R. Sharp, William R. Quick; 1880, Jesse W. Weller, J. D. Kinney.

The regular meetings of this council are held on Thursday evening of each week, in Masonic Hall, in the village of Stockton. Total membership, 40.

The present officers are: Councilor, J. D. Kinney; V. C., Alfred Wanamaker; R. S., R. B. Maxwell; A.

R. S., J. F. Sherwood; F. S., William A. Phillips; Treas., J. B. Watson; Indr., J. P. Quinn; Exr., J. F. Everett; I. P., Daniel White; O. P., Daniel R. Sharp; Junr. Exr., J. W. Weller; Senr. Exr., William R. Quick.

"Orpheus Lodge, No. 137, A. F. and A. M.," was instituted in Stockton, Jan. 22, 1874, with Joshua Primmer, A. J. Rounsaville, and Isaac S. Cramer as warrant members. The following were the original officers: Worshipful Master, Isaac S. Cramer; Senior Warden, A. J. Rounsaville; Junior Warden, Joshua Primmer; Treas., C. S. Wolverton; Sec., G. B. Johnson; Senior Deacon, J. M. Hoppock; Junior Deacon, H. P. Crellen; Tiler, S. Hartpence. The lodge was instituted and officers installed by W. A. Pembrook, Grand Master; J. V. Bentley, Deputy Grand Master; M. B. Smith, Senior Grand Warden; Joseph L. De La Cour, Junior Grand Warden; Joseph H. Hough, Grand Sec.

The succeeding Masters of the lodge have been A. J. Rounsaville, 1876; Nathaniel Shepherd, 1877; Robert Kewven, 1878; Norris Haruem, 1879; G. Wolverton, 1880.

The regular communications are held on the Monday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month, in Masonic Hall, in the village of Stockton. Present membership, 43.

"Locktown Grange, No. 88, P. of H.," was organized March 5, 1875, by County Deputy George B. Stothoff, in the school-house, with the following charter members: H. F. Bodine, Amy Bodine, E. M. Heath, Annie B. Heath, David Bodine, Emily Bodine, John T. Eick, W. B. Hockenbury, Kate Hockenbury, Anderson Bray, Cyrus Risler, George D. Rittenhouse, Deborah Rittenhouse, Asa Hockenbury, Jonas L. Strimple, Asa Corson, Lydia Corson, W. S. Hawk, Charles Hardon, J. T. Horn, R. S. Conover, Levi Snyder, H. Elma Snyder, A. D. Ward, Uriah Sutton, Susan Stout, William R. Bearder. The following officers were elected and installed: Master, E. M. Heath; Overseer, A. D. Ward; Lecturer, Cyrus Risler; Steward, David Bodine; Asst. Steward, Levi Snyder; Chaplain, W. R. Bearder; Treas., W. B. Hockenbury; Sec., H. F. Bodine; Gate-Keeper, R. S. Conover; Ceres, H. Elma Snyder; Pomona, Kate Hockenbury; Flora, Deborah Rittenhouse; Lady Asst. Steward, Amy Bodine.

The first meetings for a year were held in a room at the hotel. The hall of Samuel A. Carroll was rented April 1, 1876, and occupied for three years. At a meeting held Sept. 30, 1878, it was resolved to build a hall, and David Bodine, Andrew Bearder, and (October 19th) E. M. Heath were appointed a building committee. The edifice was erected and dedicated Feb. 1, 1879, by H. F. Bodine (he being appointed by the W. M. of the New Jersey State Grange), assisted by the Master and building committee of Locktown Grange.

In 1875 twelve persons were initiated; since that time from one to three have joined each year. The following is a list of the successive Masters and secretaries since 1875:

MASTERS.

1876, David Bodine; 1877–78, H. F. Bodine; 1879, David Bodine; 1880, Andrew Bearder.

SECRETARIES.

1876, H. F. Bodine; 1877–78, A. W. Carrell; 1879–80, John T. Eick.

A. W. Carrell was purchasing agent in 1877–78, H. F. Bodine in 1879–80, and in 1877 Amos B. Sutton was elected selling agent, which position he still holds. The purchases in 1880 amounted to about $800. Of the charter members, twenty-one are still connected with the grange, and five have left; two have withdrawn to join other granges. Present number of members, 38. The grange is in a prosperous condition. The County Grange has held two sessions in Locktown since the hall was erected.

"Sergeantsville Grange, No. 101," was organized April 6, 1876. Place of meeting, Fisher's Hall, at Sergeantsville.

The following are the names of the charter members: Joseph Williamson, D. Wilson Hoppock, Isaac Smith, Charles Heath, Edwin T. Phillips, Joseph Hageman, Joseph Ensminger, Mary Ann Ensminger, Jacob Smith, Samuel D. Barcroft, Elizabeth Barcroft, James P. Dilts, John B. Fisher, Deborah B. Fisher, Asa Cronce, Elisha Alwood, Joshua Primmer, Asher Reading, Thomas P. Holly, Anna Holly, Frank Venerble, Hiram Johnson, Anderson Reading.

The following were the first officers elected for 1876: Master, Joseph Williamson; Overseer, James P. Dilts; Lecturer, Joshua Primmer; Steward, D. Wilson Hoppock; Assistant Steward, Joseph Ensminger; Chaplain, Asa Cronce; Treas., John B. Fisher; Sec., Edwin T. Phillips; Gate-Keeper, Frank Venerble; Ceres, Sarah Venerble; Pomona, Adaline Phillips; Flora, Elizabeth Barcroft; Lady Assistant Steward, Anna Holly.

Jan. 20, 1877, J. B. Fisher was chosen Master, D. W. Hoppock secretary, Samuel D. Barcroft lecturer, and Asa Cronce chaplain.

The Master for 1878 was J. B. Fisher, and for 1879, Isaac H. Hoffman.

Officers for 1880: Master, E. P. Tomlinson; Overseer, John T. Hampton; Lecturer, Isaac H. Hoffman; Steward, J. B. Fisher; Assistant Steward, Frank Venerble; Chaplain, Asa Cronce; Treasurer, Joseph Williamson; Secretary, Della A. Tomlinson; Gate-Keeper, Asher Reading; Ceres, Deborah Fisher; Pomona, Martha Hageman; Flora, Annie Carcoff; Lady Assistant Steward, Mary J. Hoffman.

The present number of members enrolled is 40.

CORPORATIONS.

The Centre Bridge Company was incorporated by act of the Legislature of New Jersey passed Feb. 18, 1811, supplemented by act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed March 23, 1811. Letters patent were granted Aug. 17, 1812, by Joseph Bloomfield, Gover-

nor of New Jersey, to Alexander Bonnell, Samuel McNair, George Rea, John Britton, James Hart, Henry Dusenbury, Thomas McEwin, William Mitchell, Samuel Johnson, William Hart, Watson Fell, Peter Fisher, John Wilson, and Morris Robinson, commissioners appointed by the said act to receive subscriptions for building the bridge.

The first meeting of the stockholders for the election of officers was held Oct. 21, 1812, when the following were elected: President, William Mitchell; Managers, Watson Fell, Samuel Johnson, John Wilson, Albertus King, Peirson Reading, George C. Maxwell; Treasurer, Aaron Eastburn; Secretary, William Sitgreave.

Dec. 24, 1812, a contract was made with Capt. Peleg Kingsley and Benjamin Lord for building the bridge. John Ruckman was appointed surveyor, and Aug. 19, 1813, John Abell was made toll-collector, salary to begin Jan. 1, 1814. The company purchased of Joseph Howell the right of his ferry, together with land for a road, also stone and sand, for which he received forty shares of stock.

Dec. 2, 1813, the company contracted with Thomas Lake to fill in against the abutment on the New Jersey side of the river, which contract was fulfilled on the part of Lake, and the bridge was informally opened in the spring of 1814. During the fall and winter of 1816–17 a stone toll-house was built on the Jersey side, where the present toll-house stands, by William Mitchell.

The records of the company, dated Jan. 18, 1841, mention "the destruction of the toll-house, two piers, and three spans of the Centre Bridge, on the Jersey side, by the late freshet, on the 8th of January, in the Delaware, which was higher than any ever known before from records or the memory of man." Feb. 22, 1841, the managers contracted with Cortland Yardley to rebuild the Centre Bridge complete for $4200. At a meeting of the managers held Nov. 29, 1841, the following schedule of tolls was adopted:

Coach and 4 horses	$0.75
" " 2 "	.37½
" " 1 horse	.25
Wagon " 4 horses	.50
" " 2 "	.25
" " 1 horse	.15
Cair or sulkey and 1 horse	.15
Cart and 1 horse	.15
Horse and rider	.10
" extra	.06¼
Cattle, each	.03
Sheep or swine, each	.01
Foot-passengers	.02

Lime-wagons, one cent per bushel; no load less than 25 bushels.
All funerals free.
Persons on foot going directly to and from divine service, free on Sabbath days.

The length of the bridge is 833 feet 8 inches.

The present officers are John W. Reading, President; Dr. I. S. Cramer, Anderson Bray, Thomas H. Ruckman, Lukens Thomas, Jesse B. Fell, William S. Barron, Managers; Cyrus Risler, Treasurer; Dr. O. H. Sproul, Secretary; R. M. Dilts, Toll-Collector.

The "Delaware and Raritan Canal-Feeder" was constructed along the river front of this township in 1832. In 1873 the company built permanent cribs opposite Bull's Island, so that, with a temporary dam, plenty of water can be obtained for the feeder.

The "Belvidere Delaware" (now the "Pennsylvania") Railroad was built across this township, along its river front, in 1851–52. It has two stations in this township,—one at Stockton, the other at Bull's Island, or Raven Rock post-office, in the west corner of the township.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The industries of this township, aside from agriculture, are limited to a few enterprises, although there is quite a large amount of capital employed.

The original mills at Headquarters were probably the first of the kind in what is now Delaware township, having been built in 1756. During the Revolution these mills were a portion of the granary of the little American army then protecting New Jersey. At present there is a steam grist- and saw-mill at that place, which does a fair amount of custom-work. The mills are owned by J. A. Carroll.

Sergeant's mill, one mile west of Sergeantsville, was the next most prominent in its day, having been built as early as 1820. Here, too, quite a large business was done in the line of custom-work, and there is still a custom grist- and saw-mill at this place, owned by E. S. Johnson.

The Prallsville mills were built by John Prall, Jr., soon after he purchased the property, in 1792. He built a grist-mill on the site of the present one, a saw-mill, and an oil-mill, which was subsequently converted into a plaster-mill. The grist-mill is the largest of its kind in the township. The other mills at this place have long since been abandoned.

During the Revolution the Rittenhouses had a tannery near Prallsville, and the general troubles made oil scarce. During a freshet several large sturgeon came up the creek; the waters left them in pools whence they could not escape, and the Rittenhouses conceived the idea of rendering them up for the oil, which proved to be admirably adapted to their business.

In the spring of 1862, Mr. John Finney erected a steam saw-mill, 120 by 20 feet, in Stockton, on the wharf of the canal-feeder, and commenced the manufacture of both pine and hard lumber.

Early in 1865, Messrs. William V. Case and H. W. Case purchased the saw-mill and built an addition to it; they also doubled the original size, and carried on a large business, under the firm-name and style of W. V. Case & Bro.

In 1874 the Messrs. Case built a large mill, 120 by 40 feet, for the manufacture of spokes, besides the necessary sheds and outbuildings, and commenced operations under the style of the "Stockton Spoke-Works." They put in all the necessary machinery,

and when running at their full capacity turned out about 18,000 spokes per week.

In the spring of 1877 their mill was burned and a large quantity of stock consumed, but in a few weeks they had the whole rebuilt, new machinery in, and the works again in operation.

The Messrs. Case continued in business, having at different times other parties associated with them as partners, until the fall of 1878, when they failed, and Rev. C. S. Conkling, the principal mortgagee, took the mills. He has successfully operated the saw-mill ever since, cutting about 1,200,000 feet of lumber per annum, chiefly hard-wood.

There is also, in connection with the saw-mill, a turning-shop, in which all kinds of wood-turning is done, but chiefly telegraph brackets and pins, of which from 1000 to 1200 are turned out daily.

There is also a handle-factory, in which from 1200 to 1500 hatchet- and hammer-handles are daily turned.

The spoke-works remained idle from the time of the failure of the Messrs. Case and their purchase by Conkling until the spring of 1880, when Messrs. J. L. Kugler & Co., by whom they have since been operated, took charge of them.

In the spring of 1877 a gentleman came to Stockton with samples of paper-ware manufactured in Canandaigua, N. Y., at a factory of which he had been the superintendent. The factory had burned down, and he had lost all, being unable to rebuild. His object, therefore, was to form a stock company for the manufacture of paper-ware, and, representing the business as being profitable, he induced a number of the business men of Stockton to organize a company with a capital of $15,000. On April 6th of the year aforesaid, having secured subscriptions amounting to $6000, a certificate of incorporation was executed. A lot of ground was purchased, and a factory 60 by 30 feet, of three stories, was erected, besides a commodious drying-house and paint-shop. Suitable machinery was put in, and the business of manufacturing paper-ware was commenced about September 1st following. But the company was soon in debt $9000, and disappointed in selling their goods at such prices as they had been led to expect, it became bankrupt about a year after organization. The factory and machinery were sold Aug. 2, 1878, being purchased by the firm of E. P. Conkling & Co., of which Mr. Conkling was the principal member, and to whom the other members soon sold out their several interests, leaving him, as he is at this date, sole owner.

In the winter of 1879 the firm of George O. Baker & Co., of New York City, rented the factory and commenced the manufacture of various kinds of paper-ware, but on April 9th following, the drying-house and paint-shop being burned down, consuming also a large quantity of ware, the firm became discouraged and gave up the works. In the following fall Mr. J. L. Knox, of New York, rented them, and is still successfully carrying on the business, making chiefly pails, of which about 100 dozen per week are turned out, and employing about 16 hands.

The Prallsville quarries were opened in 1830 or 1831 by John Prall, who furnished stone for the railroad-bridge across the Delaware at New Hope. The quarries are now owned by the heirs of the William Hoppock estate, but are not being worked.

The quarry in the rear of the Stockton House, now owned by J. S. Hockenbury, was opened in 1832 by Asher Johnson. A large quantity of stone was taken out and used in building bridges on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The quarry is not being worked at present.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal Company are working their quarries, located a short distance above those at Prallsville. Fifteen men are employed.

Asher Wolverton owns a valuable quarry along the feeder of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, but at the present time (1880) it is not being worked.

The "Hunterdon Nurseries," at Sergeantsville, were established in 1870 by Dr. Isaac S. Cramer, the present proprietor.

There are two carriage-manufactories in this township, owned respectively by Hon. C. W. Godown, at Dilts' Corners, and Henry Quick, at Sergeantsville.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Clark, who lived at Oakdale, commenced the practice of medicine there in 1790. He was succeeded by John Bowne, 1795 to 1857. He also practiced medicine at Prallsville, 1791–95, when he moved to what is now Barber's Station, where he remained for sixty-one years. He died Nov. 4, 1857.

Prior to 1790 the nearest physician to what is now Delaware township was at Flemington, Quakertown, and Kingwood.

Richard Mershon practiced at Sergeantsville, 1840–42, being followed in 1842 by John Stout. Isaac S. Cramer is now in practice at Sergeantsville.

The first physician at Rosemont was John Barcroft, 1841–42. George N. Best is the present physician at Rosemont.

H. O. Sproul has practiced at Stockton from 1866 to the present time, and is the only physician there.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The following have been elected to the positions named from Delaware township: State senator, Hon. William Wilson; members of the State Legislature, John Lambert, David B. Boss, C. W. Godown; sheriffs, James Synder, A. B. Chamberlin; judges, Mahlon Smith, F. S. Holcombe; county clerk, A. B. Rittenhouse.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

Joseph Williamson, son of Matthias and Susan (Slack) Williamson, of Hunterdon County, was born in the township of Delaware, Oct. 10, 1839. His grandfather was Abraham Williamson, who was born in Germany or Holland, and came to this country about 1773. He was a soldier in the war of the Rev-

Joseph Williamson

olution, and fought in several battles under Washington. He settled in Delaware township about the year 1780, on the road from Sergeantsville to Kingwood church, on property now owned by his grandson, Joseph Williamson. He had five children, four of whom, Derick, Abraham, Eleanor, and Sarah, signed the deed, May 1, 1828, given to Matthias Williamson, father of our subject, for the homestead farm. All lived to an advanced age, but are now deceased.

Matthias Williamson, the youngest of the family, bought out the other heirs, and remained upon the homestead where he was born in 1787, and died in 1875, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He married Susan Slack, Oct. 13, 1832, and had four children, two of whom died in infancy and two survive,—viz., Joseph, our subject, and Margarette, formerly wife of the late Martin V. B. Rittenhouse, of Kingwood township, and present wife of Bartlett Hann, a farmer in Kingwood.

Joseph Williamson was born on the homestead farm, and resided there till 1877, when he purchased the farm adjoining the village of Sergeantsville on the west, the homestead of John H. Gordon, whose daughter Mary Ann he married, Dec. 15, 1864. He has followed the occupation of a farmer and peach-culturist all his life, and since 1877 has resided on the place near Sergeantsville, still owning and carrying on the old farm. He may be regarded as a model farmer of his district, and has rendered the occupation successful financially and in every other respect.

In politics Mr. Williamson is of the faith of his fathers,—a Democrat,—and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. For two terms he has held the office of justice of the peace, and has been called to fill other offices of trust and responsibility in his township. He has frequently been a delegate to the county and congressional conventions, and has served the interests of his party and constituents with intelligence and ability. He has five children,—four sons and one daughter,—viz., Franklin P., Kate G., Matthias, John H., and Fred B., in the order named.

ANDREW LARASON.*

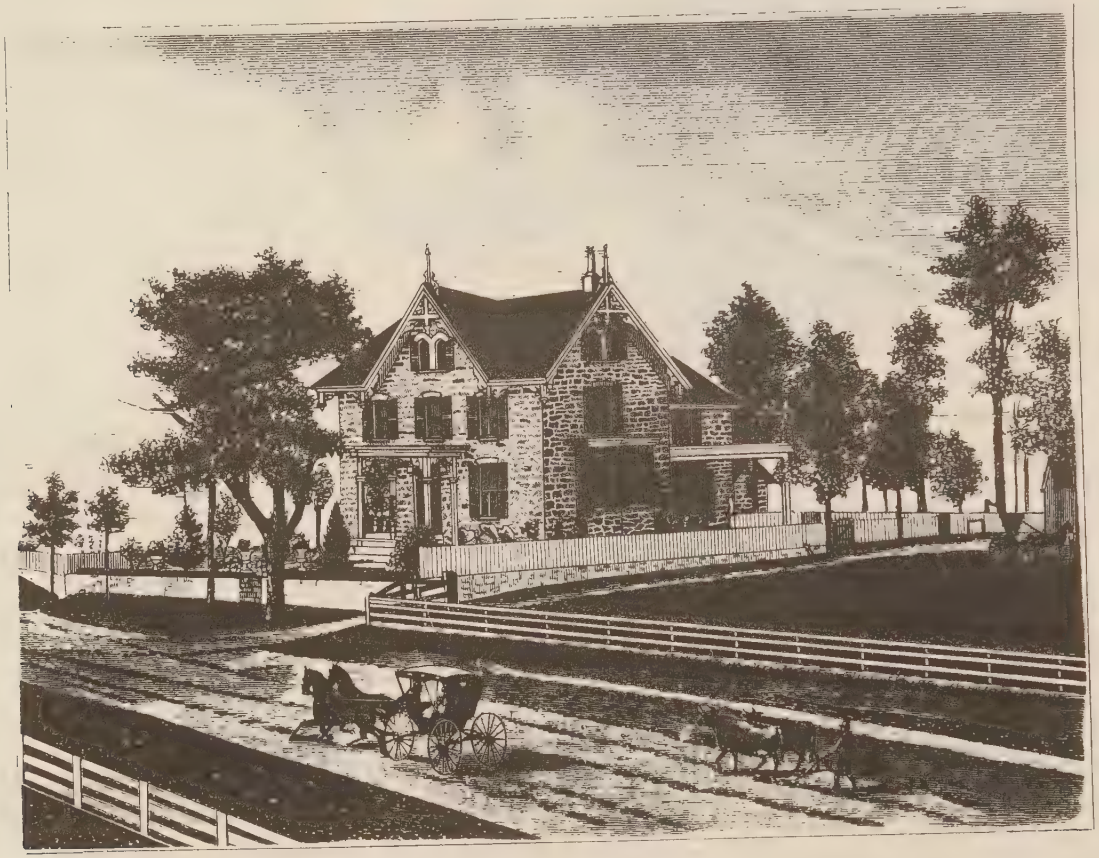
Andrew Larason, son of Andrew and Mary (Wilson) Larason, was born in Kingwood township, two miles from Frenchtown, N. J., Oct. 2, 1803, and re-

Andrew Larason

moved with his parents to Harbortown, Mercer Co., when he was eight years old. After remaining there five years he removed with his father to the farm where he now resides. The place is known as the "Old Larason Farm," and was purchased by his

* Sometimes spelled Larison.

Benjamin Larison



RES. OF BENJAMIN LARISON, DELAWARE TP., HUNTERDON CO., N. J.

father of Joseph Higgins in 1816. At that time there was a tannery upon the place, which was then quite old, and the house which Mr. Larason still occupies. He lived with his father on the place till the death of the latter, in 1861, when he came into possession of the estate. His mother had already departed this life.

Mr. Larason married Mary Ann, daughter of John Phillips, in January, 1837. They had two children, both sons,—viz., John P. and David W. The former died of scarlet fever at the age of seven years; the latter married Sarah, daughter of George Wilson, and has four children,—Mary, John, Cora May, and Howard Larason.

Mr. Larason has lived a quiet, unobtrusive life on his farm, which is one of the finest in this section of New Jersey, and bears the evidence of many improvements made by his own hands. He is an upright and worthy citizen of the old school, conscientious and conservative in politics, and a supporter of the church of his neighborhood.

BENJAMIN LARISON.

Benjamin Larison was born Jan. 5, 1805, in Kingwood township, near Frenchtown, N. J. He is a son of Andrew and Mary (Wilson) Larison, both natives of Amwell township.

Andrew Larison, Sr., moved with his family in 1810 to a large farm which he purchased at Harborton, in Mercer County, where he remained till 1816, when he purchased the large farm known as the Larison homestead, on the York Road, between Mount Airy and Ringos, N. J. This farm has ever since remained in the family. Here Andrew Larison, Sr., spent the remainder of his life. He was a prominent and well-to-do farmer and drover, and represented his district two terms in the Legislature (1835 and 1836). He was born May 17, 1776, and died July 26, 1861, aged eighty-five years, two months, and nine days. His wife Mary was born Oct. 15, 1778, and died Sept. 24, 1856, aged seventy-seven years, eleven months, and nine days.

Benjamin was the youngest of three sons, the others being John and Andrew, and the daughters, Sarah and Lavina. The former married Aaron C. Wilson, a large farmer near Harbortown, in Hopewell township. The latter is the wife of Samuel R. Holcombe, of Hopewell. Benjamin was raised on the old homestead and educated at the common schools. He married Hannah Ann, daughter of Capt. George Holcombe, near Lambertville, N. J., by whom he had nine children, all living except the late Andrew B. Larison, M.D., pastor and founder of the Baptist Church at Ringos. The survivors are George H. Larison, M.D., of Lambertville; Cornelius W. Larison, M.D., of Ringos; John, residing on the homestead farm; Lucy A., residing at home; Mary C., who married Thomas C. Johnson; Sarah, wife of Reading Bodine; Ellen and Jane, at home.

Mr. Larison has never sought or held any political offices, but has been deacon of the Baptist Church at Sandy Ridge for several years. He is an upright and worthy citizen and an exemplary Christian.

He lived on the old homestead from 1828 to 1874, when his wife died and he bought the adjoining lot, on which he has erected an elegant stone cottage, beautified the grounds, and made other improvements. (See cut of the place, on another page.)

ELISHA PATTERSON TOMLINSON.

The original ancestors of the Tomlinson family were of Scandinavian origin, or descendants of the Northmen. The first of the name who came to this country was Matthew Tomlinson, who embarked on board a ship at London, Richard Goodladd master, bound for America, May 21, 1638. Matthew Tomlinson's age, as set down in this ship record, was thirty-one years. He appears to have settled at New Haven, Conn., among the early colonists of that place. We find that William Tomlinson and his wife Abigail were accepted as citizens of Derby, New Haven Co., Conn., in December, 1677. Mr. Tomlinson traces his descent directly from this couple through Isaac, Sr., Isaac, Jr., Timothy, and Samuel, his father. The latter was a native of Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn., where the family resided at the time of the birth of our subject.

E. P. Tomlinson

His maternal ancestors, the Pattersons, are traced

back through six generations to the first settlers of Stratford, Conn. His mother, Jennett Patterson, was the oldest daughter of Elisha Patterson, of Roxbury; he was a son of Samuel Patterson, who was a son of Abraham, a son of Charles, etc. Thus his ancestors on both sides were among the early settlers of New England,—the Tomlinsons of New Haven, and the Pattersons of Stratford, Conn.,—whence they have become scattered widely in the Eastern States and other portions of the country.

Elisha Patterson Tomlinson was born in Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn., Aug. 2, 1822. In the spring of 1861 he purchased his farm in Delaware township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., upon which he settled and has since resided. He married, Jan. 1, 1867, Della A., daughter of John Reading.

In the management of his farm Mr. Tomlinson combines the three branches of agriculture,—dairying, grain and stock raising. He is a progressive, wide-awake farmer, and has devoted much attention to the subject, both theoretically and practically. Of late he has taken a deep interest in promoting agriculture by the establishment of analysis and experimental stations, for the testing of fertilizers adapted to the various sections,—a mode of safety to farmers and of practical development of the resources of the soil destined to be of great benefit to the State. He has been for some time a member of the State Horticultural Society, and is a reader of books on that subject, as well as on agriculture, and has a large and choice collection.

As a member of the Patrons of Husbandry he has taken an active interest in that order, and during the first two years of his connection with it held the office of lecturer of the grange at Sergeantsville.

ISAAC S. CRAMER, M.D.

Isaac S. Cramer, M.D., son of Peter E. and Sarah (Smith) Cramer, was born at Changewater, Hunterdon Co., N. J., May 24, 1834. His paternal ancestors were German, those on his mother's side English. His grandfather, Noah Cramer, was born in Lebanon township, and married a Miss Emery. His maternal grandfather was Isaac Smith, born in Bethlehem (now Union) township, and married Nancy Potts, who was born in Warren County, near Washington; both she and her husband died at Asbury, N. J.,—the former Sept. 4, 1867, aged eighty-three; the latter Feb. 9, 1845, aged fifty-seven years, eight months, and five days. Isaac and Nancy (Potts) Smith had two sons and two daughters, of whom Sarah, the mother of Dr. Cramer, is the eldest, and is still living, at Washington, Warren Co. She was born Aug. 20, 1813. The other surviving members of the family are Amos Smith, residing near Chicago, and Cornelia H., wife of Hon. John Blane, M.D., of Perryville, Hunterdon Co., N. J.

Peter E. Cramer, father of Dr. Cramer, was born March 6, 1810, and died Jan. 3, 1836. The early life of Dr. Cramer was spent chiefly at school, although he was clerk in a country store for about two years. His parents removed from Changewater, his native place, to Upper Valley, in Morris County, where his father, being a miller by occupation, went to take charge of the mills, and died there, at the age of twenty-six, Jan. 3, 1836, leaving his widow and two young children. The subject of this sketch was then only twenty months old. His mother, being thus deprived of the support of her young husband, went to her father's, in Union township, formerly Bethlehem. In April, 1840, she removed to Bloomsbury, Hunterdon Co., and during two years in that place put her children to school. She then removed to Asbury, where the children enjoyed schooling privileges for three years, and then, for the purpose of enjoying better advantages, she spent a year with the boys at New Hampton. Returning to Asbury, she remained there till the spring of 1849. During the year 1849, Mr. Cramer attended the academy at Stewartsville, Warren Co.; returned to Asbury in the spring of 1850, and, after a short time spent in a store, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John Blane. He continued his studies till he went to attend lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, where he graduated, receiving his well-earned degree of Doctor of Medicine March 10, 1854. After graduation he commenced practice with Dr. Blane, and continued there till Jan. 8, 1855, when he removed to Sergeantsville, where he has pursued the practice of his profession ever since. The country practice has rendered the doctor's ride extensive and laborious, but he has realized the pleasure of doing much good, as well as that of achieving success as a practitioner.

Dr. Cramer has taken an active interest in Masonry since 1858, at which time he was made a member of Darcey Lodge, No. 37, of Flemington. He was subsequently chosen Master of the lodge. He assisted in instituting Orpheus Lodge, No. 137, at Stockton, in 1873, of which he was Master for two years. He is now treasurer of the lodge. He is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 13, of Lambertville; St. Elmo Commandery, No. 14, of Lambertville; and is Past High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter.

In politics he is a Democrat, and has taken an active interest in behalf of the party, being frequently a delegate to county, Congressional, and State conventions, although declining to hold office himself. He has been for several years secretary of the District Medical Society of Hunterdon County, and has done much to advance the interests of that institution. He has also been president of the society, and delegate to the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, of which he is a member.

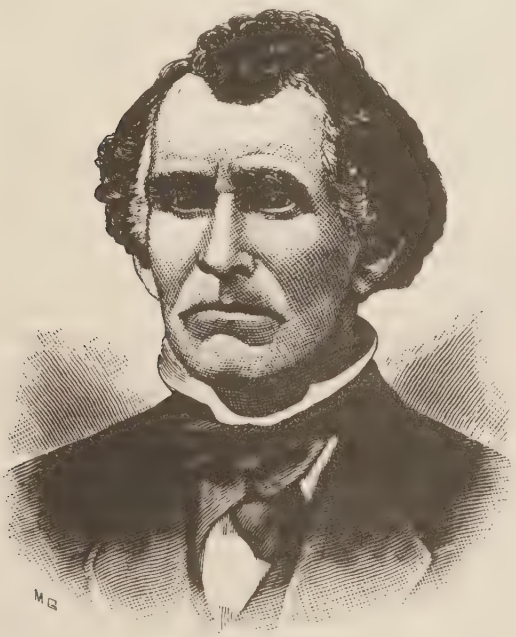
Feb. 14, 1855, Dr. Cramer married Margaret R., daughter of Jonathan W. Ingham, a brother of Hon.

Isaac S. Cramer M.D.

Samuel D. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Jackson. She was a native of Warren County, and a graduate of the female seminary at Pennington, N. J.

JOSHUA PRIMMER.

Joshua Primmer was born in Hopewell township, formerly Hunterdon (now Mercer) Co., N. J., June 25, 1813. He is the son of Richard and Lydia (Bunn) Primmer. The latter was a daughter of Jonathan



Joshua Primmer

Bunn, of Hopewell township. Both of his grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather Primmer was born in Germany, and came to this country when a boy. He served in the old French war, and was with Gen. Braddock in his memorable defeat at Fort Du Quesne. He served through the Revolution under Washington, and was in many important battles, but never wounded.

His grandfather Bunn was born within a mile and a half of Pennington, where his father, Rev. Joshua Bunn, bought land, under George II., in 1748, which is still in possession of the Bunn family.

Richard Primmer had seven children,—three sons and four daughters,—four of whom are living,—viz., Mary, wife of Joseph Waters, of Hopewell township; Frances, wife of George Simmons, of Trenton; Hannah, wife of Josiah Baldwin, of Pennington, Hunterdon Co.; and the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Primmer's early life was spent near Pennington. He learned the blacksmith's trade in Trenton, and about 1833 began to work at that occupation in Hopewell. He then removed to Titusville, N. J., where he continued to pursue the business seventeen years, when he settled on a farm two miles from Stockton, in Delaware township. He carried on farming and blacksmithing there twenty years. In the spring of 1875 he bought the place where he now resides, and settled upon it that year. It is a neat place of twenty-five acres, well supplied with home comforts, where Mr. Primmer, in a measure retired from the active labors which have characterized him through life, can spend with his family the remainder of his days in peace and quietness.

He married Mary W., daughter of Tunis Servis, of Hunterdon County, April 26, 1837. They have had no children of their own, but partially brought up their niece,—Miss Anna R. Primmer,—who lived with them till her marriage to Mr. Elisha Opdyke, in 1878.

Mr. Primmer is a Democrat in politics, but has held no offices of preferment, devoting his life to his calling as a mechanic and farmer, having the reputation of an honest and upright man. He was formerly a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, but withdrew from that body in 1863. He never received a classical education, but studied the English and Greek grammars under William, son of the Rev. John Boggs, a man born blind, but of remarkable memory and attainments.

KINGWOOD.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

KINGWOOD is one of the west border townships of the county, as well as of the State, and is in shape nearly a keystone or a wedge, the narrow end to the south. The township is bounded northeast by Franklin township; southeast by Delaware; south, southwest, and northwest by the Delaware River and the borough of Frenchtown; north by the township of Alexandria. It contains 34 square miles.

NATURAL FEATURES.

A portion of the river front of this township is bold and picturesque with its perpendicular rocks and overhanging ledges. One of the principal features is "War-

ford's Rock," a short distance above Tumble Station. The main rock at this point presents a bold perpendicular front of 250 feet in height, and upon its summit stands a rock-shaft about 10 or 12 feet high, the upper end projecting over all around, giving it the appearance of an old-fashioned one-legged table, the upper surface being nearly level. This is known as "Tea-Table Rock." The top is large enough to hold half a dozen or more persons. The spot is much visited by pleasure-seekers during the summer months.

The upper half of the river front presents a gentle slope, upon which are some of the best farms in Kingwood. The "divide," or ridge, runs from a little east of the south point of the township northeasterly through Baptisttown, passing out across the east end of School District No. 34. The waters on the northwest of this ridge find their way to the Delaware in a westerly direction. Lackatong is the principal creek. It rises in Franklin and flows into Delaware township. Mud Run empties into the Lackatong at Kingwood post-office. Warford and Copper Creeks flow into the Delaware, as does also the Little Nickisakawick.

The islands in the Delaware belonging to this township are Ridges, Rush, Hawk, and Rittenhouse, all between Tumble Station and Frenchtown.

The surface of the township, except a small strip in the southwestern part, is pleasantly undulating.

EARLY SETTLERS AND PIONEER INCIDENTS.

Among the pioneers in the seventeenth century was John Kugler, probably the ancestor of all the Kugler families of Hunterdon County. He left Germany when only thirteen years of age, sold himself to a ship-owner for his passage, and worked for a man named Eastburn, in Bucks Co., Pa. He subsequently purchased 500 acres of land on the Jersey side of the Delaware, which included what is now Tumble Station. A part of the original purchase is still in possession of one of his descendants.

Tradition says that Abraham Shurts came from Germany in 1740, when but fourteen years of age, and that he brought with him "Auche," who was but twelve. This romantic young couple afterwards became man and wife, and from them have sprung the numerous Shurts family scattered all over the county. He purchased 204 acres lying along the road from Flemington to Clinton, about three miles from the latter place, where stood, but a few years ago, an old still-house or distillery. Abraham was a proud old Dutchman, who buttoned his breeches above the knee, instead of below, as was the custom, who wore a pointed hat with a big rim, linsey-woolsey coat reaching nearly to his heels, and a pair of flare-top boots.

The Besson family were among the early settlers. The late Mrs. Margaret Kline, who lived near Lebanon Station, said that her great-grandparents, Francis and Lizzie Besson, came from Germany with their ten children in the same colony with Abraham Shurts. Mrs. Kline remembered hearing her grandmother tell of Indians who lived close by them; she saw them bury their dead on more than one occasion.

Mrs. Kline's father, William Yauger, served in the Revolution, and often went out to hunt Tories, of whom there were many in Kingwood, and for whom he had a particular aversion.

The earliest tavern in Kingwood was kept in a log cabin by William Campbell. He was an ardent Whig, and kept the little tavern at the time of the Revolution. William Hart next kept the tavern, then John Johnson, son-in-law of Hart, and it went by the name of "Johnson's Tavern" for many years. Martha, wife of Gen. Washington, was once a guest here.

John Bray was one of the first settlers in this township. He was of Scotch descent, and early settled in Middletown, Monmouth Co., where he and his brothers, James and Andrew, were large landed proprietors. In 1713 there was surveyed to John Bray a 500-acre tract in Kingwood, which covered in part the farms of Samuel Niece, Henry Fisher, and David Manners.* Feb. 28, 1737, John Bray purchased 1033 acres in Kingwood of Samuel Bickley, of New Castle, Del., for £350. His sons were John, Samuel, and James; his daughters, Elizabeth, who married Thomas Lequear, Sr., and Susannah, who became the wife of John Smalley. Their descendants are now occupying valuable farms on the land bought by their ancestor, John Bray, Sr. John, Jr., settled where Joseph Pickle now lives, James where Rebecca Bonham resides, and Samuel where Lewis Dilley is now located. Susannah Smalley's farm is now occupied by Rachel Brink and children.† Elizabeth Lequear settled where Thomas Lequear now lives. This property has descended from father to son without passing out of the family, the present occupant, Thomas Lequear, being the great-grandson of John Bray, Sr., and of Thomas and Elizabeth Lequear. John Bray, Sr., died in 1765.

James Bray, brother of John, Sr., owned a tract of 560 acres in Kingwood, now occupied by the Rose brothers, David Manners, and Mahlon Emmons. James lived upon this tract and there ended his days. He was struck by lightning and instantly killed while returning from church at Baptisttown. In 1793, Andrew, grandson of James Bray, conveyed 179 acres to John Cowdric, whose descendants now own a portion of it. After disposing of this farm, Andrew removed to Newton, Sussex Co., N. J.

Gen. Daniel Bray and John, his half-brother, lineal descendants of the above, lived and died a short distance north of the Kingwood Methodist church. Daniel married Mary Wolverton in 1772, and died Dec.

* John Bray, Jr., sold 367 acres of this tract, in 1727, to James Bray; it was afterwards purchased by Thomas Cox, who sold (1768) to Rynear Van Syckel. It descended to Aaron and David Van Syckel, from whose estate Mr. Niece bought the portion he owns.

† The farms occupied by Rebecca Bonham and Rachel Brink are now in the possession of John Bray's descendants.

5, 1819. He figured prominently as an officer during the Revolution. (See page 48 of this work.)

Daniel Bray figured in the State militia, in which he attained to the rank of brigadier-general. He had nine children,—John, Daniel, Wilson, Andrew, Jonathan, Delilah, Betsy, Hannah, and Susan.

Wilson Bray, son of Gen. Daniel, was born in 1795, and died in November, 1850. In early life he was engaged in merchandising at Baptisttown, Everittstown, and Frenchtown. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas West, of Kingwood. He subsequently purchased his father-in-law's farm of 200 acres near the Kingwood Methodist church. He had seven sons and eight daughters,—John W., Fletcher, Wilson, Stacy, Thomas W., William, Charles B., Lucinda, Nancy, Elizabeth, Ellen, Mary, Emeline, Anna, and Francelia. John W. and Fletcher are deceased. Of the other sons, only Wilson and Stacy B. reside in this county. Fletcher bought the east end of the old homestead-farm when sold by the administrators, and erected the buildings thereon; this farm is now owned by the Rev. Mr. Fogg and Cavender Opdyke. Fletcher married Lavinia, daughter of John Larison, Esq., and died in 1876, in Frenchtown.

Wilson, the third son of Wilson Bray, was born in 1824, and is a coal-merchant in Lambertville.

Andrew Bray, a son of Gen. Daniel, owned two farms near what was formerly Elisha Rittenhouse's mill, near Locktown. He married Sarah, daughter of Elisha Rittenhouse. Of his three sons (Daniel being deceased), Elisha and Anderson live on the old homestead with their mother, who has been widowed over thirty years.

One of the general's daughters, Delilah, married Jonathan Rittenhouse, both deceased. Their oldest son, Daniel, is living in Flemington, with his daughter, now Mrs. John Hyde, wife of the county clerk.

Susan Bray married Israel Bateman, and lived for many years on a farm east of the Kingwood Methodist church, Hannah married Jonathan Blackwell, and Betsy married Edward Rittenhouse.

John Bray, the general's half-brother, had six sons and one daughter. His eldest son, John, purchased the homestead at his father's death, and his heirs sold it to Mr. Green.

Jonas Ingham, maternal great-great-grandfather of John W. Lequear, came from England. His daughter Elizabeth married Joshua Waterhouse, who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1735. In 1746 he purchased a tract of land of George Fox, Sr., a mile east of Kingwood Tavern, and settled upon it. In 1763 he purchased 247 acres adjoining land of Israel Pemberton and wife.

What is now known as Milltown, in School District No. 39, was formerly known as Runk's Mills, from the fact that Samuel Runk, father of Hon. John Runk, an ex-member of Congress, owned the property and built mills at this place. This was formerly a part of the Wheeler tract.

Among the early settlers of Kingwood the Opdyke family occupy a prominent position. They were from Holland. Joshua, the first who settled in Kingwood, a grandson of Albert, who emigrated from Holland, purchased a large tract northeast of Barbertown of the heirs of William Biles. Joshua had two sons, Luther and Richard; his daughter Catharine married a Mr. Van Syckel. Fanny married Mr. Hoagland, and, after his death, Ambrose Barcroft, and was the mother of the late Stacy B. Barcroft, of Philadelphia. Richard Opdyke married Grace Thatcher, and had twelve children,—Daniel, Jeremiah, Richard, Joshua, Elisha, Samuel, Elijah, Jonathan, Benjamin, Nancy, Fanny, and Rebecca. Luther's son George was the father of the late Hon. George Opdyke, formerly mayor of New York.

The Dalrymple family, numerous in Kingwood, are of Scotch descent. Jesse, a descendant of a younger son of John, third Earl of Stair, came to this country in 1765. He was a fifer in the militia of New Jersey. The pioneer Dalrymples were Presbyterians, and were located mostly in the northeastern portion of the township, near the Presbyterian church. James Alexander was the agent of Sir John Dalrymple in New Jersey, and also surveyor-general. Through him the members of the Dalrymple family selected their land.

Nicholas Groendyke once kept the store at Milltown.

Theodore Hall, the pioneer of the Hall family, was born in England, and came with his brother Jacob to the United States; they settled in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. Theodore married Gertrude Gordon in 1729; of this union were born Joseph, in 1730, who removed to Western Virginia; Isaac, who died in early manhood; Samuel, who settled early in Kingwood and married Rhuhamah Everitt, by whom he had a large family, and died at an advanced age; Jacob, and Jesse, who also settled in Kingwood. Jacob married Elizabeth Davis and had a large family.

Jesse Hall married, in December, 1779, Elizabeth, second daughter of William Heath, of Amwell. Their children were Gordon G., 1780, died 1848; Andrew, 1781, died 1832; Jesse, 1783, died in early manhood; Sarah, 1785, married Edward Lane; Heath, 1788, died in 1854; John H., 1791, died at Newton, N. J., 1865; Susan, 1793, married Hannen Jones; and Asa, 1795, died 1849.

Besides the five sons of Theodore and Gertrude Hall already mentioned, there were four daughters: Susan, married and removed to Western Virginia; Rebecca, married and removed to Reading, Pa.; Mary, married John Lake and lived for many years in Kingwood; and Gertrude, who became the wife of Luther Opdyke, of Kingwood, and died leaving five sons and two daughters.

Theodore Hall settled in Kingwood in 1757, following his sons. He lived near the east bank of the Del-

aware River, engaging in the milling business on the west side. He was finally drowned by the upsetting of his canoe while crossing the river during a freshet. His wife died in 1805, aged about ninety-five.

Thomas Roberson married Catharine Pierce and settled in Kingwood, about three miles south of Baptisttown, on a farm now owned by Alpheus Bonham. He had seven children,—Francis, Thomas, Jonathan, John, Sarah, Mary, Catharine. Francis married Mary Horner, and settled on the farm now owned by ex-sheriff Wesley Bellis. He was a justice of the peace for many years, and was buried in the old graveyard at Baptisttown. Thomas married Mary Kimple, and moved to the State of Delaware about fifty years ago; Jonathan married Gertrude Voorhees, and lived about half a mile east of his father, on a farm now owned by Mrs. Ellicott; John married Levina Thatcher, and lived near the present home of Moses Bonham; Sarah married Peter Slater, and lived about a mile southwest from Baptisttown, where Daniel Warne now resides; Mary married Charles White, and lived near where Opdyke Arnwine is now located; Catharine married Daniel Werts; Elizabeth married John Bellis.

Of the sons of Francis, William married Sarah West; Thomas married Lucy West; Francis married Nancy Rittenhouse; Daniel married three times, his first wife being Jane Rittenhouse. These children are all deceased except Francis and Daniel. Francis lives at Baptisttown with his son Daniel. Of the children of Thomas Roberson (2), most of whom are deceased, none reside in Kingwood township. The children of John, son of the first Thomas, were named William, Elizabeth, Margaret, Catharine, Jonathan, Lavina, John, Moses, Mary, and Thomas.

Thomas and John W. Lequear, descendants of the Huguenots, are worthy representatives of some of the first pioneer families in the settlement of this county. Thomas married Elizabeth Bray, daughter of the pioneer John, came from Monmouth County, and settled on a part of the land of his father-in-law. They had three daughters and a son Thomas; one of the daughters married Daniel Smith. Young Thomas married Mary Kuntz, by whom he had nine children, three of whom died in childhood; the others were five daughters, and one son named John. The Thomas last mentioned was during his long life a leading man in the township; he was enabled by industry to buy large fertile farms for each of his five daughters. His son John, the father of Thomas and John W., was a practical land surveyor and farmer. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of Ingham and granddaughter of Joshua Waterhouse, who came from Yorkshire, England. Thomas and John W. are the surviving sons of John* Lequear. Another son, William, fell at the battle of Champion Hill, near Vicksburg, in 1863.

Joshua Waterhouse in 1746 bought land in Kingwood near the store; he raised a large family, who were among the most respected and useful citizens. Ingham Waterhouse married Jane Dean, whose grandparents came from England.

Paul H. M. Prevost at one time owned the western half of William H. Rittenhouse's farm of 59 acres, and May 2, 1814, sold it to Joshua Opdyke.

Henry M. Prevost bought 170 acres of Philip Cooley, lying in the "Barrens;" he sold 16½ acres of this to Abraham Housel, who at one time carried on tanning near Robert L. Williams' wagon-house.

In the early settlement of the county, there was surveyed a tract of 312 acres to John Green, most of which, after passing through several ownerships, came into the possession of John Kugler, miller, of Pennsylvania, in 1782–83. Kugler owned 463 acres, lying east of Tumble Station and extending out to the road by Nathan R. Holt's. This land was bounded north by lands of Daniel Cain, William Reeder, Stephen Gano, Mary Longley, and George Warne; east by Noah Stout; south by George Opdyke, Jonathan Pettit, and George Warne.

Hon. Wesley Bellis says that his uncle, the late Samuel Bellis, was probably the first of that name to locate in this township. He took a deed from Ichabod Oliver, dated May 3, 1814, covering the farm where ex-Sheriff Bellis now lives. Samuel was born Sept. 7, 1787, of German parents.

In 1823 a license was granted to Isaac Barber to keep a tavern at Barbertown, in the house now occupied by Samuel Gano. The tavern-sign was a new moon.

The oldest highway is that known in the early days as "the King's Highway," running in a north-and-south direction across the township. Some of the first settlers located along or near this road as early as 1714. It lies also upon the "divide" of the township. Other roads were made as the increase of population and business demanded.

At the time of Mr. Kugler's purchase, in 1783, the public road between Thomas Martin's and Asher Wolverton's, nearly straight to the river, went no farther than Charles Kugler's southwest corner, and then turned north as the present road goes, by way of the Warsaw school-house, and so down the hill to the river. These roads running to the river at that time appeared to end there, as there was no road from Bull's Island up the river around Warford's Rock, and it is doubtful if there was any from Frenchtown down the river to the end of the afore-mentioned road, as there was none in 1776.

In the old day-book of John Waterhouse, in 1796, when he kept the old Kingwood store, that stood between the present store of John Bellis and the tavern at Kingwood, are the names of many of the residents of that date. A few extracts are given:

* John, father of the present John W. and Thomas Lequear, was one of the first to introduce lime as a fertilizer in this township, about 1830, and in 1832 built a kiln on the banks of the Delaware, where he burned lime for several years.

	£	s.	d.
George Opdycke, Jr., to 1lb candles	0	1	6
William Dilce, to 1 rawhide whip	0	1	6
James Bray, Jr., to one boy's hat	0	7	0
Amos Bonham, to ½ sheet of pins	0	0	8
Cornelius Shamp, to 1 cow-bell	0	2	6
John Heath, to 1 qt. wine	0	2	6
Thomas West, to ½ yd. brown holland	0	1	3
John Housel, Sr., to ¼ snuff	0	1	0
John Cline, to ½lb tea	0	1	10½
Richard Heath, Sr., ½ gal. rum	0	7	0
Isaac Hudnit, to 1 bottle British oyle	0	2	6

"John Cowdrick" was a good customer in his purchase of "liquor for tavern." The Brays and Lequears figure frequently in its pages.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Kingwood was formed from Bethlehem township about 1746. The proceedings of the town-meeting for 1816 form the oldest township record extant. It is as follows:

"At our Annual Townmeeting Held this Twelf Day of April Anno Domini 1816, at the house of Jones Thatcher, inkeeper in baptisttown, for the Township of Kingwood, Whare the following Pearsons was Chosen by a Majority of Votes to Searve the Township the insuing Year to their Respective Officers, &c.: John Britton, Clarke; George Opdycke, Assessor; Isaac Kitchen, Collector; John Barton, John Little, Peter Fox, Commissioners; John Britton, John Little, Chosen Freeholders; Thomas Lequear, John Prall, Surveyors of Highways; George Opdycke, Isaac Kitchen, Overseers of Poor; John Rose, David Hulsizer, Constables; Daniel Bray, John Little, Poundkeepers; Peter Fox, Judge of Election; Jacob Hall, Thomas Little, John Barton, Samuel Lott, Seth Rose, Town Committee." (We omit the overseers of roads.)

The following persons have filled the principal offices of the township since 1800:

TOWN CLERKS.

1800–1, Joseph King; 1802, Gabriel Hoff; 1803–22, John Britton; 1823, Wilson Bray; 1824–27, John W. Snyder; 1828, Jacob R. Fox; 1829, John L. Larison; 1830–31, Jacob R. Fox; 1832–33, John Britton; 1834, Peter Wert; 1835–42, Samuel H. Britton; 1843, F. R. Lee; 1844–49, Samuel H. Britton; 1850–52, A. B. Rounsavell; 1853, W. H. Slater; 1854, William T. Srope; 1855–58, A. B. Rounsavell; 1859–61, William T. Srope; 1862–63, Moses K. Everitt; 1864, David Stryker; 1865–68, Samuel S. Srope; 1869–70, A. B. Rounsavell; 1871, A. B. Rittenhouse; 1872–74, A. B. Rounsavell; 1875, Albert Rockafellow; 1876, Lambert Rockafellow; 1877–78, A. B. Kugler; 1879–80, Asher W. Carrell.

ASSESSORS.

1800–8, Thomas Lequear; 1809–15, John Cowdrick; 1816–26, George Opdycke; 1846–48, George Slack; 1849–50, Charles Roberts; 1851–53, Isaac R. Srope; 1854–56, Cyrenus Wagner; 1857, Andrew Slack; 1858–60, William M. Beers; 1861–63, John L. Tinsman; 1864, Elias Johnson; 1865–69, William M. Beers; 1870–71, Simeon Opdycke; 1872, John W. Lequear; 1873–74, Wesley Bellis; 1875, William B. Sutton; 1876–79, Hiram Rittenhouse; 1880, was a tie vote.

COLLECTORS.

1800–4, Absalom Runyon; 1805–16, Isaac Kitchen; 1817–20, George Larison; 1821–23, Uriah Sutton; 1824–28, John Cowdrick; 1829–30, Adam Williamson; 1831–35, John V. Thatcher; 1836–38, Edward Mason; 1839–41, F. R. Lee; 1842–43, John L. Larison; 1844–46, John Sine; 1847–49, Jonathan Rose; 1850–52, Cyrenus Wagner; 1853–55, John Eick; 1856, Mahlon Emmons; 1857, Joseph Kugler; 1858–59, Oliver Clark; 1860–62, John Sine; 1863–64, Seth F. Rose; 1865–67, Wesley Bellis; 1868–70, R. W. Bloom; 1871–73, Charles Kugler; 1874–75, William H. Barcroft; 1876–78, Charles Kugler; 1879–80, R. W. Bloom.

In the winter of 1845 the subject of dividing Kingwood and setting off a new township, to be called Franklin, was agitated. A public meeting of those opposed was held, January 13, at the house of Jacob S. Moore, of which Richard Opdyke was chairman, and Samuel H. Britton secretary. The committee to draft a remonstrance were John V. Thatcher, Samuel H. Britton, Isaac R. Srope, Peter F. Opdyke, and Opdyke Arnwine, who reported for signatures a remonstrance, from which we quote:

"That the proposed division is intended by its advocates to benefit a few innholders or tavernkeepers, and to induce others to spring up (which would probably be the case) in certain portions of our township, which would be (as it now is) entirely unnecessary and useless, giving encouragement for places of vice and corrupting the morals of the rising generation, under the pretence of accommodating the inhabitants of the township, should a division take place, and entirely useless to the traveling portion of the community."

This was signed by 455 voters, and a committee consisting of Albertus K. Wagner, Samuel H. Britton, John V. Thatcher, Isaac R. Srope, and John L. Larison was appointed to oppose the division before the Legislature. But opposition was of no avail. Wilson Bray, of Kingwood, Peter Sigler, of Franklin, and Adam C. Davis, of Raritan, were appointed commissioners to run the line between the townships. The highest number of votes ever polled in the township previous to the division was 650.

Among the residents of Kingwood who have held official positions in the county are: Sheriffs, William Nixon, Edward Welsted, Gabriel Hoff, Wilson Bray, John Runk, Wesley Bellis; county clerks, A. B. Chamberlin, Charles Tomlinson, Moses K. Everitt; judges of Common Pleas, Isaac R. Srope, John M. Voorhees; county collector, John Lequear; directors of the board of chosen freeholders, Hugh Runyan, Richard Opdyke, John Runk; clerks of the board of freeholders, Charles Roberts, Charles Tomlinson, Andrew B. Rounsaville, William T. Srope; members of Assembly, William Nixon, Gabriel Hoff, Wilson Bray, I. R. Srope, Luther Opdyke, Samuel H. Britton, Jacob S. C. Pittenger, John M. Voorhees; assistant United States marshals, John V. Thatcher, William T. Srope, Peter T. Opdyke. (For the list of chosen freeholders see page 263 of this work.)

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

BAPTISTTOWN is the largest village in this township, and was settled soon after 1720, when Isaac Wolverton and William Fowler and their families, together with a Warford family, located at that point. In 1734, John Burtis, Ann Lanner, and Mary Green arrived in the neighborhood and formed a part of the new colony. The place has slowly increased in population and business interests until there are at present two churches, a school-house, blacksmith- and wagon-shop, tavern, two stores, and about thirty dwellings. The village is located in School District No. 35, at the intersection of the Frenchtown road with the old "King's Highway." The merchants for the last forty years have been John W. Snyder, Wilson Bray (son of Gen. Daniel), John D. Scott, Moses M. Bateman, Ellis Hulsizer, Anderson Horner, William H. Slater, Andrew Roberson, John Bellis, Abel Webster, Andrew B. Rittenhouse, David Pittenger,

George W. Mason, William Rittenhouse, John C. Arnwine, Andrew B. Rounsaville, William Sherman. Ex-Mayor George Opdyke, of New York City, was a clerk here in his youthful days. There was but one store until about 1844, since which there have been two, sometimes three.

There has been but one tavern, the tavern-keepers of which since 1816 have been Jonas Thatcher, Amos Sine, Frederick Burdine, Peter Skillman, Daniel Snyder, Larason Stryker, Jonathan Britton, John R. Hoppock, Alfred Taylor, William Britton, John V. Thatcher, Samuel Slater, John W. Metler, Jacob S. Moore, John Menagh, Anderson Horner, William Eick, Peter S. Taylor, Jacob C. Hawk, Charles Ecklin, George M. Shomp, John P. D. Abbott, Anson W. Baldwin.

The pioneer postmaster was Wilson Bray, appointed by Andrew Jackson. Others have been John W. Snyder, Moses M. Bateman, Jacob S. Moore, Albertus K. Wagner, Anderson Horner, Uriah Larue, William H. Slater, George W. Mason, William Rittenhouse, James P. Gray, Abel Webster, Moses K. Everitt, John Arnwine. Population of the village in 1880, 170.

BARBERTOWN was named after one of its early settlers. It is located in the southeast part of School District No. 38, on the old "King's Highway." There are at present two stores, a blacksmith-shop, half a dozen dwellings, and 90 inhabitants.

KINGWOOD is a hamlet located in the north part of School District No. 39. Many years ago it was known as "Johnson's Tavern," and was in the early part of the present century the centre of attraction for the early settlers in that vicinity. When the post-office was established, it was named "Kingwood." There was at one time a saw-mill here, built by a Mr. Tomlinson. There was in early times a store where the tavern wagon-house now stands. The present store was built in 1833. There are at present a store by John Bellis (also postmaster, appointed April 12, 1869), a tavern, and three or four dwellings. Population in 1880, 92.

MILLTOWN is located in the southwest part of School District No. 39, on the Lackatong. For several years previous to 1830 there was considerable business. There was a saw-mill, built by George Fox, below the present grist-mill, but it went to decay many years ago. Hon. John Runk at one time had a saw-mill and an oil-mill, both gone to decay. Samuel Holt also had a saw-mill and distillery. Milltown at present embraces a grist-mill, a store, blacksmith- and wagon-shop, and a few dwellings, with 131 inhabitants.

TUMBLE STATION is the name of a station and post-office on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the southwest corner of School District No. 41. It consists of a station-house and two dwellings.

POINT PLEASANT is a railroad-station on the Pennsylvania Road, at the Jersey end of the Point Pleasant bridge.

SCHOOLS.

There are eight school districts, and in 1879 there were seven male and two female teachers, District No. 40 having two teachers.

District No. 34, in the east corner of the township, is known as "Oak Summit" District. The old school-house stood about half a mile north of the store, on lands now owned by Philip Hoff, and was an old, worn-out building fifty years ago. It was replaced a few years ago by the present handsome structure. The first teacher was Jonathan P. Finley, of Princeton Theological Seminary.

No. 35, in the northeast quarter of the township, is known as "Baptisttown" District. The first house, after its removal from Baptisttown, was built in 1855,—a small affair, which stood until replaced, in 1870, by the present structure.

In Union District, No. 36, the first school was taught in a private house on Mud Run Creek, near the present residence of J. W. S. Johnson. The first school-house was near to Slacktown; the next at that place, from whence it was removed in 1874 to its present site, half a mile south. Peter S. Opdyke says,—

"Some time about 1820, Union School District embraced the territory now comprising the present Union District, No. 36, as well as the present District 37. As the inhabitants began to increase, the school-house built in 1820 was thought to be too small, and they then built what is locally known as the 'eight-square house,' at Slacktown. The house built by old Union was upon ground leased by Samuel H. Britton to the district. It was situated near the centre of what was then known as the 'Black Bear Swamp,' so called because a black bear had been killed there."

The present school is near the centre of "Peaceable Island," on lands donated by Alpheus Bonham.

Independence District, No. 37, is in the east part of the township. In this district is the "eight-square" house above mentioned. The first house, erected in 1843, was 18 by 20 feet. The first teacher was William W. Brady. The next house, and the one now occupied, was built in 1852, of stone.

Spring Hill District, No. 38, is on the west side of the township. The first school-building was of logs, erected about 1776, three-quarters of a mile northwest of the present building, on land now owned by Joseph D. Larison. John Welsh was the only teacher now known to have taught in the house. In 1813 a stone house was built where the present house stands. In October of that year Moses Everitt (the grandfather of our late county clerk) deeded a small lot of land, inclosing the school-house, to George Larison, George Opdyke, and Jeremiah Opdyke, trustees. Ann Beatty was the first teacher. About fifty-five years ago Benjamin Dennis taught there. Jared S. Stout, a few years later (fifty-one years ago), was the first in this section to break in upon the pernicious habit of treating by substituting rewards for the old-time treat of egg-nog and whisky. Mr. Stout is still living at Scotch Plains. Another teacher was Barzilla Williams, now living at Erwinna, Pa. In 1854 the present house was erected under the super-

vision of Bateman Brink, John Webster, and John B. Rittenhouse, as trustees.

Scott's District, No. 39, on the southeast border of the township, embraces the hamlets of Kingwood and Milltown. The first school-house dates to 1790, stood near the site of the present building, and was built of logs. There is no date as to the second building. The third, now in use, was built in 1853, of stone.

Rock Ridge District, No. 40, occupies the south point of the township. The first house was of stone, built in 1803, on ground leased of John Lewis, of Pennsylvania, for ninety-nine years, for a consideration of "three barleycorns." The present building was erected in 1858, of wood, and will seat 40 scholars.

Warsaw District, No. 41, has property valued at $800, and the attendance of pupils in 1879 was 13. This district has had three school-houses. The date of building the first one is unknown, but it was an old house in 1800. It stood three-quarters of a mile northeast of the present edifice, and was a frame building, 18 by 20 feet. The second was of stone; this became dilapidated, and was replaced in 1869 by the present substantial brick structure, 22 by 28 feet.*

Total value of township school property in 1879, $3550; total attendance of pupils, 134. The houses can comfortably seat 350 pupils.

Among the early teachers in this township was one named Taylor. He was born in Ireland in 1742, and came to America in 1759. He had a good education, and as soon as he reached this country commenced teaching. Nearly all of the Metler family of school age at the time were among his pupils.

In 1763—how much earlier is not known—Uriah Bonham was in the neighborhood of Kingwood town as teacher. He married Auche, a daughter of George Fox the elder.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST.

The first Methodist church in Hunterdon County was built on the site of the present structure in Kingwood, by the efforts of Rev. Manning Force, when he first entered the ministry. Previously, however, the first class was formed by him, with the following probationers: Thomas and Rachel West, William West and wife, father and mother of Thomas, and Mary West, daughter of Thomas, aged eleven. The venerable mansion where this class was formed, built by Jonathan Wolverton in 1737, is still standing, a quarter of a mile west of the church.

As is well known, the first Methodist ministers through this region traveled on horseback, with saddle-bags strapped behind. In riding the circuit, the old Wolverton house, occupied by Wilson Bray, was universally known as the "home of the preachers."

BAPTIST.

Soon after 1720 a few Baptists settled near Baptisttown, among whom, in 1729, were Isaac Wolverton and wife, William Fowler and wife, and Elizabeth Warford. In 1734, John Burtis, Ann Lanner, and Mary Green arrived.

In 1738, Rev. Thomas Curtis began a settlement near them, and the next year removed his family thither. He and the before-mentioned Baptists built a small meeting-house, long since gone. His first convert was one Edward Hunt, who went to Hopewell for baptism. In 1748, James and John Bray, from Middletown, N. J., arrived, increasing the number of Baptists to twelve. Mr. Curtis visited once in three weeks the lower part of Bethlehem township, now Kingwood, and there another little meeting-house was raised, in 1741, near where the present house stands in Baptisttown. The first fruits of his ministry here were Job Wolverton, Elizabeth Collins, Martha Burtis, Edward Slater, and John Reuben, who were baptized by Rev. Joseph Eaton while he ministered at Hopewell; he occasionally preached and baptized also at Kingwood, then called Bethlehem Church. Mr. Curtis' next converts in this place were David Drake, Agnes Drake, Thomas Hill, Mary Hill, and Elizabeth Barris; these were baptized by Rev. Thomas Davis, who succeeded Mr. Eaton in the ministry at Hopewell, and who preached and baptized occasionally at Kingwood.

The above accessions increased the Baptists in Kingwood to the number of twenty-two, and made them think of becoming a distinct society. Accordingly, having obtained a release from Hopewell, they formed a church, July 31, 1742, and the same year joined the Philadelphia Baptist Association. Rev. Thomas Curtis preached under the authority of a license until Oct. 28, 1745, when he was ordained pastor. He died April 28, 1749, in his sixty-fourth year. His successor was Malachi Bonham, who was ordained in 1749. He continued until Feb. 17, 1757. He died in 1789, aged seventy-six.

In 1750 the church built a new meeting-house, a few rods from where the old one stood, on a one-acre lot, the gift of George Burkit; this building is still standing.

The next minister was Rev. David Sutton, from March 26, 1764, to Aug. 3, 1783. He was succeeded by Rev. Nicholas Cox, Nov. 4, 1784. April 3, 1790, he made it known that he had embraced the doctrine of universal salvation, and was excluded therefor, June 5, 1790. The church was without a pastor till Oct. 26, 1795, when Rev. Garner A. Hunt was called; he remained till May 1, 1807, when he joined the Presbyterians.

In June, 1798, ten members were dismissed to join the then new Baptist Church at Flemington.

This church was without a pastor till Nov. 1, 1808, when Rev. James McLaughlin settled; he remained a little over a year. The church was again without a pastor till July, 1811, when Mr. McLaughlin was again called. Until this time the same minister supplied Amwell (now Flemington) and Kingwood alter-

* Report of C. S. Conkling, county school superintendent in 1876.

nately, but about this time the connection was dissolved, and Mr. McLaughlin preached every Lord's Day for Kingwood, beginning Sept. 14, 1811, and stayed about a year.

The church called Rev. John Ellis, who served from 1813 until the spring of 1817. In the spring of 1818, Elder David Bateman was called, and remained pastor until his death, Aug. 10, 1832. A few weeks after, the church engaged Rev. William Curtis to preach until April 1, 1833, when he was called for one year, but after serving six months resigned. The church then licensed Thomas Risler to preach, and Aug. 30, 1834, called Elder James W. Wigg, who entered upon his duties the first Sabbath in October, 1834.

Soon after Elder Wigg commenced his pastorate an anti-mission and anti-temperance spirit crept into the church, which resulted in a division and a withdrawal from the Philadelphia Association, and a union with the "Delaware River Baptist Association," leaving the anti-mission party in a majority; they held a meeting in February, 1839, and by resolution dismissed Elder Wigg and claimed the meeting-house. Up to this time this history covers both Baptist Churches now at Baptisttown.

The mission faction of the old church, having peaceably given up their rights to the property, set about organizing a separate society and building a new house. Accordingly, April 14, 1839, a council convened at the Christian chapel in Delaware township, consisting of sixty members from the old Kingwood Church and fifty-two converts that had recently been baptized, and formed an independent church, to be called

THE MISSIONARY PARTICULAR BAPTIST CHURCH OF KINGWOOD.

Soon after, Elder J. W. Wigg was called to be their pastor. During the summer of 1839 services were held at the house of Moses Burd, while the new church was being built at Baptisttown. It was dedicated in the fall of 1839. Joseph West and Mordecai Roberts were the first deacons chosen, and, soon after, John Dalrymple and Jeremiah Hoff were chosen. Delegates were appointed to attend the Central New Jersey Baptist Association and ask admission to that body. Elder Wigg continued pastor of this new church till the spring of 1841. The pastors since have been Rev. Stiles F. Randolph, until the spring of 1842; Elder Edward Haydock, who remained one year; Rev. Charles Cox, of Hightstown, from April 1, 1844, until April 1, 1850; Elder Thomas Barrass, spring of 1850 till Oct. 1, 1861, he having resigned the previous April; Rev. A. Armstrong, November, 1861, until the last Sabbath in April, 1866. The church was supplied till September, 1866, when Rev. George Young was called, but remained only a short time. Jan. 1, 1867, the church called Rev. Samuel Sproul, of Sandy Ridge, and he entered upon his duties April 1, 1867. In the fall of 1870 the church purchased a lot and built a comfortable parsonage, into which the pastor moved in the spring of 1871. Elder Sproul remained till Oct. 1, 1874. The church was then supplied by Rev. F. T. Cailhopper and Rev. W. E. Watkinson until the first Sabbath in April, 1875, when Rev. W. E. Watkinson, the present pastor, commenced his labors. The present value of church property is $6000; the present membership, 150. Present church officers are: Pastor, Rev. William E. Watkinson; Deacons, Jeremiah Hoff, Francis R. Lee, Peter V. Dalrymple, and John W. Lequear; Treasurer and Clerk, John W. Lequear; Trustees, Daniel B. Roberson, Peter V. Dalrymple, John Hoff, John S. Burd, Paul C. Larue, John W. Lequear, and David B. Sherman.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF KINGWOOD.*

There was a Presbyterian congregation worshiping at, or near the place of, the present church previous to 1745. Of its earlier history there is no record. At that date, we are informed by Rev. Mr. Webster, in his "History of the Presbyterian Church in America," Lower Bethlehem (then the name of this church) made application for the ministerial services of Rev. Daniel Lawrence. This implies with much certainty that the congregation had a house in which to worship ten years before the erection of the "old stone," and, if ten years, with equal probability a period so long that the rude structure had become unfit for further use. In 1752 the congregation presented a petition to Presbytery for leave to build a meeting-house, but it was not built till 1755. The deed of conveyance for the church lot, lately found among the papers of Jacob Race, deceased, who was a ruling elder in that church, bears date Sept. 26, 1754. It is from Lawrence Haff† to "James Barcalow, Charles Hoff, and Henry Coxe, trustees for the Presbyterian congregation at Kingwood," for one acre and a quarter of land, it being part of a tract which Lawrence Haff had purchased from Robert Murfin‡ in 1745. The deed also grants "liberty, nevertheless, to the ministers of the Low Dutch Calvinistical persuasion to preach and perform divine service therein at such times as there is no religious worship performed by the above congregation, freely, peaceably, and without interruption of the above elders, or of any person claiming under them."

In 1748, Rev. Mr. Lewis was installed at Bethlehem. The records of New Brunswick Presbytery show that some years after his installation he asked Presbytery to dissolve his relation to Lower Bethlehem (Kingwood). Half his time had been given to Bethlehem and the other half to South Bethlehem.

* Contributed by Dr. Henry Race.

† Lawrence Haff (pronounced Hawff) was a chosen freeholder from 1746 to 1748.

‡ Robert Murfin came over from Hull, England, in the ship "Shield," in 1678, and landed at Burlington.

In 1754 he was dismissed from Kingwood, and the pastorate was vacant till 1763. Rev. John Hanna then became pastor, giving, at first, one-third of his time to Kingwood, one-third to Bethlehem, and one-third to Greenwich. That same year Mount Pleasant congregation petitioned Presbytery for a pastor, and Mr. Hanna was withdrawn from Greenwich and one-third of his time given to Mount Pleasant. Mr. Hanna continued in charge until his death, in 1801.

Feb. 8, 1787, the trustees of this church were incorporated as "Trustees of the Presbyterian Church called Mount Bethel, in the Township of Kingwood."* The trustees were Joseph Chamberlin, John Tenbrook, Elisha Bird, John Sherrard, Isaac Gray, Gabriel Hoff, Samuel Gano.

We have never heard by oral tradition that the name of Mount Bethel had been given to that church, but it must have been retained to the close of Mr. Hanna's pastorate, as will appear from the following paper:

"Nov. 7, 1800, Received of Mr. Race, one of the Trustees of Mount Bethel congregation, for salary, six Pounds two shillings.

"JOHN HANNA."

The "old stone" was a venerable-looking house with a hip roof, and gables inclosed with shingles down to a level with the front and back walls. It had ten large windows, with heavy sash, two in each side and end and one in each gable. The inside work was plain and unpainted. The pulpit had a sounding-board high overhead. There were two seats in front—the hindmost higher than the other—for the ruling elders. The pews had high, straight backs, and, like the pulpit, were made of Jersey cedar. In the centre aisle was an arrangement constructed of brick, about 4 by 5 feet in area, for an open charcoal fire, for warming the house in winter.

Rev. Holloway W. Hunt succeeded Rev. Mr. Hanna. He gave one-third of his time to Kingwood, and two-thirds to Bethlehem and Mount Pleasant. He continued in charge until 1825, when the pastoral relation was dissolved by Presbytery, the church declared vacant, and supplies appointed. These were, in 1826, Rev. Isaac S. Demun; in 1827, Rev. Alexander Heberton, June to September. The church was then vacant until 1836, when Rev. John McNair supplied Kingwood and Milford.

In 1837 the old church was taken down and the present one erected. The same year Rev. Mr. McNair was installed as pastor of Kingwood and Milford. In 1838 he resigned his two charges, and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Campbell, D.D., who officiated till his death, in 1840. In 1841, Rev. J. H. Sherwood succeeded in both churches. In 1842, Milford separated from Kingwood. In 1843, Rev. Samuel F. Porter supplied the pulpit, and was installed pastor in 1844. He resigned the charge in 1857, and was succeeded the same year by Rev. Joseph Rogers, who was pastor till 1863.

In 1864, Rev. J. D. Randolph was installed over the Kingwood and Frenchtown Churches. In 1867 he withdrew from Kingwood and gave all his time to Frenchtown. From June, 1868, to October, 1872, Rev. J. Thompson Osler was pastor of Kingwood Church. From February, 1873, until April, 1877, Rev. Benjamin Carrell officiated.

Since the last-mentioned date the church has had no pastor. Rev. Cornelius S. Conkling acted as moderator of Session and stated supply of the pulpit from October, 1877, till April, 1880, since which time Rev. J. D. Randolph has officiated. The present ruling elders are Philip Hoff, Runyon W. Bloom, and Emley Bellis; trustees, Runyon W. Bloom, George Dalrymple, Philip Hoff, and David Kline.

BURIAL-PLACES.

No doubt in the early history of this township there were many private or farm burying-places, but they have been so sadly neglected (real estate frequently changing ownership, and many of these places being plowed over) that at the present day there is no trace or remembrance of scarcely any of them.

The burial-ground at Baptisttown is as old as, and probably the largest of, any in the township. In this, too, as in most old yards, the graves of the first and second generations have no inscriptions, being marked only by rough field-stones. Following are some whose names are legible: James Shaw, July 24, 1824, aged eighty; Thomas Curtis, Sept. 19, 1823, aged seventy-one; Daniel Curtis, 1848, aged eighty-five; Daniel Opdyke, 1862, aged ninety-five; Mary, his wife, 1864, aged eighty-eight; Francis Roberson, 1837, aged seventy-six; George Opdyke, 1851, aged seventy-seven; William Horner, Feb. 23, 1855, aged eighty-eight; John Kugler, 1812, aged seventy-four; Edward Doyle, Dec. 31, 1805, aged seventy-seven; John Mason, 1813, aged seventy-two; Abraham Slack, 1840, aged about eighty. The wall around this ground was built in 1828.

PRESBYTERIAN BURYING-GROUND.

This burial-place, located on the old "King's Highway," in the north part of the township, is thickly set with graves. Many of the pioneers of Kingwood here rest beneath unlettered slabs. Among those that have a record we find many of the Slater family, including those of John and Rachel, his wife. John died March 14, 1848, aged sixty-four, and Rachel in 1848, at the same age. Samuel Slater, born in 1739, died in 1819, and Ann, his wife, born 1721, died in 1794. Other inscriptions give the following names and dates: John Taylor, born in 1756, died in 1835, and Sarah, his wife, born in 1758 and died in 1839; Garret Van Syckel, born in 1740, died in 1810; Emma, wife of Peter Ten Brook, died in 1805, aged forty-nine; Ezekiel Everett, born in 1746,

* Recorded Aug. 6, 1788, in Book A, vol i. p. 282, Registry of Deeds, in county clerk's office.

and died aged eighty, and Mary, his wife, born in 1741, and dying in 1810, appear to be the first of a large number of the Everett family buried here; Benjamin Wright, born March 3, 1749, died aged seventy-nine; Asa Wright, died 1845; Piety R. Wright, died Nov. 15, 1844, aged eighty; John Chamberlin, born in 1742, died in 1830, and Eleanor, his wife, born in 1752, died in 1846, aged ninety-six; Joseph Chamberlin, born in 1732, died in 1816, and Amy, his wife, born in 1729, died in 1784. These have representatives living in this township, as well as those whose names follow. Samuel Lott, died in 1819, aged forty-seven; Cornelius Hoff was born in 1740 and died in 1826, and Margaret, his wife, was born in 1748 and died in 1815. Charles Tomlinson, born in 1767, died in 1829, and Mary, his wife, died in 1857, aged eighty-four. John Thomson, born in 1734 and died in 1805; John Roat was born in 1734, and died aged eighty, and Ann, his wife, was born in 1743, and died aged eighty-two; Jesse Dalrymple, the Revolutionary soldier referred to elsewhere, was born in 1756 and died in 1844, aged eighty-eight, and Esther, his wife, was born in 1758 and died in 1830, aged seventy-two; George Warne, an elder of the church, descended from Thomas Warne, one of the first settlers of Burlington, was born in 1745 and died in 1805. A broad marble slab, gray with age, has this inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Thomas Lowrey, Esq., died Nov. 10, 1809, in the 73d year of his age." By the side of it is the last resting-place of his amiable wife, Esther, who died Oct. 13, 1814, aged seventy-six, and on the tablet over the grave is written, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." Near their graves are those of their sons, Samuel, who died in 1791, aged twenty-seven, and William, died in 1802, aged forty-two; also Martha (wife of Dr. William McGill), died in 1833, aged seventy-four. Here also is the grave of Dr. William McGill, a physician at Frenchtown. He died June 23, 1815, aged forty-seven.

"Independence" burying-ground, in School District No. 37, adjoining the school lot, is a small ground, well cared for, and inclosed with a neat and substantial wall. It has but few graves.

SOCIETIES AND CORPORATIONS.

"The Kingwood Vigilant Society" was organized at the house of Samuel Slater, Jan. 17, 1835. The object of the society was to guard against the operations of horse-thieves, who had been depredating quite extensively during 1833 and 1834; the large number of horses stolen, and not recovered, aroused the people to adopt means of self-protection.

This society had an average membership of fifty, and continued in existence for thirty-six years, when the funds were divided and the organization disbanded.

"The Kingwood Temperance Society" was formed on Christmas evening in 1846, with the following officers: President, Daniel B. Rittenhouse; Vice-Presidents, Amos Marcelius and Joseph Dalrymple; Secretary, Rev. Stacy W. Hilliard. In 1853 the delegates to the State temperance convention were John V. Thatcher, Joseph Kugler, Samuel Hartpence, Pierson R. Niece, Francis R. Lee; alternates, Wilson Bray, Hiram Bennett, Henry Housel, and William H. Slater.

MASONIC.

Though Kingwood cannot boast of a single secret organization at the present day, yet she may claim to have founded the first Masonic lodge in this part of the State, and especially in the county of Hunterdon. Its meetings were held for a number of years at the log house of Gen. Daniel Bray, about three-quarters of a mile north of the Kingwood Methodist Episcopal church.

It was chartered as "Unity Lodge, No. 7, F. and A. M." It was first represented in the Grand Lodge June 23, 1788. In that year Daniel Bird was Worshipful Master; Jonathan Wolverton, Senior Warden; Daniel Bray, Junior Warden. The minutes of this old pioneer lodge, from Jan. 22, 1788, to Feb. 11, 1802, are in the possession of Joseph H. Hough, Grand Secretary, Trenton, and they show that the lodge met in different places in Hunterdon County, to suit the convenience of the members. One of the meetings was held at Pennington. The first "return" now existing of this lodge to the grand body is dated Jan. 11, 1791, and contains the names of 25 members; at that date the sessions were held at James Hart's tavern, in Kingwood.

POINT PLEASANT DELAWARE BRIDGE COMPANY.

In 1853 the commissioners named in the act to incorporate the above-named company proceeded to build a bridge across the river Delaware from Point Pleasant, in Pennsylvania, to the township of Kingwood, in New Jersey.

The commissioners, all residing in Kingwood except Hugh Capner, were John Kugler, Hiram Bennett, Thomas Lequear, Nathan R. Holt, George Wanamaker, Thomas V. Roberson, Joseph Hann, William D. Shaw, Hugh Capner, Samuel Stewart, Samuel D. Barcroft, William Hann, Jr., Samuel Hartpence, John V. Thatcher, Samuel H. Britton, Reuben Kugler, Jonathan Rose, Thomas Skillman, John Emmons, Rev. Amos Marcelius, Samuel Niece, Charles Tomlinson, Isaac R. Srope, Mahlon Emmons, Cyrenius A. Slack, George Arnwine, and John Sine. The bridge was built in 1853, and the Jersey end is located at Point Pleasant.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Soon after John Kugler settled in this township, he and his sons put up a small saw-mill at the mouth of Warford Creek. As the flow was not constant, it became necessary for them to avail themselves of freshets; they frequently got up in the night and went

to sawing when a sudden shower came up and filled the stream; they therefore gave it the name of the "Thundergust Saw-Mill."

Just below the mouth of this creek, Mr. Kugler built the first lime-kiln in this part of the country; he boated his limestone down the Delaware from Durham.

Soon after settling in Jersey he built himself a Durham boat, and we learn he did a great deal of repairing of boats at the landing below the rifts, near the lime-kiln. Joseph Rodman, who for many years carried on boat-building at Bull's Island, was brought up by Mr. Kugler, and from him acquired his knowledge of the trade.

At an early day the old Kingwood store, near where Samuel Lewis' wagon-house now stands, was the grand centre of trade for a wide region of country extending from Lambertville and Flemington on the south and east, and some distance north, there being no store at Frenchtown, Baptisttown, or Quakertown. The articles of trade were somewhat different from those of the present day. The extensive forests abounding with large numbers of shell-bark hickory-trees, which produced annually large quantities of nuts, families would gather as many as thirty bushels of a season. Every one owning a tract of land would have a piece sown to flax, and farmers have been known to work out 400 pounds or more of a season. Nearly all salable articles were disposed of at the Kingwood store. A portion was carried to the Philadelphia market, wagons and Durham boats affording the only means of transportation.

Jacob Kugler lived a part of his life in Chester Co., Pa., then moved to Everittstown, N. J., and from there to Tumble Station, where he spent the remainder of his life. Samuel Rambo owned a lot of land there, and built the stone dwelling burned a few years ago. Jacob Kugler bought this of Samuel, and they together built a saw-mill at Tumble in 1807. In 1817, Kugler built the grist-mill. The wheels of these mills were turned by the waters of the Delaware, as an undershot paddle-wheel was used till about 1837, when two reacting water-wheels were put in by Mr. Kugler's sons. This was probably the only mill run by the waters of the Delaware between Easton and Trenton. These mills were burned on the night of Feb. 3, 1853, the night before the first locomotive came to Frenchtown. They were owned by Samuel Hartpence and Hiram Deats.

The upper mill at Milltown was built by John Snyder in 1755. The mill of Mr. Kugler became an important one, as there was no lack of water, while the other mills in the township were often idle on account of low water.

The first tannery built along the river in Kingwood township was operated by Joshua Stout, on the creek above Bull's Island. Much of the leather tanned here went to the neighborhood to be used for blacksmiths' bellows, horse-collars, and leather aprons.

PHYSICIANS.

In 1824 or 1825, Israel L. Coriell came from Basking Ridge to Milltown, and was one of the most prominent young physicians in the county in his day. He was killed by being thrown from his sulky in August, 1829.

William R. Hand was a native of Somerset County. He located at Barbertown, where he practiced till 1870, when he removed to Virginia, where he died.

George Campbell, a Scotchman, located here Aug. 15, 1758, and commenced the practice of his profession near Frenchtown. He died in August, 1818, and was buried in the graveyard of the Kingwood Presbyterian church.

Charles M. Lee, who died in Baptisttown in 1875, was a native of that place. John Leavitt located in Baptisttown in 1855, where he died in 1876.

PROMINENT MEN OF KINGWOOD.

JOHN RUNK, son of Samuel Runk, who lived and died at Milltown, one mile southwest of Kingwood Hotel, was a merchant at Kingwood, but a miller by profession, and about the time he arrived at the age of twenty-one he married a Miss Tenbrook. He first entered public life as a member of the board of chosen freeholders in 1825. In 1830 he was the unsuccessful Federal candidate for sheriff, but in 1836 was elected and served three years. In 1844 he was elected member of Congress, but failed of election in the next campaign for the same office. In 1850, Mr. Runk was the candidate of the Whig party of New Jersey for Governor, but was defeated. He was one of the Presidential electors in 1848, and cast his vote for Gen. Zachary Taylor. He removed to Lambertville, when he retired from political life, except holding the office of director of the board of chosen freeholders. In early life he united with the Masonic fraternity, and remained an honored member while he lived. He died at Lambertville, Sept. 22, 1872, aged eighty-two.

WILSON BRAY was a merchant at Baptisttown, also a farmer, and lived on the farm occupied by Wilson B. Kline, once known as the "poor-house farm." In 1830, Mr. Bray was elected sheriff of this county, and served one term; then settled on the farm at the Kingwood Methodist Episcopal church, and was subsequently elected a member of the General Assembly, serving two years. After this he became an earnest advocate of temperance, and in 1847 was elected president of the "Kingwood Temperance Society." He was a safe political leader, and a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In November, 1850, while on a visit to his brother in Philadelphia, he was taken suddenly ill, and died in a short time.

EDWARD WELSTED was a practical surveyor and conveyancer. He was a member of Kingwood township committee, 1818–25, and subsequently a justice of the peace. He was elected sheriff in 1821, and served three years.

Samuel H. Britton, born in Kingwood township, about a mile and a half east of south from Baptisttown, entered public life as a constable, which office he held a number of years, then township clerk, chosen freeholder (two years), a member of the Assembly, and several years a justice of the peace. He was also an auctioneer. He was possessed of good business qualifications. He died in Frenchtown, Sept. 7, 1860, aged sixty-one.

Rev. Amos Marcelius resided at Milltown. He was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a faithful and zealous worker for the Master's kingdom. His education was somewhat limited, but he was at one time a politician of some note, and was appointed by the Legislature a commissioner of deeds for Kingwood township. He died April 17, 1870, aged sixty-seven.

Isaac R. Srope came to Kingwood about 1835, and subsequently became member of the township committee, township assessor for a number of years, chosen freeholder for four years, member of the Assembly five years, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and acted as administrator, executor, and commissioner in the settling of estates. He died in 1862.

Gabriel Hoff was born two years previous to the declaration of independence. He was town clerk of Kingwood township in 1802, was a Presidential elector, elected sheriff of Hunterdon County in 1824, and served three years. In 1829 he was elected a member of the Assembly. He died Jan. 30, 1830, aged fifty-six.

Amplius B. Chamberlin, born in Connecticut in 1807, came to this township when nineteen, and stopped with Samuel Hudnit, near Locktown. He taught school at Locktown for five years, and was subsequently honored with several offices of profit and trust, one of which was the unexpired term of Joseph Besson, who died in 1849. He was sheriff of Hunterdon County in 1844 for three years, and at the close of the term removed to Kingwood, where he afterwards lived. He was clerk of the State Senate for two years, besides holding a number of township offices. He died May 9, 1879. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Myers, and his second (who survives him) was Mrs. Amy Rittenhouse.

Hon. George Opdyke, ex-mayor of New York City, was born in Kingwood, obtained a fair education, and for a few terms was employed as a district school-teacher. When he arrived to the estate of manhood he was a Democrat in politics, but was opposed to slavery, and was a delegate to the Free-Soil Convention held at Buffalo in 1848. His first business enterprise was keeping a clothing-store in Cleveland, Ohio, but he soon moved to New Orleans, La. About 1832 he went to New York, and in 1850 began the importation of dry-goods, which he continued till 1867, when he engaged in the banking business, and up to the panic of 1873 met with notable success. It was with some difficulty that his banking-house weathered the storm of reverses at that time, but he came through, and was afterwards very successful in business. In 1856 he was elected a member of the New York Legislature. He took a prominent part in the election of Abraham Lincoln, and in 1862 was elected mayor of New York. During the draft-riots of 1863 numerous attempts were made to assassinate him, but he remained at his post of duty, and finally, with the aid of United States troops, he quelled the uprising. From that time to his death, which occurred in 1880, he was prominently identified with the business interests of the country. He left a fortune of $1,500,000.

Besides the prominent men already mentioned of whom Kingwood can boast, there were William and John Scott, Hon. Eli Moore, William Runk, John Barcroft, John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, Dr. Bethel, and others.

MILITARY.

THE LOCKTOWN VOLUNTEERS.

This company, composed chiefly of members from Kingwood township, was organized Aug. 7, 1858. The election for officers resulted as follows: Captain, John Bellis; first lieutenant, Edward M. Heath; second lieutenant, Martin V. B. Rittenhouse; third lieutenant, Francis Rittenhouse; orderly sergeant, Andrew B. Everitt; second sergeant, Peter W. Lair; drummer, Joel Heath. This company made their first appearance in public at Frenchtown with the Third Regiment of the Hunterdon Brigade, June 13, 1859.

Sept. 10, 1859, a splendid flag was procured, and on that day the first annual target-practice was held at Locktown. A silver medal bearing on the obverse the inscription, "Presented to the Locktown Volunteers by Eli Britton," and on the reverse, "Sept. 10, 1859," was given to Joel Heath for good marksmanship. At the second practice (1860) the medal was awarded to Wilson M. Rittenhouse; at the third, in 1861, again to Joel Heath. In 1862, Peter W. Lair, Theodore Sutton, Uriah Sutton, Izer Rake, John R. Hardon, William Hardon, Henry Hardon, and several others of this company enlisted, and in 1864 the company was disbanded and the arms and equipments returned to the State arsenal.

BAPTISTTOWN CAVALRY.

The second troop of cavalry in this township was formed at Baptisttown, with the above name, July 23, 1859, with the following officers: Captain, William Eick; first lieutenant, Asa Rittenhouse; second lieutenant, Israel S. Curtis; cornet, Asa B. Hockenbury; bugler, John Taylor, Jr.; orderly sergeant, Moses K. Everitt. The company was formed of the best young men of the township, but was unable to keep up its organization after the breaking out of the Rebellion, on account of a large number of its members enlisting.

Wesley Bellis

THE BAPTISTTOWN RIFLE COMPANY

was formed April 25, 1861. The first officers were: Captain, William Roberts; first lieutenant, Charles A. Roberson; second lieutenant, Jacob B. Dalrymple; drummer, William J. Rounsavell; orderly sergeant, Jesse Dalrymple. This company also was broken up by its members enlisting during the Rebellion. There is at present no military organization in the township.

The following is a list of those who volunteered from this township, as nine months' men, in the United States service, in 1862:

Hugh M. Robinson, Holcombe Hyde, Elijah Robinson, Jeremiah Case, Samuel Van Norman, Isaiah M. Parker, John Prall, Martin Hyde, Jeremiah W. Opdyke, John B. Mason, Thomas R. Lake, Joseph L. Lair, Horace A. Wambargo, Jesse Dalrymple, John Taylor, Sylvester Sowders, Reed Myers, Geo. McFerne, Edward Housel, James Kerr, Sanford Lefever, John C. Opdyke, Charles M. Lee, John R. Slater, James W. Hawk, James Ashcroft.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WESLEY BELLIS.

Wesley Bellis was born in the township of Alexandria, Hunterdon Co., N. J., on the 1st of December, 1822. His great-grandfather, Barnet Bellis, is believed to have come from Germany. He was born Aug. 20, 1756. His grandfather, John Bellis, Sr., was an early settler in the township of Alexandria, having removed there from Old Amwell. He married Elizabeth Holcombe, a descendant of John Holcombe, the first settler of that name in Amwell, near Lambertville, and had nine children,—Barnet, Charlotte, Eleanor, Samuel, Rebecca, Phœbe, Uriel, Isaac, and John. He died Jan. 26, 1829, aged seventy-three years. His wife, Elizabeth, died June 4, 1843, aged eighty-five years.

Their youngest son, John Bellis, father of our subject, was born March 7, 1779; married, Feb. 2, 1822, Elizabeth Roberson, of Kingwood. She was the daughter of Francis and Mary Roberson, and was born March 7, 1777. The children of John and Elizabeth Bellis were Wesley, the subject of this sketch, born as above; Mary, born Dec. 2, 1824, married William Bodine, a farmer near Stockton, N. J.; John, born Jan. 8, 1828, married, first, Amy M., daughter of Andrew B. Rittenhouse, Nov. 27, 1853; married, second, Rachel Ann, daughter of James Rittenhouse, Oct. 17, 1863.

The maternal grandparents died as follows: Thomas Roberson, Dec. 12, 1837, aged seventy-six years; Mary Roberson, Aug. 26, 1845, aged eighty-one years.

The parents died as follows: John Bellis, Dec. 29, 1827, aged thirty years, nine months, and twenty-two days; Elizabeth Bellis, Nov. 27, 1837, aged thirty-three years, three months, and four days.

Wesley Bellis was brought up on the homestead farm of his grandfather Roberson, to which his mother removed after the death of his father, which occurred when he was five years of age. His mother died when he was at the age of fifteen, and he worked two summers in succession as an employé, attending school in winter as he had opportunity. His grandfather's estate consisted of about three hundred and fifty acres, which was divided soon after his death, and Mr. Bellis, at the age of twenty-one, purchased the homestead farm, embracing one hundred and twenty-two acres. He has greatly improved the estate, having built upon it, in 1879, a fine residence and other buildings. On the 10th of February, 1844, he married Rachel Thatcher, daughter of John V. and Charlotte Thatcher, of Kingwood township, who was born Aug. 24, 1822. The fruit of this union has been five children, as follows: Mary Elizabeth, born June 14, 1845, married Wesley Hawks, and lives near Locktown, in Delaware township; Charlotte, born Jan. 4, 1847, died Feb. 19, 1856; Martin F., born Sept. 6, 1849, married Violette Rittenhouse, Dec. 10, 1873, and resides in Flemington; Emma Jane, born Aug. 6, 1852, died Jan. 11, 1856; infant son, born May 14, 1855, died May 15, 1855. Rachel, wife of Wesley Bellis, died May 16, 1855.

He married his second wife, Mary Catherine Stryker, of Kingwood, Jan. 2, 1858. She was born in Franklin township, near Quakertown. The children of this marriage are Rachel J., born Oct. 15, 1858; Francis S., born April 20, 1860; Catharine R., born May 15, 1863; Laura May, born Feb. 5, 1867; Thurston Roy, born Aug. 20, 1872; Simeon O., born March 7, 1877; Lydia, born Aug. 7, 1880.

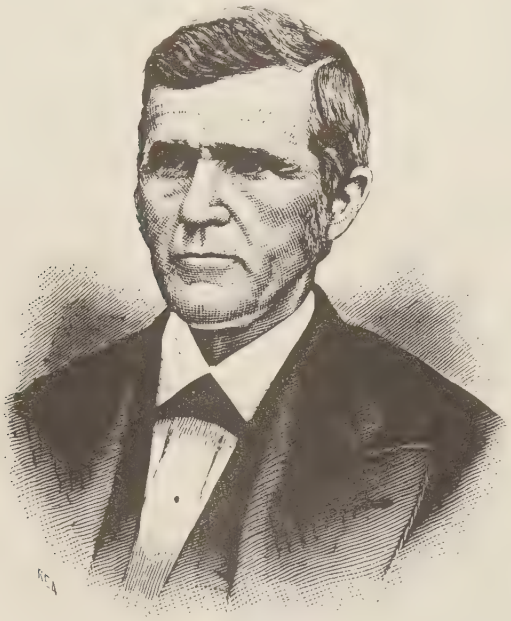
Mr. Bellis has always adhered to the Democratic faith of his fathers, and has taken some active part in politics. He has been elected to fill several offices of trust in his township, such as freeholder, assessor, collector, and member of the township committee. In the fall of 1874 he was elected sheriff of the county for one year under the old constitution, and under the revised constitution was re-elected for a term of three years, thus holding the office four consecutive years, and discharging its duties with credit and satisfaction.

JOHN KUGLER.

His great-grandfather, Juhn Kugler, came from Germany when about fourteen years of age, and subsequently purchased land in Kingwood township, Hunterdon County, on which he settled. He owned the property at one time on which George W. Kugler now resides. It was in the possession of John Kugler, Jr., and descended from him to the late Samuel Kugler, who died there in September, 1879, and the estate was purchased of the executors by the present occupant. The first John Kugler had three sons, John, Joseph, and Jacob; John and Jacob settled in Kingwood on the original estate, and the last-mentioned

owned mills known as Kugler's Mills, at what is now Tumble Station, on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad.

John Kugler, Jr., or the second of the name, married Hannah Snyder, and had three sons and seven daughters; his oldest son, John, was the father of the subject of this sketch; was born on the old home-



JOHN KUGLER.

stead in Kingwood township in 1798; married Eliza, daughter of Jonathan Rittenhouse, of Kingwood, and had nine children, seven sons and two daughters, six of whom are living,—viz., John, the subject of this notice; Jonathan, a farmer, residing in Alexandria township; Oliver, farmer, of Raritan township; Harriet, unmarried; Wilson, farmer, residing in Kingwood; and George W., farmer, of Gloucester Co., N. J.

John Kugler, the subject of this notice, was born near Kingwood Methodist church in the township of Kingwood, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Aug. 23, 1823. His early life was spent chiefly in Alexandria township, where he received a common-school education, and was bred to the occupation of a farmer, which he has followed through life. When at the age of eighteen he was thrown upon his own resources, and made a successful start in life by his own exertions. He is now one of the substantial, forehanded farmers of the county.

In 1848 he married his first wife, Mary, daughter of Isaac G. Schomp, of Raritan township, by whom he had six children, two sons and four daughters, four of whom, one son and three daughters, are living. Mrs. Kugler died in 1863. In 1865 he married, for his second wife, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mahlon Thatcher, of Kingwood. Four children living are the fruit of this marriage, one son and three daughters.

In politics Mr. Kugler is a Democrat, and has taken an active part in behalf of the principles of his party. He has held most of the responsible offices in his township; has been freeholder several years, member of the township committee, judge of elections, etc. He has frequently been a delegate to county, congressional, and State conventions of his party. In the fall of 1869 he was elected to represent the First Assembly District of the county in the Legislature, and served acceptably in that body in the winter of 1870–71.

THE MATHEW FAMILY.

Five generations have passed since the first of this family, William, emigrated from Wales and settled near what is now Mount Airy. He was the great-great-grandfather of Daniel M., of Frenchtown. William had six sons and three daughters. Of the sons, Henry removed to New York, William settled in Pennsylvania, Joseph in Warren County, near Washington, Jessie and Pierson resided in the south part of this county, and Jeremiah, the youngest, married Kesiah Allen, settled near Mount Pleasant, and had five sons and seven daughters; one of the sons, William, married Mary Bigler, and had Jeremiah, John, Joseph, and Elizabeth. The latter (now Mrs. John Wene) lives near Asbury. John married Elizabeth, a sister of the late ex-Mayor Opdyke, of New York. Joseph is living at Everittstown. Jeremiah married Sybilla Butterfoss, and had John H., Daniel M., and Holloway. Daniel M. married Maggie Hull, and resides at Frenchtown. Daniel M., after graduating with honors, taught school in this county for twelve consecutive years, and was the first to introduce a Latin grammar into a public school in this part of the county. He has been a preacher in the local ranks of the Methodist Episcopal denomination for twenty-five years. His preserved published communications on various subjects make a good-sized volume, and to him we are indebted for much valuable information to be found in this volume.

FRENCHTOWN BOROUGH.

FORTY years ago there was no bridge across the Delaware at this place, and vehicles and stock had to be taken across in a ferrying flat propelled by setting-poles. How long there had been a ferry here before the bridge was built is not known, but it is certain that Burgoyne's army, as prisoners of war, were here ferried over the Delaware.

Fifty years ago there was no grain-mart near Frenchtown. The corn was carted in wagons across the country to New Brunswick, requiring two days to make the trip. Perhaps a large part of it was taken down the Delaware in Durham boats.

The mail at an early day was carried on horseback from Trenton up through Kingwood, a branch of the route extending to this village, crossing the river in a bateau to the Erwinna post-office. William Roat, a great-uncle of John L. Tomlinson, carried the mail from Trenton. Letters were then transported at rates corresponding to the distance, ranging from six and a quarter to twenty-five cents. In those days there were neither envelopes nor postage-stamps.

The first post-office in Frenchtown was established in or about 1839, where Allen & Everts kept store, and one of them was made postmaster. Afterwards it was changed to L. M. Prevost's store,—the "Big Gun,"—then down to Dr. Hough's drug-store, with Bryan Hough as deputy postmaster. After that W. W. Hedges was postmaster at the same place until 1861, when Bryan Hough received the appointment, and in 1865 moved the office to Hough & Smith's shoe-store, where it was kept until 1867. Oliver Worman was the next incumbent, with the office in his store (now Brink's hardware-store); from thence he took it to the brick store next to the depot in 1869, about which time Philip G. Reading took charge of it, and kept it in Worman's store. In 1869, C. B. Higgins, the present postmaster, was appointed, and moved it to its present location.

IMPROVEMENTS AT FRENCHTOWN.

By deed dated May 20, 1776, John Stevens and Elizabeth, his wife, and James Parker and Gertrude, his wife, conveyed to Thomas Lowrey a tract of land partly in Kingwood and partly in Alexandria township. William Lowrey became possessed of this lot, and he and his wife, Martha, in a deed dated Dec. 1, 1794, conveyed this lot to Thomas Lowrey. What relationship William held to Thomas Lowrey is not known. Thomas now owned 968 acres at and around where Frenchtown is now situated. About 1785, Thomas Lowrey built the grist-mill, and probably the saw-mill. He also built the stone house between Dr. Reiley's residence and D. W. Pinkerton's harness-shop. These were among the first improvements in Frenchtown.

During the French Revolution of 1792 a Swiss, by the name of Paul Henry Mallet Prevost, a republican, joined the French army at Alsace as commissary-general. But he, not approving of some extreme measures, was proscribed, and, with his secretary, Nicolas Louis Toulaine Defresnoye, escaped into Germany, and finally came to America, landing in Philadelphia. In looking for a home he by some means came to Frenchtown, and, being delighted with the place, set about buying out Mr. Lowrey.

Mr. Lowrey had sold his Frenchtown property several times to purchasers who were unable to make the final payments, he taking the property back. Mr. Prevost bargained with Mr. Lowrey for the 968 acres for £7664. Mr. Lowrey thought he had him fast, as he would be unable to make the second and third payments. But, to his utter astonishment, Mr. Prevost said, "Mr. Lowrey, if you deducts de interest, I pays de second." To this Mr. Lowrey reluctantly consented. Mr. Prevost then said, "Mr. Lowrey, if you deducts de interest, I pays de third." This struck "Old Quicksilver" with astonishment, and so wrought upon his mind that he took to his bed. In Mr. Lowrey's sale of the Frenchtown property the deed bears date Dec. 4, 1794, and was made to Nicolas Toulaine Defresnoye, Mr. Prevost's secretary. Jan. 19, 1802, Mr. Defresnoye and his wife, Frances, conveyed by deed 893 acres of this land to Andrew M. Prevost for £7133. It was bounded on the south by lands of Thomas and Edward Marshall and Ezekiel Rose, the southeast corner being the stump in the road near John Fulper's, on the east by Daniel Opdyke, and on the west by the Delaware.

Mr. Prevost built the dwelling now owned by John Stillwell, and this became the residence of Paul H. M. Prevost during his lifetime, and after him, for many years, the home of Lewis M., his son, who married Mary Exton, of High Bridge.

Fifty years ago there was standing, where the river road turns down by the depot, a frame building occupied by Jacob Welch, a clock- and watch-cleaner and repairer. This shop was afterwards occupied by Daniel Curtis & Sons as a tailor-shop.

The first store-house in Frenchtown was a low story-and-a-half stone building near where H. E. Warford's new brick store stands; on the east end a stone addition was built to it for a dwelling. A little to the east, some distance back from the street, stood a frame building occupied many years as a dwelling. In the spring of 1834, Clarissa and Frances Calvin, sisters, opened the first millinery-shop in Frenchtown. In after-years this shop was occupied by Cyrenius A. Slack, who carried on the shoemaking business. The upper story was occupied by Ambrose Silverthorne as a tailor-shop. Oliver Worman some years ago moved this old house a little farther east, but when near the place it was to occupy it fell into a mass of ruins.

The brick house now the residence of Jacob C. Hawk was built for Mr. Prevost's residence by Capt. William Conner and his son James, the grandfather and father of Jonathan M. Conner, of Kingwood. The next house on the south side of Bridge Street was near where Ishmael Brink's hardware-store now stands, the first story of stone, and above that frame, and was occupied by Ralph Ten Eyck, who carried on shoemaking. There was no house between this and the saw-mill, except a little one-story shop where William Martin's store now stands. This was built about 1830, and occupied some years by John B. Tomer as a harness-shop. Tomer and Zachariah F. Laroche were the village musicians. Laroche came here with the Prevosts. The first accordeon in this place was in 1838, and the first melodeon owned in Frenchtown was by James Emory in 1850. The old building where Brink's store stands was used in after-years by Lewis M. Prevost as an office when he was a justice of the peace. In this building a governess in the family of Mr. Prevost, in 1838, organized the first Sunday-school in Frenchtown. Near where the leather-store of the Kachline Brothers stands was a small frame shop occupied by Capt. Brown as a shoemaker-shop. There was a dwelling on the tract near William Sipes' residence where Philip Hinkle lived for over forty years. These were all the buildings on the south side of what is now Bridge Street.

The brick hotel opposite the depot, now kept by Joseph Opdyke, was built by Paul H. M. Prevost. It was kept by Thomas Alexander at an early day; after him by Nathan Risler for many years. Risler for some time owned a black bear, and at times he had what was called a "bear bait." A bear was tied by a rope to a stake. The spectators then formed a circle, when a dog would be let in to try his prowess with the bear.

Samuel Lott, father of the late Henry Lott, formerly kept the old tavern on the site where Opdyke's Railroad House now stands. It is said he built one of the first houses in Frenchtown, bringing the frame up from Centre Bridge in a Durham boat; whether it was this old tavern or not is not known. He was afterwards killed by the falling of a tree. When the present hotel was built, a portion of the old tavern was left standing; this was used for some time by Ingham Waterhouse as a currying and leather-finishing shop. The brick dwelling of H. E. Warford was built by Jonathan Britton about seventy-five years ago. The old "Temperance House" was built over forty years ago by Lewis F. Laroche. The first preliminary survey for the railroad was made about that time, and Mr. Laroche called his new house "The Railroad House." This was somewhat premature, as the locomotive did not reach the village until Feb. 4, 1853, fifteen years afterwards.

On March 13, 1852, the steamboat "Major Barnett" ascended the Delaware River from Lambertville to Easton, the steam-whistle for the first time awakening the echoes of the Delaware valley. Where Harrison Street now is there was an alley which led back to the dwelling of Samuel Pittenger and the old building occupied before the fire by Voorhees & Hann's office. This latter building was the farm-house, and here Louis F. Laroche lived over forty years ago. This lane then turned and led up to the barn, where the town-hall now stands. A little west of Pittenger was a small house in which Isaac Quick lived. On the corner of Harrison and Bridge Streets, where Williams' Block now stands, Thomas Pittenger lived in a frame dwelling, and carried on the blacksmith business in a shop where Able's saloon stands. He afterwards built one over where Pittenger's store is, and built the house where Mrs. Pittenger lives.

The first drug-store in the place was kept by John Hull in a part of the old house that stood on the site of the Williams Block. The building occupied by the Opdyke brothers as a drug-store was built in 1833, where Abel's barber-shop now stands. From there to the mill-house, and from this house to the hotel, there were no buildings. Where the National Hotel stands Samuel Powers carried on blacksmithing. About 1833 he built an addition to his small dwelling, put up the sign of a "Buck," and opened a "hotel," the second in Frenchtown. Mrs. Powers kept this hotel for a number of years after her husband's death, and died a few years ago, aged one hundred. Mr. Williams in 1850 put up the present "National Hotel." From this house north, up the Milford road, there was not a single house this side the borough limits. An apple-orchard extended from the barn where the town-hall stands up to within a few yards of G. H. Slater's house, and out to the Milford road.

The first physician of Frenchtown was Dr. Edmund Porter, who came to Frenchtown in 1820.* He built a house on the site of Emley Hyde's residence (then Main, now Bridge Street), and deposited in the cellar wall a paper which remained there about thirty

* See biography in chapter on the Medical Profession of Hunterdon County.

years, when curiosity prompted its removal. From that paper it was learned that the architects of the house were Enos Rose and Stephen Ashton; David Everitt, house carpenter; John Powers, blacksmith; John B. Turner, saddler; Joshua Hoagland, blacksmith; John Price, shoemaker; Andrew Curtis, blacksmith; Reuben Warford and Allen Rittenhouse, apprentice blacksmiths; Ralph Mathews and John Grossman, cabinet-makers; Jacob Weltz, silversmith; George Frees, innkeeper; Frank Pelts, an old soldier of the war of 1812; Henry Crout, farmer; Jesse Warwick, hatter; Peter Snyder, weaver; Zachariah Laroche, farmer; Charles Birch, laborer; Seth Rose, "major of the militia." Then follows the names of several whom he says were the first persons at that time in the community, and this paragraph:

"Paul H. M. Prevost, Esquire is the principal owner of the property in this vicinity; David Warford was postmaster and merchant; widow Naomi Frees, mistress of the Alexandria Hotel. The fourth day of July is to be celebrated here, it being the 47th of American Independence. William Voorhees and John Clifford Esquires, and Samuel Powers, and David R. Warford, Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the day. Dr. Albert Tyler is to deliver the oration. Dr. Luther Towner, the invocation, and Hon. Joshua B. Calvin to read the Declaration of Independence. The Rev. Mr. Hunt is requested to make a short address. John Scott, Marshal of the day. Capt. Izra Brewster will appear with the Kingwood Uniform Company equipped and in uniform."

Other physicians, prior to 1850, were Charles Merrick, 1828–32; William Taylor, 1840–51; John C. Pursell, 1841–48; Dewitt C. Hough, 1848–56.

EARLY MERCHANTS.

About sixty years ago Samuel Cooley kept a store on the corner where the American Hotel once stood. Thomas Bayley kept the old store where the present brick store of H. E. Warford now stands. Between 1820 and 1825, David R. Warford kept the old store. Believing that opposition was the life of trade, a store was opened in the "Brick" (where H. E. Warford now lives), probably not before 1828; at this time the Carhart Brothers kept it. In 1829, Holcombe, Rockafellow & Merrick kept the "Brick," and Magor & Gordon kept the old store. Gordon bought out the opposition, and carried on the "Brick" as the only store here for two years, up to 1833. Johnson & Fine opened a lumber-yard about this time.

OTHER BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

In 1836, Robert L. Williams came from New York State, and shortly after locating here began the building of improved fan-mills for cleaning grain, the first ever made in this county. He occupied an old shop near his dwelling, once belonging to the tannery of Mathias Pickel. He also made grain-cradles with bent fingers. For a few years he entered largely into the cultivation of broom-corn, which he made up into brooms.

In 1850, Robert L. Williams built the National Hotel, which has been kept by William Runyon, Andrew Risler, Egge Brothers, Michael Vanhart, Charles Eichlin, Jeremiah Trimmer, John Sollers, William Nixson, William Cawley, Abram Fluck, William C. Metler, and William C. Apgar, the present proprietor.

In 1845, Philip G. Reading and W. W. Hedges went in partnership in the lumber business, where the spoke-factory now stands, between Second and Third Streets. In a year or two afterwards they built a steam saw-mill for making siding. In 1858, Mr. Reading introduced the turning of axe-handles and wagon-spokes. In 1859, Mr. Kugler entered into partnership with Mr. Reading in the spoke- and handle-factory, and carried on the business till 1869, when the factory was burned. Kugler & Fargo rebuilt it, and the same firm continues the business.

In 1851, Augustus Godly built the distillery just below the mouth of Little Nishisakawick, where he carried on a distillery for a year or two, and failed. Samuel Drinkhouse, of Easton, Pa., purchased the property and carried on the distillery business extensively for many years; the buildings were burned in 1874. The lime-burning business was carried on quite extensively at this place for several years by Philip Lair, Joseph Kugler, and others.

The first tinsmith in Frenchtown was a Mr. Hortman, who carried on the business for a few years previous to 1850. Isaac and Alfred Taylor were among the first carpenters, coming about 1830.

In the fall of 1836, Hugh Capner bought of H. M. Prevost, 181.68 acres of land on the north side of the village, and soon after this began to open streets running from Milford road to the river, and extended Harrison Street up to Fifth while in his possession. There was not much growth, however, until after Samuel B. Hudnit bought his lot, in 1848, after which he continued to buy and build.

In 1846, Jesse Sinclair moved to Frenchtown and carried on the mason trade. He built, probably, all the stone houses in Frenchtown. He died in the Able house.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The act of the Legislature incorporating the borough of Frenchtown was approved April 4, 1867. A supplement was approved March 26, 1872, and another March 30, 1876. The first town-meeting was held on the second Monday in April, 1867. The following are the principal local officers from that time to the present:

MAYORS.

1867, 1870, 1872, Samuel B. Hudnit; 1868–69, Dr. William Rice; 1871, Franklin B. Fargo; 1873,* James S. White; 1874, Levi Troxell; 1875–76, Thomas Palmer; 1877–78, Adam S. Haring; 1879–80, Edward B. Kachline.

COMMON COUNCIL.

1867, Isaac W. Carmichael; 1867–68, Henry Lott; 1867, Philip G. Reading; 1867, John H. Black; 1867, Oliver Worman; 1867, Moses K. Everitt; 1868, John L. Slack; 1868, 1869, 1872, 1876, 1877, 1879, Ishmael Brink; 1868, Dr. Charles R. Cowdric; 1868, Newbury D. Williams; 1868, 1873, 1875, Andrew Roberson; 1869, Peter W. Lair; 1869, 1870, 1874, 1875, Franklin B. Fargo; 1869, 1876, Peter Y. Lowe;

* Resigned Sept. 20, 1873; Jacob C. Hawk appointed to fill vacancy.

1869, Silas S. Wright; 1870, Reuben K. Niece; 1870, 1872, 1873, Aaron P. Kachline; 1870, 1871, 1877, Gabriel H. Slater; 1870, George H. Sanders; 1871, Levi Troxell; 1871, 1874, 1877, 1878, Morris Maxwell; 1871, Peter S. Kugler; 1872, 1876, 1878, Jacob C. Hawk; 1872, 1873, 1876, Levi Hann; 1872, 1873, 1875, Henry Loux; 1873–80, Joseph Hawk; 1873–75, 1879–80, Isaac Taylor; 1874, Edwin G. Williams; 1874, 1875, 1879, 1880, Eli Swallow; 1874, 1876, Nathan Shurtz; 1875, 1876, 1878, Edward B. Kachline; 1876, Joseph Dalrymple; 1877–80, William H. Martin; 1877, Dr. E. K. Deemy; 1877, Henry Hagerman; 1877, Abraham Slack; 1878, Daniel Stahler; 1878, 1879, Geo. Hays; 1879, 1880, William R. Shurtz; 1880, Alfred M. Brink.*

TOWN CLERKS.

1867, 1868, James Dilts; 1869, Benjamin H. Joiner; Adam S. Haring appointed Oct. 7, 1869; 1870, 1873, David C. Hough; 1871, 1872, William Kitchen; 1874, 1875, John L. Slack; 1876, Silas S. Wright; 1877, 1878, Theodore P. Williams; 1879, 1880, John S. Curtis; Edwin G. Williams appointed to fill vacancy in 1879.

ASSESSORS.

1867, 1868, 1870, 1880, Thomas Palmer; 1869, Peter S. Kugler; 1871, Charles H. Hoff; 1872, Alfred Brink; 1873, 1875, Simeon R. Opdyke; 1876, 1877, Herbert A. Hummer; 1878, 1879, James Dilts; 1880, C. P. Kachline.

COLLECTORS.

1867, William Britton; 1868, Adam S. Haring; 1869, James S. White; 1870, Ishmael Brink; 1871, 1872, James Dilts; 1873, 1874, William H. Martin: 1875, 1876, Justice W. Britton; 1877, J. W. Pinkerton; 1878, 1879, Alfred M. Brink; 1880, A. P. Kachline.

TREASURERS.

1867, 1868, Henry Lott; 1869, Ishmael Brink; 1870, 1871, Gabriel H. Slater; 1872, 1873, Aaron P. Kachline; 1874, 1878, Isaac Taylor; 1875, Henry Loux; 1876, Edward B. Kachline; 1877, Philip G. Reading; 1879–80, Daniel M. Matthews.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1867, 1868, Bryan Hough; 1868, Reuben R. Wright, elected December 17th; 1869, Moses K. Everitt; 1870, Samuel Rockafellow; 1871, 1872, Gabriel H. Slater, resigned February, 1873; 1873, 1874, Edward B. Kachline; 1875, 1876, Adam S. Haring; 1877, 1878, Henry Loux; 1879–80, John L. Slack.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1867–71, John Slater; resigned in April, 1871; 1871, Freeman Wood; 1869, 1871, 1877, 1879, Jos. C. Wright; 1872–77, Samuel Rockafellow; 1880, Silas S. Wright; 1874–84, William T. Srope.

The commissioners appointed in 1867 to divide the property between the township of Alexandria and the borough of Frenchtown were Moses K. Everitt, Samuel B. Hudnit, Isaac W. Carmichael, Newbury D. Williams, and William Britton.

SCHOOLS.

Forty-five years ago the Frenchtown school-house stood in the little valley nook on the east side of the Milford road, just above the northern borough limit, near the little spring by the roadside. On the road to the stone church another school-house stood, near where Newbury Dotterer lives; this was torn down about 1842, and another built in Moses Roberson's woods, near Jeremiah Case's lane. This was after a few years torn down, and the Hillside school-house erected in 1858.

The people of Frenchtown, anxious to have a school in the village, obtained permission of Isaac Johnston to build a school-house on the north end of his lot, near Charles Slack's house. When Mr. Johnston failed a mortgage rested on the property, and to save the school-house the people removed it to the land of Philip G. Reading. Here it remained for several years. In 1857 a larger house was built, on land they could call their own, a lot on the hill, donated by Hugh Capner, to whom the old house was sold. He moved it across the mill-race; it is now the carriage-shop of Savidge & Swallow.

The trustees and teachers of the Frenchtown public school for 1880 were as follows: Trustees, E. K. Deemy, John Roberson, and Isaac Taylor; Teachers: S. R. Opdyke, grammar department; M. F. Kugler, intermediate; Kate Taylor, primary; Kate E. Palmer, auxiliary; Eva R. Kugler, select school.

CHURCHES.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian Church of Frenchtown was organized Jan. 5, 1861. The constituent members were Charles Kline, Garret Lair, Sr., Robert L. Williams, Elijah R. Lair, Sarah Ann Taylor, Mary Ann Cawley, Eleanor M. Opdyke, Thomas Hunt, Susanna Sinclair, Hannah Lair, Esther Lair, Mary H. Kline, Clarissa Williams, Abraham Slack, and Susanna Matthews. The following were then elected for the ensuing year: Deacons, Garret Lair, Sr., and Charles Kline; Treasurer, Thomas Hunt; Church Clerk, Elijah R. Lair. January 15th, 46 persons received the right hand of fellowship, and were received into the church by Elders W. Pittman and H. Burnham. April 6, 1861, the following were elected trustees: David O. Roberson, for one year; Thomas Taylor, for two years; Abraham Slack, for three years.

The ministers who have served this church and congregation are: Jan. 20, 1861, Elder J. E. Hayes; Feb. 22, 1865, Elder John C. McGlaughlin; April 16, 1867, Elder Ford; Dec. 19, 1868, Elder William H. Pittman; Dec. 15, 1870, Elder J. C. Soule; Sept. 11, 1874, Elder B. F. Summerbell; March 5, 1876, Elder C. A. Beck; April 11, 1877, Elder George E. Tenney; Jan. 16, 1878, Elder Jacob Rodenbaugh, present pastor. The above dates are those of the election of the different elders, and from one date to the succeeding one is the term of service of each elder.

The meeting-house of this organization is located on the north side of Kingwood Avenue, and cost about $1000.

Present value of property, $1500; present membership, 51. Superintendent of Sunday-school, S. R. Opdyke; average attendance of pupils, 40.

The present (1880) officers are: Trustees, Simeon R. Opdyke, Charles Kline, Joseph Hawk; Deacons, Charles Kline, William Roberson, S. R. Opdyke; Financial Committee, Alfred Brink, Charles Kline, Mahlon Emmons; Church Clerk, Alfred Brink.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

When the first Methodist sermon was preached within the limits of the present village of French-

* In 1871 there was a tie vote between Newbury D. Williams and Peter S. Kugler, in 1874 a tie vote between Hiram Danby and Hiram Roberson, and in 1878 a tie vote between George Hays and Isaac Taylor.

town it is impossible to state. Edward Hinkle remembers hearing Rev. Amos Marcelius preach a sermon in a house on Bridge Street in 1832. No doubt many had been preached here before this date by either local or itinerant ministers.

The earliest regular appointment by the circuit-preachers of which there is any account was in Mr. Walbert's wheelwright-shop, on Bridge Street, where now is G. H. Slater's hardware-store. The room was also used by other denominations. The Methodists later sought another room, and found it across the street, in a building owned by Cyrenius Slack. Zerubbabel Gaskill was the circuit-preacher. A class was formed by him, and Cyrenius Slack was made the leader.

The little society resolved to build a church, and a board of trustees was elected, composed of C. Slack, A. Silverthorn, John Hull, Charles Shuster, John Rodenbaugh, Lewis M. Prevost, and Sylvester Chamberlain.* The lot was purchased of Hugh Capner. The church building was raised Oct. 24, 1844. This was during the administration of Z. Gaskill. The building was small, with galleries at the sides and end. It was used for service before it was completed.

During the pastorate of T. T. Campfield (who was sent to the newly-made station in 1846) the parsonage was purchased for $850.

The church edifice was greatly enlarged and improved under the administration of Rev. W. Chamberlain; a basement was put under it, the side galleries were taken down, and a steeple was built and a fine-toned bell hung therein. The church was formally reopened Feb. 28, 1862. Bishop E. S. Janes officiated in the morning, and Dr. I. Wiley (now bishop) in the evening.

Eight years rolled round, and the Rev. J. B. Taylor was in the pastoral charge. Twenty feet was added to the rear, and the church was also frescoed.

The next pastor was Rev. C. Clarke, Jr., who remained three years. His concluding year was signalized by a revival.

In 1874, Rev. H. C. McBride filled the charge. Dec. 16, 1876, Rev. E. M. Griffith, feeling that his health would no longer permit him to continue in active work, resigned. Rev. P. G. Ruckman was appointed by the presiding elder as pastor for the unexpired term.

In 1877 this charge was transferred to Elizabeth District, of which Rev. Arndt was elder, and J. H. Runyan became preacher in charge of Frenchtown.

At the Conference of 1878, Brother Runyan was returned as pastor. During this year the parsonage debt of $200 was paid off. In 1879, Brother Runyan was returned for the third year. At the Conference of 1880, Rev. T. E. Gordon was appointed preacher in charge. The church is in a flourishing condition, and numbers 246 members.

The following are the original members living at this date (Sept. 1, 1880) so far as known: Mrs. Hannah A. Slack, Frenchtown; Ambrose Silverthorn, Kansas; Charles Schimmerhorn, Indiana; George Thorne, Trenton; Eli Frazier, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Caroline Hoffman, Lambertville; Martha Conner and sister, Kingwood.

The officers for 1880 are: Preacher in Charge, Rev. T. E. Gordon; Superintendent, T. S. Dedrick; Local, D. M. Matthews; Stewards, W. H. Stahler, N. F. Rittenhouse, Eli Swallow, Morris Maxwell, D. W. C. Case, Munson Baldwin, G. W. Hummer, I. O. Smith, F. T. Miller; Trustees, Obadiah Stout, President; Edwin Beidleman, Secretary; D. M. Matthew, Treasurer; F. F. Fargo, John L. Slack, David Robinson; Superintendent of Sunday-school, Morris Maxwell; Assistant Superintendent, O. Stout; Secretary, Joseph C. Hough; Librarian, G. W. Hummer; Treasurer, D. M. Matthew.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1844 the Rev. Samuel F. Porter, then pastor of Kingwood Presbyterian Church, commenced preaching occasionally in Frenchtown in the wheelwright-shop of Mr. John Walbert, standing on what is now known as Bridge Street. The result of this occasional service was the erection, during the following year (1845), of a house of worship on what is now Second Street. This building is at present used as a town-hall. The Rev. Samuel F. Porter commenced holding stated services in this building as soon as it was completed, though no separate church organization was asked for till April, 1849, when a petition was presented to the Presbytery of Raritan by certain members of Kingwood Church asking for the organization of a church in Frenchtown. This petition was granted by the Presbytery, and a church organized May 16, 1849. The following are the names of the original members: Joseph Kugler, Maria Kugler, Philip G. Reading, Evalina Reading, Mary Ann Hedges, Thomas Pittenger, Mary Pittenger, Newbury D. Williams, Lucy A. Williams, P. Snyder Kugler, Isaac Taylor, Eleanor Allen, Richard Johnson, Sarah M. Prevost, Elizabeth Joice, Margaret Rounsavall, Dutilda Rittenhouse, Abigail Eichlin, Mary Rose, Elizabeth Risler, Abigail Risler, Eliza Ann Freyling, H. Smith, Margaret Smith.

The following pastors have served from the time of organization: Rev. Samuel F. Porter, July, 1849, till spring of 1857; Rev. Joseph Rogers, Nov. 2, 1857, till his death, August, 1863; Rev. J. Davidson Randolph, Jan. 31, 1864, present pastor.

The names of the ruling elders are as follows: Joseph Kugler, from organization till Jan. 23, 1863; John Case, October, 1849, to the present; Hugh E. Warford, Jan. 11, 1863, till the present.

The following have been trustees: Joseph Kugler,

* Of this first board C. Slack is still living in the village, and is a respected member of the church; Silverthorn emigrated to the West; Hull resides in Lambertville; Shuster, Rodenbaugh, Prevost, and Chamberlain are deceased.

Judge Prevost, Thomas Pittenger, Sylvester Chamberlain, Alfred R. Taylor, Philip G. Reading, John Case, Andrew M. Prevost, N. D. Williams, H. E. Warford, O. Worman, P. S. Kugler, William Spear, H. R. Major, Jonas Melick, Jordan H. Stover, Levi Troxell, Edwin G. Williams.

The first church building, erected in 1845, was a wooden structure, 24 by 36 feet. A second and larger house was built in 1854. This was also a frame building, 40 by 60 feet. It was enlarged, handsomely frescoed, and refurnished in 1871.

The growth of the church in membership has been gradual from the time of its organization, there having been some additions in nearly every year of its history. Several revivals have been enjoyed, and a goodly number added to the membership. The largest addition made at one time was in January, 1871, when 28 were received. The present membership is 150. The church has a ladies' missionary society, the officers of which are: President, Mrs. S. M. Randolph; Vice-President, Mrs. Louisa Hoff; Secretary, Mrs. Maria Rogers; Treasurer, Mrs. Susan Hart.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

For more than twenty years prior to the organization of the church here there was occasional preaching by Baptist ministers. At an annual meeting of the New Jersey Baptist State Convention the subject of occupying this point, in connection with Phillipsburg and Belvidere, by an itinerant missionary, was brought up for consideration, and the Rev. J. G. Penny was appointed, April 1, 1859, as an itinerant missionary on the Belvidere and Frenchtown field. Services were first held in the Methodist church, and later in the Christian church. This arrangement was continued harmoniously until their own house of worship was erected.

Shortly after entering upon his labor the missionary learned that Daniel T. Rittenhouse, a member of Kingwood Baptist Church, had pledged the sum of $500 towards the erection of a Baptist edifice in Frenchtown. Brother Penny entered at once into this enterprise with zeal, and was permitted to see the work nobly advancing before he retired from the field. A building committee was appointed, consisting of M. N. Thatcher, William H. Slater, Bryan Hough, D. T. Rittenhouse, and D. C. Robinson, to whom great credit is due for erecting so good a house, in so convenient a location, for the small sum of $3000.

Rev. Mr. Penny was succeeded here in the spring of 1861 by Rev. W. D. Hires. The congregation was also very much increased.

In the following November the Rev. A. Armstrong became pastor of the Kingwood Baptist Church, and incorporated this interest into his pastoral work. The meeting-house was dedicated Dec. 25, 1861. The debt of $500 on the church was paid off in the summer of 1864. The time had now come when it seemed desirable for an independent Baptist Church to be formed, which was done in the spring of 1866, with the following officers: Pastor, Rev. A. Armstrong; Deacons, M. N. Thatcher, Charles Burket, Elisha Rittenhouse. Present membership, 138. The following pastors have served: Rev. A. Armstrong, 1866–69; S. C. Boston, 1870–72; W. H. Shermer, 1872–73; W. H. Pease, 1873–75; S. S. Woodward, 1876–78; W. D. Hires, 1878 to present date.

The present officers are as follows: Pastor, William D. Hires; Deacons, M. N. Thatcher, Charles Burket, Jacob B. Dalrymple; Church Clerk, J. W. Britton. Missionary: President, Mrs. Mary Dalrymple; Secretary, Mrs. Awilda Webster; Treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Hires.

FRENCHTOWN CEMETERY.

This is located within the borough limits, on the ridge of land, east side of Cemetery Street, between the Big and Little Nishisakawick. In it are found the names of the pioneer settlers of Frenchtown and vicinity. Over the spot where the Prevosts were buried is a large marble tablet bearing the following inscription:

"To the memory of
PAUL HENRY MALLET PREVOST
decd 5th January 1835 Æ 79
JEANNE ELIZABETH PATRY
his wife
decd in 1810 Æ 51.

FRANCIS LEWIS MALLET PREVOST
his brother
decd in 1824 age 60
All natives of Geneva, and interred within a few feet of this spot. This tablet is inscribed by surviving descendants in 1837."

Within a few feet of the above stands a tombstone inscribed as follows:

"To the memory of
FRANCES G. MALLET PREVOST
relict of
FRANCIS L. MALLET PREVOST
Native of Lubry, Switzerland,
decd in 1852, Æ 84.

Among others are the following inscriptions: Samuel H. Britton, born Aug. 11, 1799, died Sept. 7, 1860; Mary Britton, born Aug. 11, 1799, died May 21, 1868; Eli Britton, born Aug. 9, 1829, died March 6, 1864; Dr. George W. Britton, born Nov. 23, 1832, died May 11, 1869; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Lair, born July 28, 1805, died March 4, 1873; William Souders, born Dec. 30, 1802, died May 8, 1876; Ambrose Fox, died Sept. 27, 1876, æt. 67; Anna Cronce, born Aug. 14, 1799, died July 12, 1875; Mary Cronce, born April 8, 1798, died May 3, 1877; John Slater, born Nov. 30, 1812, died Nov. 22, 1874; Mary Ann Slater, born Dec. 16, 1817, died Nov. 26, 1874; Abraham Stull, born Feb. 2, 1811, died Nov. 12, 1871; Benjamin Rittenhouse, died March 8, 1874, æt. 73; Isaac Hiner, born Aug. 11, 1808, died Dec. 10, 1875; John Leavitt, M.D., born Dec. 3, 1818, died April 4, 1876; Mary D.

Opdyke, died Jan. 23, 1876, æt. 72; Mary, wife of John Cline, born Dec. 15, 1793, died April 23, 1870; John Servis, died Sept. 26, 1876, æt. 76; Gertrude Opdyke, wife of Moses Heath, born June 22, 1804, died Aug. 2, 1877; Samuel Schuyler, died July 20, 1879, æt. 77; John L. Larison, died Oct. 3, 1826, æt. 70; Sarah, wife of John L. Larison, died Oct. 2, 1865, æt. 70; Hannah Snyder, died March 3, 1862, æt. 65; William W. Voorhees, died March 15, 1875, æt. 60; John Eick, died Jan. 27, 1868, æt. 54; Amy Eick, died Oct. 25, 1872, æt. 54; Elizabeth, wife of Mahlon Wombough, died Sept. 29, 1870, æt. 84; Cornelius Hoff, born Sept. 20, 1805, died April 26, 1872; Eliza Hoff, born July 7, 1810, died May 26, 1866; William Dilley, died Sept. 25, 1862, æt. 71; Amy, wife of Peter Hann, died May 3, 1877, æt. 60; William Search, died June 9, 1873, æt. 84; Thomas Roberson, died Feb. 3, 1867, æt. 78.

SOCIETIES AND CORPORATIONS.

"Oriole Lodge, No. 39, Independent Order of Good Templars," was organized Sept. 16, 1868, with 25 charter members. The following were the principal officers: W. C. T., Abel B. Haring; W. V. T., Maria Rogers; W. S., Ross Slack; W. F. S., Lewis S. Williams; W. Treas., Edwin G. Williams; W. M., Charles S. Burkit; W. Chap., Rev. John B. Taylor. The succeeding presiding officers have been Abel B. Haring, Ross Slack, Maria Rogers, Susan E. Risler, Edwin G. Williams, Morris L. Morgan, Jennie Garren, Richard J. Dalrymple, William T. Srope, Lucretia D. Wright, William C. McPeck, John K. Ashton, Nellie V. Williams, Silas S. Wright, Elwood S. Stout, Anna Morgan, Henry V. Rogers, Newbury D. Williams, Anna E. Dalrymple, Sylvanus D. Slack, T. C. Wood, John W. Slack, Charles B. Salter, Joseph E. Cook, Hannah D. Morgan, Jennie Pinkerton.

This organization was the means of doing a great amount of good in this vicinity, and had upon its rolls at one time 160 members. The charter was surrendered Feb. 12, 1873.

The "Frenchtown Temperance Association" was organized Jan. 4, 1878. The first officers were: President, Rev. James H. Runyon; Vice-Presidents, E. S. Williams, A. S. Haring; Secretary, D. M. Matthew; Treasurer, John R. Hardon.

July 2, 1879, the name was changed to "The Frenchtown Temperance Alliance," and a constitution adopted to conform to the Hunterdon County Temperance Alliance, to which it is auxiliary. The regular meetings are held monthly. The alliance at present numbers 204 members, with the following officers for 1880–81: President, A. S. Haring; Vice-Presidents, Revs. J. D. Randolph, W. D. Hires; Secretary, D. M. Matthew; Treasurer, John R. Hardon; Executive Committee, W. T. Srope, Esq., George W. Hummer, Ross Slack, Justus W. Britton, Revs. T. S. Dedrick, T. E. Gordon.

"The Independent Order of Good Helpers," auxiliary to the Good Templars, was organized Nov. 8, 1868. It existed only about a year.

"Orion Lodge, No. 56, F. and A. M.," was instituted at Frenchtown, Aug. 14, 1860. The first officers were Rev. George H. Jones, W. M.; William H. Slater, S. W.; S. K. Risler, J. W. The Past Masters are Rev. George H. Jones, W. H. Slater, G. H. Slater, Jonas Rymond, N. W. Tomson, J. C. Fackenthall, John L. Slack, Howell McIntyre, A. S. Haring, Thomas Rogan, and Alfred M. Brink.

Since Jan. 6, 1879, the sessions have been held in Masonic Hall, in Williams' Block. Present membership, 88. The principal present officers are Rev. James H. Runyan, W. M.; Thomas Palmer, S. W.; Charles Kline, J. W.; J. L. Slack, Sec.

"Lilly Encampment, No. 20, I. O. of O. F.," was instituted Feb. 18, 1848. It was named in honor of Dr. Samuel Lilly, of Lambertville. The charter members were Lewis D. Gray, Scott A. Erwin, Philip R. Haspel, Charles G. Thomas, Thatcher McPeck, Samuel Rymond, and Cornelius D. Ruth. In February, 1852, it was moved to Milford.

"Home Lodge, No. 95, Knights of Pythias," was instituted March 31, 1874, when seventeen deposited cards of dimit from "Evening Star Lodge," of Milford, and became original members of "Home Lodge." On this occasion the rank of "Page" was conferred upon Henry Hagerman, Lorenzo S. D. Kerr, William H. Martin, Preston Smith, Charles A. Roberson, Justus W. Britton, Robert B. Lyons, Adam H. Miller, Aaron B. Majors, George W. Bunn, Henry Hardon, Samuel H. Stahler, Abel B. Haring, Standford Opdyke, Charles Rockafellow, William Kitchen, Dr. Isaac Cooper, John S. Curtis, and Daniel Stahler.

The following were the first officers elected: Past Chancellor, Garret L. Peer; Chancellor Commander, John L. Slack; Vice-Chancellor, George W. Bunn; Prelate, William H. Stahler; Master-at-Arms, Charles A. Slack; Keeper of Records and Seal, William T. Srope; Master of Finance, Preston Smith; Master of Exchequer, Justus W. Britton; Inside Guard, Henry Hagerman; Outside Guard, Andrew V. Kugler; Trustees, Charles A. Roberson, William T. Srope, and Levi V. Abel. The lodge was incorporated Nov. 3, 1875.

The following are the Past Chancellors: G. L. Peer, J. L. Slack, C. A. Slack, A. B. Haring, J. R. Hardon, P. Smith, W. H. Moser, W. H. Stahler, W. T. Srope, A. S. Haring, R. B. Lyons, H. C. Roberson, and H. Hardon. The regular meetings are held at Odd-Fellows' Hall on the second and fourth Wednesday evening of each month.

"Magnolia Lodge, No. 57, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows," was instituted March 20, 1847, with the following charter members: William V. Cooley, Fitzgerald Slocum, Charles Roberts, William Logan, Sylvester R. Chamberlin, Uriah Larue, William H. Slater, Anderson Horner, John Sine, Andrew B. Rounsavall, Mershon Roberson, Charles Z. Fitzer,

John H. Roberts, Elijah R. Lair, Samuel B. Hudnit, William Smith, William Britton, John Britton, David C. Roberson, Thomas Pittenger, and Robert L. Williams. The first elective officers were William V. Cooley, N. G.; Fitzgerald Slocum, V. G.; Charles Roberts, S.; William Logan, T.

The lodge immediately began to increase in membership, and paved the way to success by its good works. Sept. 2, 1856, a handsome banner was presented to the lodge by the ladies of Frenchtown. The presentation was made by Edward R. Bullock, and the reception by A. V. Van Fleet (now Vice-Chancellor of the State).

During its existence the lodge has paid several thousand dollars in benefits.

The following is a list of the Past Grands of the lodge:

W. V. Cooley, F. Slocum, C. Roberts, A. B. Rounsavall, W. Logan, M. Roberson, C. F. Rockafellow, D. C. Roberson, S. B. Hudnit, W. Smith, W. H. Slater, J. Ashton, G. H. Slater, J. A. Calhoun, R. L. Williams, A. G. M. Prevost, S. D. Barcroft, Dr. D. C. Hough, T. A. Runyon, F. McCue, I. B. Andrus, G. L. Smith, H. W. Carey, M. Maxwell, J. F. Lightfoot, A. W. Lundy, B. Hough, D. F. Moore, D. Roberson, E. R. Bullock, A. S. Haring, W. T. Srope, P. F. Opdyke, W. Britton, T. Palmer, J. Hawk, H. S. Moore, W. H. Stahler, W. Roberson, S. S. Wright, C. A. Slack, D. C. Hough, R. J. Dalrymple, B. Philkill, P. W. Lair, J. L. Slack, A. B. Haring, G. L. Peer, J. K. Keightly, E. Beidelman, B. Slack, Henry Hagerman, A. H. Miller, R. B. Lyons, E. G. Williams, J. E. Cook, H. Hardon, J. W. Britton, O. Gordon, P. S. Kugler, M. E. Srope, J. B. Lyons, and D. C. Dalrymple.

The lodge stands upon a firm financial as well as social basis, and is composed of some of the best men in Frenchtown. Regular meetings are held every Saturday evening in Odd-Fellows' Hall, over Warford & Moore's store. J. B. Lyons is N. G., and D. C. Hough secretary.

The "Daughters of Rebecca" are composed of members, with their wives, of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows who have attained to the Royal Purple degree. This lodge was instituted Feb. 28, 1861. The officers for the term commencing July 1, 1880, are: N. G., William T. Srope; V. G., Melissa Peer; S., Henry Hardon; C., Sarah Jane Roberson; W., Robert B. Lyons; Chaplain, William H. Stahler; Relief Committee, Matilda Slack, Melissa Peer, Amanda Srope, Mary E. Smith, Hannah L. Stahler, and Sarah E. Philkill. The regular meetings are held in the rooms of "Magnolia Lodge, No. 57, I. O. of O. F.," on the second and fourth Monday evening of each month.

"Manhattan Tribe, No. 29, Improved Order of Red Men," was instituted Oct. 20, 1871, with the following charter members: Joseph E. Cook, Daniel F. Moore, Hiram Danley, Garret L. Peer, E. Page Southwick, A. B. Haring, Henry Loux, John M. Swope, Henry Hagerman, A. P. Williams, John L. Slack, Charles Kline, William Silverthorn, David O. Roberson, Levi Troxel, William Roberson, A. S. Haring, David Curtis, Peter W. Lair, Eli Swallow, Isaac Taylor.

The first principal officers were: Sachem, Joseph E. Cook; Senior Sagamore, David Curtis; Junior Sagamore, Charles Kline; Prophet, G. L. Peer; Chief of Records, Peter W. Lair; Keeper of Wampum, D. F. Moore. The successive presiding officers have been G. L. Peer (by virtue of law became the first past officer), David Curtis, Charles Kline, Eli Swallow, A. S. Haring, Daniel F. Moore, Henry Loux, Peter W. Lair, A. B. Haring, Munson Baldwin, David O. Roberson, William H. Stahler, John L. Slack, Henry Hagerman, G. L. Peer.

The present officers are: Sachem, William H. Stahler; Senior Sagamore, William Silverthorn; Junior Sagamore, D. F. Moore; Prophet, G. L. Peer; Chief of Records, A. G. Haring; Keeper of Wampum, Charles Kline. Meetings are held every Friday evening, in Odd-Fellows' Hall. Present number of members, 19.

The "Frenchtown Benevolent Society" came into existence during the severe cold winter of 1875, there being a scarcity of work and much suffering among the laboring men of Frenchtown. The benevolent work continued till the latter part of the winter of 1877, when better times arrived, and the society dissolved.

The "Frenchtown Literary Society" first met in the town-hall on the evening of Feb. 7, 1876. Its object is for the development of literary and oratorical talent, and to gain a knowledge of parliamentary rules and usages. Peter S. Kugler was chosen the first president, and Theodore P. Williams recording secretary. The society then formed itself into a legislative body, to be governed by the same rules that govern the State Senate of New Jersey. It is in a flourishing condition.

The "Union National Bank" organized in the spring of 1856, under the general banking law, as the "Union Bank of Frenchtown," but was subsequently chartered by the Legislature of New Jersey under the free banking law. The original capital stock was $100,000, with $85,000 paid up. The banking-house was located on Second Street, east of Harrison, and was burned in the great fire of June, 1878. The original directors were Henry S. Stover, Abraham Wyker, Tobias Worman, Rev. Mr. Carhart, Philip G. Reading, Samuel Eckel, Jonathan Pickel, Philip Hoff, and Henry Lott, who was elected president, and N. D. Williams cashier.

May 18, 1865, the bank reorganized under the government banking system, with a capital of $113,350, and elected the following directors: Tobias Worman, Abraham Wyker, Oliver Worman, Baltus Pickel, Samuel Trimmer, Michael Uhler, Isaiah Quimby, Philip G. Reading, Henry Wood, Robert H. Housel, Hugh E. Warford, and David Rittenhouse. Mr. Lott remained president of the bank till his death, in 1873, when Philip G. Reading, the present president, was elected. Mr. Williams remained cashier until March 26, 1868, when he was succeeded by William Stover, who served till his death, Oct. 2, 1880. A. B. Haring

is the present cashier. The present directors are P. G. Reading, H. E. Warford, I. Brink, W. H. Martin, J. M. Wilson, D. M. Mathew, W. H. Eckel, J. Williams, and Michael Uhler. They have a commodious and substantial place of business in their new banking-house on Bridge Street.

The stockholders of the "Frenchtown Building and Loan Association" held their first annual meeting on Monday, Jan. 15, 1866. N. D. Williams was the first president, and Henry Lott treasurer. It was expected that the business of the association would close in ten years, but it extended to thirteen.

The "Alexandria Delaware Bridge Company" is the corporate title of the bridge company at this place, which was incorporated by act of the Legislature of New Jersey passed March 5, 1841. A similar act was passed the same year by the Pennsylvania Legislature. The New Jersey commissioners were Hugh Capner, William Case, Sr., Lewis M. Prevost, Cornelius Huff, Sr., and William L. King; those of Pennsylvania, Joseph M. Cowell, John M. Pursell, George Wyker, Henry S. Stover, Adam Barnets, and N. D. Williams. Mr. Williams is the only surviving commissioner.

The capital stock of the company was to be not less than $30,000, with a privilege of increasing it to $50,000. The shares were fixed at $50 each.

At the first meeting of the stockholders, Friday, April 22, 1842, Hugh Capner was elected president. July 22, 1842, Henry S. Stover, Joseph A. Holden, John Williams, and Lewis M. Prevost were appointed a building committee.

The bridge was completed in the early part of 1844 at a cost of nearly $20,000.

The present board of officers are as follows: President, Jacob Stover; Directors, James Williams, Levi Ruth, Moses Roberson, Ishmael Brink, John D. Hoff, and Runyon W. Bloom; Secretary and Treasurer, Bryan Hough.

FRENCHTOWN'S GREAT FIRE.

Early on the morning of June 29, 1878, a fire was discovered in the barn of Dr. E. K. Deemy, on Harrison Street, and in less than two hours six dwelling-houses and twenty-one business firms were entirely burned out, causing a loss of over $50,000. The whole business portion of the village was in ashes. It was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Among the business places destroyed were the hub- and spoke-mills, the Union National Bank, bed-bottom factory, American Hotel and barns, and the *Frenchtown Press* establishment. The Vigilant hand-engine, belonging to Frenchtown, was soon disabled, and assistance was rendered from Lambertville by Union Fire Company, under command of Chief Engineer Clark.

The distance burned on Bridge Street was 240 feet; along Warford's alley, 172 feet; on Second Street, 159 feet; from Second to Bridge Street, 299 feet. The burned district remains unoccupied, except the new brick building of the Union National Bank, on Bridge Street, and A. P. Williams' block of stores, corner of Bridge and Harrison Streets.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

of Frenchtown was organized Dec. 10, 1868, under the name of "Vigilant Fire Engine Company, No. 1." Silas S. Wright was president, G. L. Peer foreman. The Common Council had a short time previous purchased an engine for the use of the company.

In August, 1869, the company disbanded, and April 9, 1873, a new one was organized, with the following officers: President, Peter S. Kugler; Vice-President, Charles S. Joiner; Secretary, Albert P. Brink; Treasurer, Albert P. Williams; Foreman, Garret L. Peer; Directors, Silas S. Wright, Munson Baldwin, William V. Voorhees, Isaac H. Wilgus; Engineer, Alfred Roberson. But in less than a year this company was numbered with the things of the past, since which time Frenchtown has been without a fire department, though one is much needed.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The New Jersey Spoke-Works, Fargo, Baldwin & Kachline; the bending-works of A. S. Haring, on Third Street; the Vegetable Fibre Company (W. H. Stahler superintendent); the Empire Spoke-Works (N. Shurtz & Co.), and telegraph pin-factory of W. H. Walrath, on Cemetery Street; broom-manufactory of R. H. Opdyke, and fanning-mill factory of R. L. Williams, on Kingwood Avenue; chair-factory of William Gordon, Sr., on Harrison Street; carpet-manufacturer, H. M. Palmer; sash-and-blind factory, Robinson & Lyon, Cemetery Street; and H. M. Palmer and Charles Wright, respectively engaged in the manufacture of carpets and cigars. There are also the grist-mill of D. R. Worman and the saw-mill of Worman & Taylor.

ALEXANDRIA.*

ALEXANDRIA TOWNSHIP was set off from Bethlehem by the board of justices and freeholders of Hunterdon County, March 5, 1765. It was named after James Alexander, who, Nov. 1, 1744, became possessed of 10,000 acres of land, lying mostly in this township, of the West Jersey Land Society's great tract. Before Holland was set off, this township contained 31,095 acres; since then, 16,444 acres. The valuation of taxable property is rated at $925,770; population, 1324.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

Alexandria lies in the northwestern part of the county. It is bounded northwest by the Musconetcong Creek, which separates it from Warren County; northeast by Bethlehem and Union townships; southeast by Franklin and Kingwood townships; southwest and west by the Delaware River and Holland township.

The Musconetcong Mountain runs in a direction nearly northeast and southwest across the northern part; the southeastern section is nearly level; the surface of the remaining part is gently undulating, sloping slightly towards the southwest. The Wissahawken† Creek, a mill-stream, rises from several sources in the northeastern portion, runs in a southerly direction, and empties into the Delaware‡ at Milford. The branches of the Hakeahawka§ rise in the eastern part, run southwesterly through the central, and empty into the Delaware at Case's saw-mill. The Nississackaway‖ rises in the southeastern section, runs southwesterly, and empties into the Delaware at Frenchtown. Several branches of the head-waters of the Capolon,¶ a creek tributary to the South Branch of Raritan, also have their sources in the southeastern part, and pass out of the township at Pittstown. The many rivulets which converge to form these beautiful streams meander through every neighborhood south of the Musconetcong.** They are mostly unfailing, and afford power for several mills.

Every part of the township is productive of wheat, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat, flax, the grasses, and root-crops. The red-shale soil is generally more favorable to wheat, rye, and oats than to corn, buckwheat, and other late summer crops.

INDIAN BURYING-GROUND.

In a survey made March 30, 1710, by Daniel Leeds, "for Thomas Byerly, Esq., one of the Proprietors of the Western Division of New Jersey," he ran along the Maghaghtmeck (Musconetcong) Mountain "till one come opposite to the Indian Burying-place; thence N. W. through the said Burying-place, &c." This latter phrase seems to imply that the "said Burying-place" was of considerable extent. Its precise locality is less than a quarter of a mile east of the public road from Spring Mills to Hughesville, on land now belonging to Jacob C. Huff. There are no traces of it to be seen at present. The last part of it was plowed over about twenty years ago. Mr. Henry Huff, an old man living near, remembers that sixty years ago it occupied a large space. Mr. Jonas Wieder distinctly remembers one grave, indicated by a red-shale stone, lettered "Chief." It is presumable, from its extent, that this burial-place had been used for a long time by the Indians of a large scope of country.

The manner of making and marking their graves, as remembered by Mr. Huff and Mr. Wieder, was similar to that of white people. If there is no mistake in the recollections of these aged men respecting the appearance of the graves, it would seem probable that the Delawares of this section adopted this mode after the first European immigration. The Indians generally left their dead in a sitting posture and covered the graves in the form of a pyramid. They were very careful about preserving their places of sepulture, and often returned to visit them.

EARLY HISTORY.

William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, and Nicholas Lucas were seized, in trust for Edward Byllynge, of *ninety one-hundredth* (undivided) parts of the western division of New Jersey, and by indenture bearing date March 2, 1676, conveyed *one* of the said *ninety one-hundredth* parts to Robert Squib, Sr., and Robert

* By Henry Race, A.M., M.D.

† Called *Wickahawkin* in Robert Emley's field-notes of a survey in 1747; *Weschahaking* in Allen and Turner's survey in 1749; *Whitchaken* in Faden's map, 1777; *Whickahawkin* in some early manuscripts; *Hakihokake* in Beers, Comstock and Cline's map; *Hakiokake* in Cornell's map; *Quequacommissicong* in Hughes' map, and also in a manuscript of 1770.

‡ The Delaware is called *Zuydt*, or *South*, River in Vischer's map, published about 1660, and in Daniel Leeds' survey of the Byerly tract, in 1710, *South River* or *Fish Creek*.

§ Called *Harikokake* in Cook's map; *Kakeahawcake* in Hughes' map; *Hakeahawka* in nearly all the early surveys and other manuscripts of colonial times in which it occurs.

‖ In the survey of the West Jersey Land Society's great tract, in 1711, it is called *Reshasackaway;* in Faden's map, 1777, *Neshachackaway;* in Cook's map, *Nishisakawick;* in Beers, Comstock and Cline's map, *Nichisakawick;* and in Elisha Emley's field-notes, *Neshasackawick*.

¶ Called *Capooaulong* in the survey of the West Jersey Society's tract, in 1711.

** Musconetcong Creek is called *Maghaghtmeck* in the return of Daniel Leeds' survey, 1710.

Squib, Jr., in fee. Robert Squib, Sr., by indenture dated Nov. 10, 1686, released his estate, and interest therein, unto the said Robert Squib, Jr., in fee.

Edward Byllynge, Gawen Lawrie, and Nicholas Lucas, by indenture dated Dec. 19, 1681, granted to Robert Squib, Jr., in fee, one other ninetieth part, whereby he became seized of *two ninetieths*. Being so seized, he died, having first made a will, dated July 7, 1694, by which he devised all his estate, including the *two ninetieths*, to his executors, Nathan Tilson and Jonathan Johnson, in trust, to sell the same, and to apply the money arising therefrom to the uses mentioned in his will.

By indenture dated Jan. 26, 1705, the above-named executors conveyed the *two* undivided *ninetieth* parts to Thomas Byerly, Esq., one-half thereof being in trust for Robert Barker, of Gray's Inn.

Thomas Byerly, by indenture dated March 19, 1709, mortgaged one of the *ninetieths* to George Clark, "for the sum of 1150 oz. of plate silver money, and the interest thereof, at the rate of 8 per cent."

On or about Jan. 19, 1714, there were "surveyed and laid out" to the said Thomas Byerly 21,363 acres, in right of his two proprieties, in two tracts, situated in the county of Hunterdon (on both sides of Musconetcong Creek and bordering on the Delaware), which survey was approved by the council of proprietors, Nov. 13, 1717, and recorded in the secretary's office at Burlington in Bass' Book of Surveys, and also in the minutes of council, p. 181. Thomas Byerly, by his will, dated May 26, 1725, devised all his real estate within the province of New Jersey to his executors, Joseph Murray and John Kinsey, in trust, half to be sold and the other half conveyed to the above-mentioned Robert Barker, in fee.

George Clark exhibited his bill of complaint in the Court of Chancery of New Jersey to compel the executors of Byerly to redeem the premises by payment of the aforementioned debt. The executors appeared and prayed the Court of Equity that the said lands might be divided, which was done by decree of the court, and two tracts, one in Hunterdon and one in what is now Warren County, were directed to be sold to discharge the debt. The two tracts were sold at public sale Sept. 1, 1749, and purchased by William Allen and Joseph Turner, of Philadelphia, for £3000, proclamation money. The tract in Hunterdon County contained 7308 acres; that north of the Musconetcong, 1701 acres. The Hunterdon tract lies in what is now Alexandria and Holland townships, and is described as follows:

"Beginning on the shore of the river Delaware, opposite the eastermost point of a great rock in the river; thence north 48° east dividing this land from the other moiety of the same tract) 247 chains to a post; thence north 47° west, by the said other moiety, 184 chains to Musconetcong River; thence up the said river, the several courses of the same, to the northeasterly corner of the said tract (near Bloomsbury), at a white-oak tree, marked; thence south 35° east 190 chains to a black-oak tree for a corner; thence south 39° west 57 chains to another black-oak tree for a corner; thence south 24° west, thrice crossing Wissahawken Creek, 226 chains to a post for a corner; thence south 51° west 57 chains to a white-oak tree by the creek last mentioned; thence south 81° west 23 chains to the river Delaware (this point is 76 chains above the mouth of Wissahawken Creek); thence along the river to the place of beginning,—containing 7308 acres."

The part of Sir Robert Barker's land lying between Allen and Turner's (above described) tract and the Musconetcong Creek was known as the Barker tract in Hunterdon County.

THE BARKER TRACT.

The locality on the borders of the Musconetcong Creek began to be settled about 1700. In the field-notes of a survey of this tract in 1710 by Daniel Leeds, for Thomas Bryerly, now in our possession, this statement occurs: "Including the Land whereon William Titfoot, the Blacksmith, is settled, who is no proprietor." The fact of a blacksmith being settled makes it presumptively certain that there was also a settlement of farmers.

We find no evidence of any rents having been required of the settlers on Barker's lands previous to 1764. William McAdam, of New York, had been appointed attorney for Sir Robert Barker, "to act for him with regard to his Land in West New Jersey." He appointed John Emley as a local agent, Nov. 25, 1764, with the following instructions:

"My desire is that you may use your best endeavors, by gentle and persuasive means, to get the present livers on the estate to come under lease for one year, or, at most, for three. . . . I desire that you may employ some proper surveyor to Re-survey the Lands and Lay them out in proper farms, the corners to be well marked, and as Publicly Ascertained as you can."

In 1765 the following names occur among Barker's tenants:

Hugh Hughes, Jacob Pence, Peter Carlings, Thomas Potts, P. Longbury, Robert Tomkins, James Baley, John Delapp, Peter Tinsman, James Graham, John Martin, James Martin, William Crag (Craig?), Dennis Pusley (Purcell?), Daniel Pusley, Samuel Cragg, Thomas Cragg, George Arwin, Robins J. Slack, John Houton, Christopher Smith, Alexander Partrick, Joseph Harber, George Crow, James Stewart, Hans J. Robins, Christopher Smith, Jacob Pence, William Martin, Paul Forgeson, Henry Rop, Joseph Reador (Reeder?), John Boon (Bunn?), Benjamin Tomkins, Peter Cinclere (Sinclair?), Polo. Tomer, Cornelius Poling, Widow Poling, Samuel Poling, John Martin Wyess, John Harrison, George Erwin (mill), Mary Gammon, B. M. Farling.

In 1767 we find these additional names:

Philip Bear, Philip Fine, Thomas Riche (Richey?), Martin Swick, Henry Rose, Junius Swick, James Wycoff, John Roberts, Jonathan Robins, Mrs. Daniel, John Crimer, John Hanton, Baltis Tomer, George Corwine.

In 1772, Joseph Harber, tailor, rented "five acres, with the tavern-house and stables, in Barker Town."

In 1775 we find these names:

Benia Jones, Edward Hunt, Abram Clawson, Christopher Hynor (Hiner?) John Calvin, Henry Hill, Abram Covert, James Iliff, Henry Livring, Isaac Cooper.

In 1787, Ralph Johnson.

The rents were commonly low, the tenants agreeing to make specified improvements, plant and cultivate fruit-trees, etc. After a few years the more thrifty of them were able to purchase homes of their own.

THE HAMILTON TRACT.

In 1774, Allen and Turner conveyed to James Hamilton, of Philadelphia, for $7300, all that remained unsold to settlers of the Byerly tract. We find the following among Hamilton's tenants:

1775.—Nathaniel Britain, Pitzer John Tomson, Matthias Bront, John Sherred, Roger Parke, William Sygu (Sine?), C. Horn, —— Winegardner, Jacob Welsh, Matthias Sprigley, Daniel Hunt, Fra. Medler (Metler), John Hamlin, Jacob Arnwine.

1787.—Isaac Bonnel, Jacob Bunn, William Hawk, Matthias Brakeley, Thomas Carr, Herbert Smith, Samuel Britain, John Tomson (390 acres), Ralph Johnson (612 acres), Peter Haughawout, William and John Medler (Metler, 433 acres), Isaac Kitchen, Antony Hoff (360 acres), Cornelius Britain, Henry Laycock, Henry Winegarden, Jonah Parks, Roger Parks, L. Chamberlain (1783).

John Emley was agent for the Hamiltons; afterwards—about 1800—John E. Forman. By 1810 the last lease had expired and the property all been sold except one farm, which was purchased by John E. Forman. This was the Forman homestead, near Spring Mills.

THE SOCIETY'S TRACT.

All the land lying south and southeast of Allen and Turner's (afterwards Hamilton's) tract, and within the boundaries of Holland and Alexandria townships, was surveyed, June, 1711, by order of Col. Lewis Morris, for an English land company known as "The West Jersey Land Society." This tract extended from the Delaware to the Lamington River, and contained 91,895 acres, with customary allowances.

The following is the return of the survey of 1711, as recorded in the colonial record office at Burlington:

"Situate, and being in the county of Burlington, in the province of West Jersey, beginning at the north end of Coshanton;* thence north to Lamington Falls, on the North Branch of Raritan, where Peapack path crosses said river; thence along said path; thence west to the South Branch of Raritan River; thence southwest to Delaware river;† thence, as the river goes, to where the Sokaway‡ comes into the Delaware, to the top of a hill on the south side of the upper branch of the Reshasakaway;⁂ thence to a fork of a run, being a branch of Capocaulong;‖ thence down said run to another fork;¶ thence** up the same to a fork of the said run, to a hickory sapling by the old field of Sekapus, to a corner near his plantation;†† thence east to Raritan River;‡‡ thence northeast to the end of a run at the foot of the said mountain Coshanton; thence southeast to Mr. Willock's corner."

Nov. 1, 1744, the West Jersey Society, by their attorneys, Joseph Haynes and Jeremiah Lattouch, sold to James Alexander, father of Lord Stirling, 10,000 acres of land, "with usual allowances, to be elected, located, and chosen in any number of parcels by the said James Alexander." The conveyance was confirmed by deed bearing date March 30, 1753, given by Lewis Johnston and Henry Lane, attorneys for the society. The tract was located principally in what two years later became Alexandria township.§§

Oct. 11, 1752, Hon. John Stevens, Andrew Johnston, and John Johnston gave their bonds for the sum of £20,000, New York currency, for the purchase of what remained unsold of the West Jersey Land Society's great tract, comprising about 61,000 acres, with five per cent. added for highways.

In December, 1752, $\frac{4}{15}$ were held by Andrew Johnston, $\frac{4}{15}$ by John Stevens, $\frac{2}{15}$ by William Alexander (Lord Stirling), $\frac{2}{15}$ by John Johnston, $\frac{2}{15}$ by Thomas Bartow, and $\frac{1}{15}$ by Francis McEvers. £10,000, New York currency, were paid prior to July 22, 1761, when, owing to difficulties with claimants for certain parts of the tract, it was arranged by Lord Stirling with the agents of the society that, upon the payment of £4000 sterling in London, the second and last payment of £2000 was to be made April 16, 1762, when the bonds should be canceled and the property made free from incumbrance.

By a deed of partition dated Oct. 5, 1765,‖‖ all the parties having right to the same "allotted a part of the said great tract into 15 allotments." By this deed James Parker was vested with three-fifteenth parts of the whole tract.

According to a paper in our possession, in the handwriting of and signed by Hon. John Stevens, bearing date of Oct. 4, 1766, the society's tract at this time was held as follows: Lord Stirling, $\frac{2}{15}$; John Stevens, $\frac{5}{15}$; James Parker, $\frac{3}{15}$; executors of Andrew Johnson, $\frac{2}{15}$; Patrick McEvers, $\frac{1}{15}$; Nathaniel Marston, Jacob Ludlow, and Henry Cuyler, $\frac{2}{15}$.

In 1787 the Hon. John Stevens offered for sale 8701½ acres of land, "being part of the subscriber's lands in the county of Hunterdon," situated in the townships of Alexandria, Bethlehem, Lebanon, and Tewksbury. The tract connected with his residence at Lebanon Valley¶¶ contained about 600 acres. This property seems to have been sold to William Abbott, who acted for a time as land-agent for the widow of Hon. John Stevens and for his son, Col. John Stevens.***

In 1762–63 the society's lands in Alexandria were surveyed and laid out into farm-tracts, draughted, and numbered. What remained unsold of Lord Stirling's two-fifteenth parts of the society's tract in 1790 was sold by William Lowry, sheriff, to James Parker, who sold one-half of it the same year to John Stevens for £250 10*s*.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The following were citizens of that part of Alexandria belonging to the society's tract in 1756:

* Cushetunk, or Pickel's Mountain.

† This corner, as we learn from subsequent surveys, was 76 chains above the mouth of Wissahawken Creek.

‡ Nississakaway?

⁂ Lesser Nississakaway? This corner, as we learn from later surveys, was 9 chains and 50 links below the mouth of Nississakaway Creek.

‖ Capolon.

¶ Near Ishi Butler's house.

** Southeasterly.

†† Land now belongs to Samuel Stevenson. There was an Indian village here.

‡‡ South Branch.

§§ See Book H 2d, p. 196, Burlington Records.

‖‖ Recorded at Burlington, Liber X. of Deeds, p. 47.

¶¶ Round Valley, now in Clinton township.

*** For a part of the foregoing facts we are indebted to the courtesy of Eugene Cook, Esq., Hoboken, N. J. See also a sketch of John Stevens, and his descendants, on page 253 of this work.

1756.—William Everitt, Samuel Everitt, John Dillts, William Servos, Michael Whip, Matthias Hand, Cornelius Van Sicklen, Thomas Beavers, Jacob Haff, George McKicken, John Queen.

1756–66.—Samuel Webster, Ziba Osmun, John Sager, John Erwin, Thos. Little, Isaac Osmun, Daniel Jones, Joseph Gordon, William Smith, Jonah Park, William Alpock, John Cowen, Henry Krist, John Emley, John Krist, John Henery, William Beavers, Stephen Hoff, Nicholas Shipman, Michael Cypher, Joseph Osmun, William Critchfield, George Trimble, Leonard Critzer, John Bodine.

1766–92.—Joseph Snyder, Jacob Miller, John P. Lance, John Farnsworth, John Park, Ephraim Drake, Aaron Forman, Joseph Beavers, Adonijah Farnsworth, Tunis Stull, William Dilts, John Reed, Conrad Bunn, George Timbler, Joseph Webster, Jr., John Armstrong, Henry Stelle (Stull?), Frederic Pickle, Benjamin Jameson, Benjamin Drake, William Wires, John Dilts, Jacob Shipman, Absalom Runyan, Christopher Skillman, Henry Rockafeller, John Dusenbury, John Brunson, Samuel Usselton, Peter Wyer, Samuel Howell, Adam Wagoner, Christopher Teets, Jacob Teets, William Osmun, Jesse Dalrymple, William Murahan, John Rose, Garret Siecle, Matthias Woorts (Wurts?), Philip Stout, Paul Leonard, Alexander Davison, Samuel Poland, Edward Manning, Peter Young, Daniel Prigmore, Ephraim Drake, Fulkert Fulkerson, Ghershom Martin, Thomas Riche (Richey?), Joseph Howell, Peter Snyder, John Smith, Jacob Homer, Peter Smith, John Perliers, Peter Emell, Daniel Polhemus, John Hoffman, Adam Apther (Apgar?), Philip Tomer, Tunis Hiller, Stephen Yard, William Schuyler, Benoni Heath.

THE OPDYKE FAMILY.

It is claimed by the Opdykes that the patriarch of their family in this country was Mynheer GYSBERT OPDYKE, one of the early settlers of the Dutch colony on Manhattan Island. The marriage register of the collegiate church, under date of 1643, records the marriage of Gysbert Opdyke, of Wesel, and Catharine Smith, of England. They had three sons, one of whom was Joshua. Some of his descendants afterwards removed to West Jersey, and are supposed to have located in Kingwood. The following is an outline of the second to the seventh generations:

Second and Third Generations.—Not ascertained. If Joshua Opdyke, of Kingwood, was a lineal descendant of the above-named Gysbert Opdyke, it is obvious that two generations at least must have intervened. In 1790, Joshua was a delegate from Kingwood Baptist Church to an Annual Association.* Assuming that he was seventy years old at that time, his birth must have occurred in 1720, which would have been seventy-seven years after Gysbert's marriage.

Fourth Generation.—Joshua Opdyke, supposed to have been a great-grandson of Gysbert, settled on the Biles tract, in Kingwood, a short distance northeast of Barbertown. From field-notes of a survey by Dr. John Rockhill, made in April, 1763, we learn that his farm bordered on Mud Run, and was contiguous to that of Joshua Waterhouse. He married Anna, daughter of Samuel Green, who lived at one time near Johnsonsburg (Log Jail), in Sussex County. He had three sons—Luther, Richard, and Benjamin—and seven daughters.

Fifth Generation.—Luther Opdyke, son of Joshua, was born March 29, 1750. He married Ruth Hall, by whom he had six sons—George, Dec. 6, 1773; Joseph, Feb. 22, 1775; Amos, Oct. 26, 1781; Luther, May 9, 1784; James, died young; Hall, Aug. 18, 1792—and two daughters,—Rebecca, Nov. 1, 1778, and Gertrude, Dec. 19, 1788. After the decease of his wife Ruth, he married a Mrs. Sinclair; and after her death he married Mary Dalrymple. He lived many years in Kingwood, and then removed to Alexandria, in which he owned several farms. He was a justice of the peace for about fifty years.

Richard Opdyke, son of Joshua, married Grace Thatcher. They had twelve children.

Sixth Generation (Partial).—George Opdyke, son of Luther, lived in Kingwood. He had five sons—Joseph, George (mayor of New York), John, Horatio, Stout—and four daughters,—Sarah, married Christie Little; Gertrude, married Moses Heath; Nancy, married John Scott; and Fannie, married John Carrel.

Joseph Opdyke, son of Luther, married Fannie, daughter of Nathaniel Britton, and had two sons—John B. and Luther—and one daughter, Hannah, married Samuel Calvin.

Amos Opdyke, son of Luther, married Rebecca Bellis. They had four sons—Samuel, Aug. 23, 1807; John Bellis, Oct. 4, 1812; Manning Force, July 24, 1816, died young; Sylvester Hill, June 22, 1828, died Oct. 21, 1880—and two daughters,—Elizabeth, June 20, 1821, and Phœbe, Nov. 28, 1824, died young. Amos Opdyke lived in Alexandria, near Everittstown.

Luther Opdyke, son of Luther, married Phœbe Bellis. They had five sons—Lewis, Isaac, Amos, Samuel, and Sylvester—and three daughters,—Rebecca, Gertrude, married John Kipp, and Fannie. They lived near Everittstown, in Alexandria, and about 1825 removed to Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

Hall Opdyke, son of Luther, married Annie Hortman. They had four sons—Albert, Enoch, Samuel, and Levi—and four daughters,—Christiana, deceased; Elizabeth, married Wholston Vanderbelt; Mary, married —— Runyon; and Fannie, married Hiram Vancamp. They lived at Nissisackaway (Wilson's Mill), in Alexandria.

Richard Opdyke, son of Richard, had three children,—Peter F., lately deceased; Selenda, married William Conner, removed to Illinois; and Deborah, married Sidney Yard, deceased. Richard Opdyke lived in Kingwood, near Barbertown.

Seventh Generation (Partial).—John Opdyke, son of George, married Esther Little. They had four sons—Christie Little, George O., Stacy, and John Scott—and two daughters,—Rachel Little and Mary. They lived at Shiloh, Ohio.

Horatio Opdyke, son of George, married Catharine, daughter of Thomas Robeson. They have had eight children,—Christie Osmun, John (deceased), Henrietta Race (deceased), Joseph, Lucy Ann, Adelaide, Rachel (deceased), and Abraham Lincoln. They live in Kingwood.

John Britton Opdyke, son of Joseph, married Emeline, daughter of William Robeson. They had eight children,—Henry Holcomb (deceased), William R., Joseph, George, John, Sarah Robeson (married —— Lambert), Jane (married —— Locke), and Lizzie. John B. and his wife are both deceased.

Luther Opdyke, son of Joseph, represented his district in the Legislative Assembly in 1850 and 1851. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Little. They are both deceased. They left one son, Wilson.

John Bellis Opdyke, son of Amos, has been married three times. His first wife was Nancy, daughter of Thomas Robeson. They had four sons—Samuel, June 17, 1832; Hiram Dalrymple, Jan. 21, 1835, a Methodist clergyman; Thomas Robeson, Nov. 21, 1836; and Amos, April 29, 1841—and one daughter,—Mary Elizabeth, born Nov. 17, 1838. His second wife was Rachel, daughter of Tunis Eicke. They had one daughter, Rachel Ann, born Feb. 28, 1846. His third wife is Mary, daughter of John Case. They have two sons—Jeremiah W., Dec. 9, 1848, and Stanford, March 12, 1852—and one daughter, Celia, born Oct. 9, 1859. They live near Everittstown, in Alexandria township.

Elizabeth Opdyke, daughter of Amos, and wife of Jeremiah Wright, has two children,—Sylvester H. and Mary Frances, wife of Rev. William S. Galloway, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Sylvester Hill Opdyke, son of Amos, married Lizzie Morey, of Bloomfield, Ill. He left four children,—Livingston Atwood, Charles Pomeroy, George, and Florence. Mr. Opdyke graduated at Wesleyan University, and in theology at Union Theological Seminary. He held a prominent position in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died at Newton, N. J., Oct. 21, 1880.

Albert Opdyke, son of Hall, married a daughter of Tunis Eicke. She is deceased. He has several children of both sexes. He lives in Alexandria, not far from Mount Pleasant.

Enoch Opdyke, son of Hall, married a daughter of Thomas Cronce, and has several children. His wife is deceased. He lives at Everittstown.

Samuel Opdyke, son of Hall, married Emma Hollister. He died several years ago, leaving two sons.

Eighth Generation (Partial).—Samuel Opdyke, son of John Bellis Opdyke, married Mary Ann Queen, and lives in Mount Pleasant.

Rev. Hiram D. Opdyke, son of John B., married Sarah Almenia Newman, and has three children,—Arthur, Ada, and Edmund Janes.

Thomas R. Opdyke, son of John B., married Mary Sharp, and has three children,—Alice, Jay Sheridan, and Ella.

Jeremiah W. Opdyke, son of John B., married Amelia M., daughter of Oliver Vescelius, of Fairmount, Tewksbury township, in this county. They have two children,—Ray and Edna. They live in Frenchtown.

* See Minutes of Philadelphia Baptist Association.

Stanford Opdyke, son of John B., married Emily Caroline, daughter of Jacob Henry. They have two children,—Mary and Gysbert. They live in Alexandria, near Everittstown.

THE CASE FAMILY.

John Case lived and died on a farm now occupied by John L. Case, near Clover Hill, in this county. He had ten children,—five sons and five daughters. The sons were William, John, Jacob, Peter, and Godfrey; the daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, Charity, and Catharine. The descendants are:

Second Generation.—Jacob Case, son of the foregoing John, had two sons,—Anthony L. and John L.,—and also daughters. He lived on the homestead after his father's decease.

John Case lived near his brother Jacob, and had sons and daughters.

William Case lived in Alexandria, and had three sons—John, Christopher, and Mahlon—and two daughters,—Mary, wife of Daniel Marsh, and Margaret, wife of Levi Mettler.

Peter Case lived in Alexandria, and had three sons—Daniel, Henry, and Godfrey—and one daughter, Elizabeth.

Godfrey Case lived in Alexandria, and had two sons—Levi and John—and four daughters,—Mary, wife of William Drake; Margaret, wife of William Besson; Catharine, wife of Spencer Alpaugh; and Susan, wife of Henry Eckel.

(William, Peter, and Godfrey lived near one another on the road from Everittstown to Milford.)

Mary Case married Peter Bloom, who lived near Mount Pleasant.

Elizabeth Case lived in Bethlehem township, and left a son and two daughters.

Margaret Case married David Stem, who lived in Warren Co., N. J., near Easton. She left sons and daughters.

Charity Case married Lewis Rope, who lived in Pennsylvania, not far from Easton. She left sons.

Catharine Case married John Case, a distant relative, who lived near Pattenburg, in this county. She left three sons,—Henry, Godfrey, and John.

Third Generation.—John Case, son of the foregoing Godfrey, and grandson of John,—to whom we are indebted for much of the material of this sketch,—married Eliza, daughter of Elijah Rittenhouse, and has three sons,—Elijah R. Case, C.E., Levi W. Case, A.M., M.D., and Joseph Case. He lives at Case's Saw-Mill.

Levi Case married a daughter of Jacob Bunn, and has one son—Whitfield—and two daughters,—Elizabeth and Lucy. He lives on the homestead-farm, near Milford.

Margaret Case (deceased), wife of William Besson, had two sons—John Besson, attorney-at-law, Hoboken, N. J., and Samuel Austin Besson, A.M., attorney-at-law, Jersey City, N. J.—and three daughters,—Elizabeth, Hannah (deceased), and Frances.

Catharine Case, wife of Spencer Alpaugh, has three daughters,—Mary, Adella, and Camella. They live at Little York, in this county.

Susan Case, wife of Henry Eckel, has one daughter,—Lydia, wife of Dr. William Rice, of Trenton, N. J. Henry Eckel and wife live at Frenchtown, N. J.

Godfrey Case (deceased), son of Peter and grandson of John, married Sallie, daughter of Daniel Curtis. They had four children,—Samuel, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Worthington, Peter, and Mary Martha, wife of —— Mathis.

Henry Case (deceased), son of Peter, married —— Vorhis. They had two sons,—Vorhis and Whitfield.

John Case (deceased), son of William and grandson of John, was married twice. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hoff. By this marriage they had three sons—William, John F., and Jeremiah H.—and three daughters,—Mary, wife of John B. Opdyke; Anne, wife of Jonathan Kugler; and Elizabeth, wife of William Wilson. His second wife was Amy, daughter of William Hoff. By this marriage they had one son—Eli—and two daughters,—Catharine, wife of Holloway H. Hewitt, and Margaret, wife of Wilson Silverthorn.

Christopher Case (deceased), son of William, had two wives,—Catharine Rupel, by whom he had one son, William, and —— Case, by whom he had one daughter, Annie, and three sons, George, Peter, and Christopher.

THE ECKEL FAMILY.

Heinrich Haeckel came from Germany about 1750, and settled at Hellertown, Pa. The name soon became corrupted to Eckel. A son of his, John Eckel, married Mary Harpell, in Pennsylvania, and about 1780 came to Alexandria and settled on the farm at Mount Pleasant on which Jacob Eckel, a great-grandchild, now resides. John and Mary had five children,—Henry, Philip, John, Mary, and Hannah.

Henry Eckel, son of John, had nine children,—Aaron, John, Eliza, Fanny, Peter, Mary Ann, Henry, Samuel, and George. Philip died young; John had seven children,—Samuel C., Sarah, Jordan, Hannah, Selinda, Amandus, and Elizabeth; Mary married Isaac Mathews, of West Amwell, in this county; Hannah married Pierson Baker, of Mercer County.

Peter Eckel, son of Henry and grandson of John, married Sarah Welch, by which marriage there were two daughters,—Elizabeth and Ellen. After her decease he married Emma, daughter of David and Elizabeth Rockafeller. They had two children,—Laura J. and P. Judson Eckel. They live in Alexandria.

Henry Eckel, son of Henry, married Susan, daughter of Godfrey Case. They had two children,—Lydia and Levi. They live in Frenchtown.

CIVIL LIST.

This list is necessarily imperfect, as earnest search and persistent inquiry fails to develop any of the town records farther back than the year 1860.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1756–70, William Everitt; 1766–74, Henry Stoll; 1774, John Emley; 1775, John Emley, Henry Stoll; 1784, Henry Stoll (moderator), —— ——; 1787–89, John Brink, William Lowry; 1790, Thomas Lowry, John Brink; 1791, Thomas Lowry, John Emley; 1792, Thomas Lowry, Adam Leonard; 1793, Thomas Lowry, Joseph Chamberlain; 1794, Thomas Lowry, Benjamin Wright; 1795–96, Henry Gulick, Benjamin Wright;* 1800, David Everitt, William Godley.

We are indebted to William T. Srope, Esq., for the following list of officers, copied from his private collection of historical material:

TOWN COMMITTEES.

1841–43, William Vliet; 1841, Robins Smith, William W. Case; 1841–43, Jonas Thatcher; 1841, James Dalrymple; 1842–43, Jonathan Pickel, William Fleming, Solomon Weider; 1851, John E. Case; 1851–54, John H. Sinclair, Henry Kels; 1851–59, George Hice; 1851–52, William S. Hartpence; 1852–53, John Slater; 1853–58, Peter A. Bloom; 1853–54, Peter Eckel; 1855–56, John Kugler; 1855, Levi Case, Moses Robbins; 1857, Cornelius Hoff, John Weider; 1858–59, Joseph Myers; 1859–67, Benjamin Wright; 1859–60, Bateman Stout; 1859, Christopher Starner; 1860, Francis B. Hager, Jonathan Kugler, Benjamin G. Pursell; 1861, William H. Dawes, Joseph C. Wright; 1862–75, William Bunn; 1862–76, George W. Bonnell; 1862, David McCrea; 1863–72, John Weider; 1863–66, Baltis Pickel; 1868–71, Charles Shuler; 1868–70, Jacob Hager; 1868–69, Richard Bloom; 1871–73, James M. Duckworth; 1872, Philip S. Hawk; 1873, Samuel Willson, Jacob Bunn; 1874–80, William J. Duckworth; 1874–77, Daniel R. Hill; 1876–77, Aaron Matthews; 1877–79, Samuel Stout; 1877–78, Charles Rockafeller; 1878, John Cole, George W. Hager; 1879–80, Hiram W. Cronce; 1880, Samuel B. Dalrymple.

TOWN CLERKS.

1841–48, Wholston Vanderbelt; 1849, Jonathan Pickel; 1850, Wholston Vanderbelt; 1851–52, Henry F. Vannortwick; 1853, William C. Alpaugh; 1854, Thomas A. Runyan; 1855–56, Peter Cole; 1857–59, James H. Murphy; 1860, Aaron Matthews; 1861, James N. Hice;

* The chosen freeholders from 1800 to 1880 are given on page 264 of this work, to which the reader is referred.

1862–63, Peter C. Bloom; 1864, Moses K. Everitt; 1865–66, James H. Murphy; 1867, James N. Hice; 1868–75, Charles Alpaugh; 1876–80, William Bonnell.

ASSESSORS.

1840–41, Jonathan Pickel; 1842–43, George V. Alpaugh; 1850, Samuel Stout; 1851, Wholston Vanderbelt; 1852–53, Lemuel B. Myers; 1854, William A. Huff; 1855–58, Samuel Stout; 1859–61, Joseph M. Pickel; 1862–64, Charles Alpaugh; 1865–67, Aaron Matthews; 1868–70, Thomas R. Opdyke; 1871–73, William Bonnell; 1874–76, Andrew J. McCrea; 1877–80, William D. Bloom.

COLLECTORS.

1841–43, George Hice; 1850, George G. Lunger; 1851–52, John B. Opdyke; 1853, Aaron Root; 1854–56, Matthias Bunn; 1857–59, Peter Cole; 1860–62, James H. Murphy; 1863–69, Charles Warford; 1870–72, John Hackett; 1873, Charles Warford; 1874–75, Thomas R. Opdyke; 1876–80, William V. Bloom.

SCHOOLS.

"Old Church" District (No. 31) is one of the oldest in the present limits of the county. The school-house stood originally on a lot situated on the corner now occupied by Joseph Everitt, in Franklin township. The lot contained half an acre of land, and belonged to the farm which John Emley, Sr., had bought, March, 1737, of Robert Strettel, of Philadelphia, and conveyed, Jan. 1, 1755, to his son, Elisha Emley. We have an old lease for this lot, found among the papers of Jacob Race, Sr., deceased, from Elisha Emley to John Emley, Sr., John Emley, Jr., Jacob Large, Robert Large, Harmanus Kester, and James Willson, bearing date May 1, 1756, the language of which implies unequivocally that a school-house, as well as "habitation" for a teacher, had already been built. How long they had been in use we can only conjecture, but we feel assured that the inhabitants provided school privileges for their children as soon as practicable after settling in the neighborhood. This was about 1730.

In an old account-book of Dr. Samuel Willson's, under date of 1752, we find two charges against "William Rennels" and "Rennels the schoolmaster," from which we infer that William Reynolds was the teacher at that time. Towards the close of the century William Bradreth, familiarly spoken of in the traditions of fifty years ago as "Old Bradreth," taught there; after him, "Old Master (William) Teeple." After Teeple, Miss Sarah Curtis taught. She is still living, the widow of Samuel Stout, and mother of Bateman Stout.

The lease for one square chain of this school lot was renewed June 18, 1799. It was given by Jacob Race, who then owned the farm to which it belonged, to Samuel Kester, Samuel Willson, Thomas Hoff, Benjamin Kester, Ichabod Oliver, Samuel Stout, William Large, William Quick, William Brewer, George Fritts, John Large, John Little, Robert Little, Samuel Webster, Joseph Webster, and John Hull, in "consideration of the sum of sixty cents." The lease was for sixty years. The writer remembers accompanying an elder sister one day to the school-house when Miss Sarah Curtis was teacher. It was of logs, and stood thirty or forty yards from the road-corner. This must have been in 1818.

In 1806 there seems to have been disaffection towards the school, or its location, for there was an attempt to open another in the part of the district where the present house stands. We have a school-teacher's "article," binding the teacher, Elijah Allen, to teach school for six months, "in the Old Church adjoining Cornwall Farm," for $3.50 per quarter for each scholar. The subscribers' names appended pledged 19 scholars. It is not probable this school was ever taught, for the $11 a month was insufficient pay, and there is nothing said in the subscription about "boarding 'round."

In 1818 the school-house was removed to its present site, near St. Thomas' church. The teachers, after the removal of the house, as far as known by the writer, were Peter Lennard, John Risler, and James Hughes. Hiram Hubby, from Massachusetts, taught four quarters; then Peter Lennard again, followed by Patrick I. Quirk, Asher Bonham, Jacob Bloom, William A. Huff, George Elicott, David Rittenhouse, Emley Bellis, John L. Tinsman, Henrietta Ambler, Ruth Elizabeth Robeson, and several others whose names cannot be ascertained.

The writer began the "pursuit of knowledge" at this old log school-house in his sixth summer. The benches were made of slabs, and had no backs. We were kept in school eight hours a day, including two recesses of fifteen minutes each, and had two hours "noonspell."

In 1860 the old log house gave way to the present building, which is a good, substantial structure. The teachers whose names are remembered are Jeremiah O. Hoff, now a practicing physician, Miss Catharine Rittenhouse, Joseph P. Stout, Holloway W. Bellis, and Miss S. Jennie Sutton.

The trustees are John L. Tinsman, district clerk, Joseph P. Stout, and Sylvester Dalrymple; number of children, 50; public money, $315.37.

In "Pittstown District" (No. 30) the first school of which we have any reliable knowledge was kept in an old building directly in the rear of the present hotel. This building was in a state of advanced dilapidation. Where the school was previously kept is not known. Rev. John Hanna, who came to Pittstown in 1761, sometimes had a number of pupils under his instruction, but never, as we are aware of, a district school. Steven Albro was the first, so far as learned, who taught in the old house. James Hughes was teacher in 1813; then came Nathan Wakefield.

In 1822 a house was built near the cross-roads east of Pittstown, on land belonging to Edward A. Rockhill, Esq. Nathan Wakefield was the first teacher in the new house, then Sela Hanford, Jacob Pittenger, Jacob Bloom, Robert Mickel, Patrick I. Quirk, Margaret Opdyke, and William Loder.

In 1832 or 1833 another house was built, on land of Mr. Larason Stryker, on the west side of the Hickory Road, one mile from the village. The trustees at the

time this house was erected were Moses A. Taylor, Jacob Stires, and John Trimmer. The teachers were William Grant, James Pine, George Slack, Thomas Thomas, —— Tozier, Washington Hope, William Godley, —— Dewees, William Kennedy, William E. Mattison, now a physician in New Brunswick, N. J., Jacob Race, and Isabella Probasco.

In 1854 the present building was erected, at a cost of $800. It is a frame, 21 by 34 feet. The teachers have been William B. Labaw, now a physician; Hiram B. Opdyke, now a Methodist clergyman; Oliver H. Huffman, Esq., a graduate of Rutgers College; Oran Landers, Edwin Combs, Nathan Solomon, O. Herbert Sproul, now a physician at Stockton, in this county; John Fleming, Miss Lydia Frace, William T. Stires, Miss Esther Dalrymple, George N. Best, 1869, now a physician at Rosemont, in this county; Miss Esther Dalrymple, 1869; Sylvester H. Wright, Miss Susan R. Burd, 1870; George N. Best, Miss Susan R. Burd, Erastus S. Bloom, 1871; Miss Kate Miley, 1872; Miss Susan R. Burd, 1873; Miss Mary W. Lippincott, 1874; Miss Emily McCrea, 1875; Julius Johnson, Jos. S. Fauss, 1876; Miss Annie B. Cregar, 1877; Julius Johnson, Miss S. Jennie Sutton, 1878; Miss Sadie A. Banghart, 1879; Holloway W. Bellis, 1879–80.

The present trustees are John Probasco, district clerk, Beavers Fritts, and William Young. There are 81 scholars in the district between the ages of five and eighteen, and the public money is $324.91.

The history of "Little York," No. 24, dates back to 1809. William A. Huff, Esq., now deceased, in a letter to Rev. C. S. Conkling, copied in his centennial report, says,—

"About 1809 the people of Little York conceived the idea of organizing a school for that neighborhood, but they had no house. In looking around they found an old deserted building, on what was called the Hyde lot. This was fitted up as a school-house, and William Lee, an aged Irishman, employed as teacher. I was one of his pupils. Soon, however, measures were taken for the erection of a school-building. Mathias Alpaugh gave the land, some gave money, some material, and others contributed labor. In the latter part of 1810 the new building, which stood near Wright's (or Globe) Mills was occupied. The trustees were Benjamin Wright, William Alpaugh, and Mathias Alpaugh."

A second house was erected in 1825, a frame, 20 by 24 feet. Esquire Huff taught there in 1825. The present building was erected in 1855, is of two stories, 24 by 36 feet, although only one floor has been occupied by the school.

The first house in Winchel's Grove, No. 29, was of logs, roofed with straw, and was fifteen feet square. The second house was erected in 1832, and the third in 1856. The latter is 20 by 30 feet, and is in good repair, having been refitted in 1874. It will seat 50 scholars.* We are indebted to Peter M. Mechling for the following list of teachers and trustees. Teachers: Jacob Pittenger, George Elicott, Jemima Atkinson, Solomon Vredenburg, William Keifer, William Hackett, Jeremiah Hoff, Daniel M. Mathews, Ocran Race, Timothy Winchel, John Griffith, Ruhamie Brewer, Clara Bonham, Peter M. Mechling, —— Schug, Benjamin F. Severs, William Hoppaugh, and John Y. Rupell. Trustees: Albert Opdyke, William Roberts, Isaac Hiner, John Hackett, Dewitt C. Edmonds, John Sheridan, Simon Cooley, Ralph H. Dalrymple, Abner Cooley, and David H. Butler. Number of children, 52; public money; $315.99.

An old lady, Mrs. Sarah Pittenger, stated to Rev. Mr. Conkling that she had attended school in Everittstown, No. 28, about 1785, in a log school-house one mile northeast of Everittstown, and that it was an old building at that time. It is possible that it stood near what was known as Boss' tan-yard as far back as 1776, and that from it sprang the two districts of Everittstown and Winchel's Grove.† We learn from Mrs. Annie Opdyke, aged eighty-two, who has always lived in the neighborhood, that a school-house was built in 1818 between Jeremiah Wright's (formerly Amos Opdyke's) gate and the brook, a few yards distant. This house stood ten years, and was removed to ground now belonging to Samuel McPherson, a quarter of a mile east of the village. This ground was leased of Cornelius Lake for ninety-nine years. The house was frame, 20 feet square. The trustees at that time were Godfrey Hiner, Cornelius Lake, and Wesley Johnson. In 1858 the present house was built. It is 22 by 35 feet, and will seat 50 pupils.

About 1820 a school-house was built in Union School District at "Case's Hollow," about two miles from Everittstown, on the road from that place to Milford. Andrew Race taught there in 1822. In 1838 or 1839 the district erected a house on the corner of the road leading from Everittstown to Frenchtown, and it superseded the former. In 1855 it was removed to "Shuster's Hollow," and the district was called "Union District." In 1875 it was discontinued by action of the county superintendent.

CHURCHES.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH OF ALEXANDRIA.

St. Thomas' Church is believed to be the oldest in the present limits of the county. The Rev. John Talbot, missionary of St. Mary's Church at Burlington,—as we learn by a letter of his to the secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,—visited this section in September, 1723, and found the people preparing to erect a house of worship.

Previous to the setting off of Bethlehem township, in 1728, Amwell formed "the northernmost and uttermost bounds" of Hunterdon County.

The first church stood on the south side of the road, nearly opposite the present one. It was probably a frame building, for a girder and other timbers in the present house contain mortises and other evidences of having been previously used.

* Rev. C. S. Conkling.

† Ibid.

It is not probable the builders of this "forest sanctuary" were favored for several years with the regular services of a minister, for there were but few then in the colonies. It is presumable they met for worship, and were favored as often as practicable with the visits of ministers from Burlington, Hopewell, Elizabethtown, Newark, Woodbridge, and Amboy.

But few of the early records can now be found. We have an old manuscript, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Mrs. Cornelia L. Hay, of Somerset Junction, Mercer Co., a granddaughter of Rev. William Frazer, and a great-granddaughter of Rev. Colin Campbell, rector of St. Mary's Church of Burlington in 1734. This paper is without date, and purports to be a memorial addressed by the vestry and wardens of St. Thomas' Church to Rev. Mr. Moreton, their minister, expressive of their sympathy and encouragement under the political persecutions he had suffered. We learn from the Fulham MSS., copied into the Episcopal Historical Society's collections, that Rev. Andrew Moreton was licensed by the Bishop of London for missionary service in New Jersey, March 17, 1760.

The names of the vestrymen and wardens appended to the paper referred to are* William Lowrey, Thomas Harris, Jeremiah Thatcher, John Crawford, William Thatcher, Constantine O'Neill, George Birkhead, Jr., Andrew Crawford, John Roat, John Taylor, Jr., John Taylor, George Birkhead, Richard Crooks, Philip Grandin, Mansfield Hunt, Jonah Park.

The principal proprietors of the West Jersey Land Society's great tract contributed to the pecuniary support of the minister, as we learn from the following:

"WHEREAS, The subscribers being desirous in assisting to establish the Gospel in Amwell and Kingwood Churches, I have desired John Emley, Attorney for the Purchasers of the Society's Great Tract, to pay unto the Church Wardens the sum of Ten Pound, yearly, during the continuance of this present Minister, which sum is to be paid out of the Society's Rents as followeth—viz.:

	£	s.	d.
Lord Stirling	1	6	8
John Stevens	3	6	8
James Parker	2	0	0
Ex's of A. Johnston	1	6	8
—— McEvers		13	4
—— Marston, Henry Cuyler, Jacob Ludlow,	1	6	8
	10	0	0

"Witness my hand this 4th of October, Anno Domi. 1766.

"JNO. STEVENS."

Dec. 4, 1768, John Grandin, Esq., in behalf of the wardens, informed John Emley, the attorney of the society's purchasers, that £10 was "more than they wanted,"—a noteworthy statement,—and an apportionment was then made for £8. Half-yearly receipts are appended for each year until Nov. 22, 1773. These are signed by John Grandin, Philip Grandin, or Jonathan Forman, on the part of the vestry. From this paper we learn that the same minister officiated at both St. Thomas' church of Kingwood and St. Andrew's of Amwell.

* A space, large enough for two names, is lost by wear; the name of William Lowrey is so indistinct as to be uncertain.

The Rev. William Frazer succeeded Mr. Moreton. In 1768 he took charge of the two churches of Kingwood and Amwell and a third at a place he calls Musconetcong, 28 miles north of the former. In a letter to Rev. Dr. Benton, of London, describing his missionary field, he writes that there were thirty families at Kingwood, but no suitable church edifice, public worship having to be celebrated in private houses. We have a manuscript sermon of Mr. Frazer's for which we are indebted to Mrs. Hay, to which is prefixed, in his handwriting, this statement: "Preached at Kingwood on Friday, 11th Nov., 1768, being the day appointed for the congregation to meet in order to fix on a place where to build a new church." It was at this meeting decided to erect a stone building on the opposite side of the road from the former. The road is the line between Kingwood and Alexandria townships. The land belonged to Lewis Stevens, Esq., and was a part of Cornwall farm. The new house was not completed for several years.

Rev. Mr. Frazer labored until the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. After peace was declared he returned, reopened his churches, and resumed his ministerial labors. He died in 1795, aged fifty-two.

After Mr. Frazer, Rev. George Woodruff, from Trenton, preached at St. Thomas' bi-weekly. The Rev. Clarkson Dunn, from Newton, N. J., succeeded him. There was a period of several years early in the present century when regular services were entirely suspended. The membership had become small, and there was probably no vestry, for the house and grounds were badly neglected.

In 1822 the house was thoroughly repaired, and religious services were resumed under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Douglas, of New Brunswick, N. J. A Sunday-school was conducted by Miss Margaret Opdyke and the Misses Susan and Mary Forman. Bishop Croes officiated occasionally. After Mr. Douglas came Rev. Mr. Jaques, followed by Rev. William C. Crane on alternate Sundays for two or three years (1836–38).

After Prof. Crane retired services were conducted for several years by James R. Dunham, of Clinton, who afterwards, we have understood, became a licensed minister. In 1845, Rev. Mr. Adams took charge of St. Thomas', Clinton, and Flemington, residing at the latter place. Rev. Mr. Jaques succeeded to Mr. Adams. After him, Rev. Mr. Forgus officiated for a year or two, and retired.

There was then a suspension of services for about ten years, the house being considered unfit for use. During part of this period the Rev. Dr. Boggs, from New Brunswick, N. J., preached in the school-house at Pittstown. In 1875–76, chiefly through the liberality and under the direction of Hon. Frederic A. Potts, of Pittstown, the house was thoroughly repaired.

The Rev. Edwin K. Smith, of Lambertville, is the present pastor, and there is a fair prospect of a permanent organization.

Inside the church, near the chancel, is a tablet memorative of Lewis Stevens, whose willing hands helped to raise these walls. In front, by the side of the path that leads to the entrance, side by side, as if in martial rank, repose six heroes of the Revolution.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF EVERITTSTOWN.*

This church was organized in 1817, under the pastorate of the Rev. George Banghart, who had Rev. Richard N. Petherbridge as his colleague. In 1825, under the pastorate of the Rev. Benjamin Collins, a house of worship was erected. The trustees at this time were Amos Opdyke, Samuel Bellis, Uriah Bellis, Reuben Lee, and Isaac Hartpence.

The names of the successive pastors who have officiated on this charge are:

1824–25, Benjamin Collins; 1826, Isaac Winner, Anthony Atwood; 1827–28, John Finley, John K. Shaw; 1829–30, William H. Wiggins, Abraham Gearhart; 1831, Pharaoh Ogden, Francis A. Morrel; 1832, Joseph McCool, A. K. Street; 1833–34, Jacob Heavender; 1835–36, Abraham Gearhart, B. N. Reed, Richard Lanning; 1837–38, Jacob Heavender, James M. Tuttle; 1839, James M. Tuttle, L. R. Dunn; 1840, William Hanley, James White; 1841, A. K. Street; 1842, Joseph Gaskill; 1843–44, Zerubbabel Gaskill; 1845–46, Abram M. Palmer; 1847–48, Thomas T. Campfield; 1849–50, D. W. Decker; 1851–52, Rodney Winans, Jacob Horner; 1853, Curtis Tally; 1854–55, J. J. Sleeper; 1856–57, W. W. Christine; 1858–59, John S. Coit; 1860–61, W. W. Voorhees, C. P. De Camp; 1862–63, J. P. Daily; 1864, William E. Blaksley; 1865–66, Henry J. Hayter; 1867–68, William S. Galoway; 1869, A. H. Bellis; 1870, J. R. Stratton; 1871–72, William H. Ruth; 1873, William H. McBride; 1874–75, H. Bice; 1876, James W. Hartpence; 1877–78, A. G. Miller; 1879, E. S. Jamison; 1880, I. W. Cole.

The present trustees are Hiram Cronce, Isaac Manning, John F. Case, Samuel Stout, Thomas Cronce, Isaac J. Snyder, and Nathan Seal.

From this church have originated several others,—the Methodist Episcopal Church of Quakertown, that of Frenchtown, of Milford, and of Little York.

At this time (1880) the subject of erecting a new church edifice in Everittstown is under consideration.

MOUNT SALEM METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

is located about two miles northwest of Pittstown, on the Hickory Road,—the dividing line between Alexandria and Union townships. About 1838 a society was organized in that neighborhood, and met for worship at private houses. The Rev. Manning Force encouraged this little band to build a church. David Dilts, a man of some prominence in the community, offered to give the land for the church lot. He also circulated a subscription for necessary funds. Amos Opdyke, Daniel Jones, Thomas Mechling, and Rev. Robert Smith, a local preacher, co-operated with him. A title for the land having been obtained and a requisite sum of money subscribed, a building committee, consisting of Rev. Manning Force, Daniel Jones, and Rev. Robert Smith, was appointed. The house was a plain structure, 23 by 33 feet. It was completed and dedicated, free from debt, in 1846. The name Mount Salem was given to it by the pastor in charge at its dedication, Rev. Mr. Force, in compliment to David Dilts, and in allusion to "David's mount of old." It was connected with Clinton Circuit, which at that time comprised several churches. Among the pastors of that period were Revs. George Banghart, John Fort, E. H. Stokes, Charles E. Walton, David Graves, J. C. McCormick, J. N. Crane, Samuel M. Stiles, John F. Dodd, and M. M. Fogg, a supply. In the spring of 1858, by authority of the Newark Conference, Mount Salem Church was associated with Union, Norton, and Pattenburg Churches. This arrangement was continued till 1864, when it was disconnected from these and associated with Quakertown Church.

From the period of its organization the congregation and the membership gradually increased. In a few years the house was too small to accommodate the people, and a larger one was deemed necessary. In 1864 a new board of trustees was elected, consisting of Hiram Mechling, Hiram Stout, William Taylor, John H. Cooley, Henry Maxwell, Thomas Mechling, and William McClary, and funds were raised for the enterprise. A building committee, composed of Rev. J. B. Heward, pastor in charge, John H. Cooley, and William Taylor, was appointed. The contract was taken by Eli Bosenbury, of Clinton, and by the close of the year the new house was completed. The edifice presents a neat and pleasing appearance. Its size is 36 by 52 feet, with ceiling 20 feet high. Its cost was $3600. It was dedicated in February, 1865. Its pastors since that period have been:

1864–65, Rev. J. B. Heward; 1866–68, Rev. Mathew F. Swaim; 1869–70, Rev. J. Mead; 1871–73, Rev. Peter D. Day; 1874–76, Rev. G. W. Horton; 1877–78, Rev. Daniel Halleron; 1879, Rev. Thomas E. Gordon; 1880–81, Rev. Charles E. Walton.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF LITTLE YORK†

is an outgrowth of the Milford Christian Church, as will be seen by the following extracts from the records:

"At a regular Quarterly Meeting of the First Christian Church in Milford, holden in their house of worship, on the first day of January, 1842, the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this church approve the organization of such of its members as reside in the vicinity of Finesville and Pattenburg into branches of this church, that they may conduct monthly fellowship, and other social religious meetings among themselves, receive and labor with their members; but not in such a manner as to set aside or in any way to interfere with their particular membership with this church.

"Agreeably to the above resolution, the members residing in the vicinity of Pattenburgh were properly organized and acknowledged a Branch of the First Christian Church in Milford on this 24th day of Feby., 1842, by Elder I. C. Goff.

"Rev. WM. BRADLEY, *Preacher in charge.*
"JOHN C. WAGONER, *Clerk.*
"GEORGE G. LUNGER, *Treasurer.*"

In 1844 they built a plain, substantial stone church, about 54 by 32 feet, costing about $4000, and appointed Nathan Dawes, Higgons Harrison, Joseph Hoppock, T. P. Forman, and G. V. Alpaugh trustees.

June 22, 1850, the Pattenburg branch of the Milford Christian Church was constituted an independent

* We are under obligations to the pastor in charge, Rev. I. W. Cole, for the facts here embodied.

† We are indebted to John W. Queen, Esq., for this historical sketch.

organization, to be known as the "Christian Church of Little York, Hunterdon Co., N. J.;" number of members, 63; Pastor, Rev. O. E. Morrill; Clerk, Isaac Y. Fitzer; subsequently added, 97; but by declensions, removals, and deaths the number has become much reduced. Present Pastor, R. B. Eldridge; Clerk, R. S. Hoppock; Trustees, Joseph Hoppock, Jonas Godown, John W. Queen.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

EVERITT'S MILL, EVERITTSTOWN.—We find Everitt's Mill mentioned in a survey of a road made in 1759, leading from Calvin's Ferry, on the Delaware River,* to the former place. And in 1766, in a re-survey made by Dr. John Rockhill, of the farm southwest of the present village, including the ground now occupied by it, it is spoken of as having been previously conveyed by deed from James Parker to Samuel and William Everitt. There was no village at that time, and the site of the mill was probably included in the purchase. A principal thoroughfare, leading from Hoff's† to Durham Ferry, passed by this mill. This and the road leading to the river at Calvin's Ferry were among the earliest in this section. Samuel Everitt was an ensign in Capt. Groendyke's company, Second Hunterdon Regiment.

The farm is described as "the same Plantation Whereon John Dilts now Dwells," and the house is located, on the draught accompanying the survey, a few yards from the corner, at the junction of the Frenchtown road. There was a blacksmith-shop there also.

The property remained in possession of the Everitt family until about the beginning of the present century, when it passed into the hands of Abram La Rue. His son Isaac built the hotel, and also an oil-mill below the village. His successor was Samuel Case, the father of Dr. Henry Holcombe's wife. The old mill—probably the second on that site—was taken down in 1855, and the present one, a large and expensive structure, erected in its place by Dr. Holcombe.

The village has, in addition, a post-office, a school-house, two store-houses, one tavern, one blacksmith-shop, one tailor-shop, and about twenty-five dwellings.

PALMYRA is one mile east of Everittstown. How it came by its classic name we have never learned.

Many years ago, in colonial times, when there was no public-house at Everitt's Mill, nor anywhere else in that section, a man by the name of Samuel Powers —so we are told by Mr. Charles Van Camp—built a log house at that place and kept tavern in it. Powers was a blacksmith, and had a shop also. The militia-trainings were held there for some years. After Powers the tavern was kept by Henry Apgar, and, about 1770 to near 1800, by Samuel Arnwine. Precisely when the first log house was replaced by a better one we cannot ascertain. Early in this century the tavern was kept by Peter Slout, then by Eli Hoppock. About 1830, Hoppock was succeeded by Peter Slout, the former occupant. The house of this period is remembered by the writer: it was one story, of stone. After Slout, it was kept for a year or two by John Trimmer. It was then purchased and kept by Charles Van Camp, present proprietor. About 1840–50 it was occupied by Elijah Mettler, son-in-law of Van Camp. Since that period it has not been used as a public-house.

Charles Van Camp, the present proprietor of Palmyra, is an aged citizen of about ninety-three. He is of Revolutionary stock by both parents. His grandfather, John Van Campen, was a drummer, belonging to the State troops in the Revolutionary service, and his maternal grandfather was Joshua Furman, a private in the same service, in Capt. Tucker's company, etc. Van Campen lived and died where G. Washington Hoff now lives, near St. Thomas' church, and Furman spent his later years and died where John S. Burd now lives, in the same neighborhood.

NISHISACKAWAY‡ is a hamlet and grist-mill, one mile east of Everittstown. A saw-mill was first erected by Luther Opdyke in 1798. The following year he built a grist-mill. The old stone dwelling was erected in 1800. Hall Opdyke succeeded to the proprietorship on the death of his father. After his decease, in 1844, it was purchased by Wholston Vanderbelt, who in 1846 built the present mill. It now belongs to John M. Wilson, together with the other buildings which comprise the hamlet. It is on a branch of the Nishisackaway Creek, from which it took its name.

MOUNT PLEASANT is a thrifty-looking village, situated about equidistant from the northeast and southwest corners of the township, and on the western boundary adjoins Holland. The general and township elections are held here. The village has a post-office, two stores, a mill, tavern, blacksmith-shop, and wheelwright-shop. There is a Presbyterian church in the upper part. Opposite is a large and carefully-kept cemetery. The church is on the Holland side of the township line. The grist-mill is the second in that locality. The first was built of logs, in colonial times, by John Sherrerd, or Shered. The one now standing was erected about 1838, by John Warne and John Eckel. It is on a branch of the Hakeahawka.

LITTLE YORK is located on one of the branches of the Wissahawken Creek, in the northwestern part of the township. It has three churches,—Methodist, Presbyterian, and Unitarian,—two stores, two mills, one tavern, two blacksmith-shops, and one wheelwright-shop.

This village was so named about 1828. For some time previous, we are informed by Mr. John Apgar,

* Frenchtown. † Pittstown. ‡ Wilson's Mill.

it was known as "Pokano." It acquired this unique cognomen from the incident of a fireman by the name of Hicks, employed in Joseph King's distillery, taking a hot poker from his furnace and striking the Irish workmen on their noses as a punishment.

HICKORY TAVERN.

March 7, 1767, John Stevens and James Parker, by their attorney, John Emley, leased to John Farnsworth and Adonijah Farnsworth 150 acres, "including 50 of clear land," for the term of seven years, for the rent of five shillings a year. The tenants, in addition to the five shillings' rent, agreed "to build a Good Logg house 28 foot by 22, a good Cellar under the Whole to be Walled with Stones; build a good Kitchen, . . . a good Logg Barn and Stables," etc. This "Logg house" was the first Hickory Tavern. The signboard was fastened up in a hickory-tree; hence the name.

July 24, 1769, "John Farnsworth, of the township of Alexandria, tavernkeeper," sold his lease of the "New Hickory Tavern" to Spencer Carter, of the township of Lebanon, for £81.

About 1800 the log building was superseded by a large frame house, which was erected for a tavern by Peter Van Syckel. He kept it until his death, Feb. 12, 1830.

Peter Van Syckel's son succeeded his father for about two years, when he also died. It was then kept successively by John Kephart, Isaac Bennet, Matthias Fishbaugh, and John Bunn. It was discontinued as a public-house about twelve to fifteen years ago.

The "Hickory" was a place of considerable note in colonial times. It was on "the King's Highway," leading from the forks of the Delaware to the central and lower parts of Hunterdon, and the iron from the furnace near Bloomsbury was transported over this road to Hoff's forge, at what in later times became Pittstown. From Pittstown to Bloomsbury it has been known, since the Revolution, as the Hickory Road.

VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.*

Co. F, Thirty-first Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, was organized in Alexandria township, and mustered into the United States service, Sept. 3, 1862.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Peter Hart; first lieutenant, Joseph E. McLaughlin; second lieutenant, James I. Moore. Sergeants: first, James Duffee; second, Hugh M. Robinson; third, Hart Sinclair; fourth, David W. Snyder; fifth, Isaac Cole. Corporals, John Vanderbelt, John Roberson, George L. Yard, John Wait, George W. Fackenthall, Elijah Robinson, William Fraley, Sylvester B. Dalrymple. Musicians, John Duckworth, Henry Snyder. Teamster, Thomas Wallin.

PRIVATES.

Godfrey Bellis, Adam Bigley, Isaac Bennett, Christian Brotzman, Henry C. Bear, Isaac Bloom, Robert Clark, Britton Cronse, John Carling, Joseph D. Campbell, Mathias S. Curtis, James Connell, Jeremiah Case, Philip Dilgart, Sheridan W. Dean, Elias Deemer, Isaac Duckworth, James E. Devens, John Dalton, Hugh H. Harrison, Edward W. Huff, Charles Hartman, Samuel Leidy, George Loar, Henry Luken, Joseph L. Lesher, Alfred B. Morris, William G. Melick, Skidmore W. Mettler, John W. Osborn, Jacob H. Piatt, Isaiah M. Piatt, William Piatt, Benjamin F. Sailer, Jacob Sailer, Jr., Jacob E. Seyler, John Super, William Super, Daniel Sullivan, George Snyder, Isaac Thompson, John G. Taylor, George Vaness, Alban J. White, Stewart C. Warman, Daniel Young, Henry Edinger, Gershom L. Everitt, Thomas Flemming, Abraham Gardiner, Robert Gano, David O. Hager, John W. Harrison, Peter S. Haughawout, John R. Hayes, Francis Eizle, Charles Lippincott, Isaac S. Laubach, William W. Longenouer, Samuel Major, Aaron Miller, Wilson Moore, William Moore, Amos Opdyke, Henry Potts, James Rourke, George Sowders, John Sowders, William Sowders, Isaac M. Smith, Isaac H. Smith, Quintius S. Seip, Augustus Shaw, Hugh Thomson, William H. Toets, Duillius Vanderbelt, Firman Vanderbelt, Barney Wetzel, Solomon Wolfinger, Francis Young.

HOLLAND.†

HOLLAND was first set off from Alexandria in 1874. March 4, 1876, it was set back; March 5, 1879, it was set off a second time by act of the Legislature.

It is bounded west by the Delaware River; north by the Musconetcong Creek; east and southeast by the township of Alexandria. The dividing line between Holland and Alexandria is as follows:

Begins at the Warren county line, in the Musconetcong Creek; thence along the Bethlehem township line to lands of John Phillips and Philip Hawk; thence southwesterly in a line of John Phillips and Philip Hawk to the middle of the public road leading from Bloomsbury to Little York; thence southwesterly, following the road and creek, to the mill-pond of Peter Uhlor; thence along the middle of the public road to Mount Pleasant, opposite to the residence of Edward Hunt, deceased; thence along the road leading to Frenchtown to the intersection of the road leading from Everittstown to Milford, at "Point of Rocks"; thence westerly, following the public road leading to Forman Hawk's barn till it intersects the road leading from Frenchtown to Milford; thence north 120 yards to the middle of a creek coming from Dark Hollow; thence westerly along said creek to the Delaware River.

The area of the township is 14,651 acres, and the value of its taxable property, $1,199,559; population, 1886.

INDIAN FIELDS.—MOSES TOTAMY.

On the southern slope of Gravel Hill, near the summit, are three old fields called "Indian fields." This

* This company was omitted, by accident, in the history of the regiments from Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, in the General History of the two counties.

† By Henry Race, A.M., M.D.

locality is traditional Indian ground. It was probably the site of a village, or a favorite place for councils. The early settlers found a number of unburied skulls lying near the bottom of the hill, and there was a tradition that a battle had been fought there between two native tribes.

There is another tradition,—of how much credibility we can not determine,—that Moses Totamy, a Delaware sachem, was born near this place, and lived here until he was a young man, when he changed his home to "Totamy's Plantation," at Marble Mountain, some three and a half miles above Phillipsburg. Totamy Falls, in the Delaware River, is near that place. Moses Totamy represented the mountain Indians in the great council held at the forks of the Delaware in 1758. He was also, with Stephen Calvin and Isaac Stille (Indians), interpreter of the Delaware language at the same council. He was the father of William Totamy, who was interpreter for Rev. David Brainerd, a missionary among the Indians in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

EARLY HISTORY.

For early history of Holland township see "Early History" of Alexandria. The territory all belonged to one township at that period, and it is impracticable at this time to separate definitely their early history.

CIVIL LIST.

For names of chosen freeholders see page 265 of this work.

TOWN COMMITTEES.

1874, Samuel Wilson, Jesse Sinclair, Thomas P. Tinsman, Henry Cole, George W. Hager; 1875, Jesse Sinclair, Isaac T. Riegel, Jacob Bunn, Augustus Vanderbelt, George W. Hager; 1876, Augustus Vanderbelt, Jacob Bunn, Isaac T. Riegel, Jesse Sinclair, George W. Hager; 1877, Jesse Sinclair, Isaac T. Riegel, Daniel Hawk, Jeremiah K. Ulmer, John C. Robbins; 1879,* Isaac T. Riegel, Philip F. Hunt, William L. Smith; 1880, Isaac T. Riegel, Philip F. Hunt, Jeremiah K. Ulmer.

TOWN CLERKS.

1874–76, Enos D. Scarborough; 1877–78, William W. Ulmer; 1879–80, J. R. Dalrymple.

ASSESSORS.

1874–77, Jonas Rapp; 1879, Jonas Rapp; 1880, Hart Sinclair.

COLLECTORS.

1874–75, Charles Warford; 1876–77, Jacob V. Cooley; 1879, Samuel Eckel; 1880, Jacob V. Cooley.

SCHOOLS.

"Mount Pleasant" (District No. 25) was in operation prior to 1790. The house stood near the Milford road when Stephen Gano was teaching, and John Bloom (since deceased) was a pupil. This building was abandoned about 1800; a new house was built near where the church now stands, and was then called the Kingston school. This was taught by a Mr. Bowlby, and later by Samuel Cooley. In 1833 it was sold to Nathaniel Wright, and by him moved to his mills, near Little York, and used as a horse-stable. The same year another house was erected on the same site, 22 feet square. The teachers are R. S. Hoppock, Mr. Morgan, Samuel Dean, T. R. Galvan, and John Roger; the trustees, William Bunn, Rusling Hoppock, and Philip Hunt. Number of scholars, 80; public money, $324.60.

"Milford" (District No. 26) boasts of having had three school-buildings. The first was erected in 1810, and stood on the hill three-fourths of a mile northeast of the village. This was a frame 18 by 22 feet. The name of William Chamberlain is given as a teacher in this place. The second was built on grounds belonging to the Presbyterian church, and was a two-story building, 24 by 48 feet. Date of its erection not given. The third and present school-house was built in 1867, a substantial two-story stone edifice, 34 by 58 feet, and divided into four rooms. Cost of erection, not including grounds, $4900. Present teacher (1880), Mr. Vannatta. Number of children, 194; public money, $594.33.

The first house in "Mount Joy" (District No. 19) was put up in 1829, a frame, 20 feet square. The present house occupies the same ground and is two stories, one only being used for school purposes. This is 22 by 32 feet. Philip Lippincott was the first teacher; Edward Middagh, 1874–75, for three years; C. E. Clifton, 1877–78; Charles Erwin and Linnie Burwell, 1879–80; present teacher, I. W. Emans, from Washington, N. J. The present trustees are I. E. Buck, J. M. Smith, and S. M. Wolfinger, district clerk. Number of children, 109; public money, $333.92.

In "Spring Mills" (District No. 21) a small log house, about 300 yards from the present building, was the first school-house in this district. The year of its erection is not known, but it is believed to have dated back to the Revolution. Its history, and that of those which succeeded it down to the present house, cannot be ascertained. The present building was erected in 1875. The lot was bought of the heirs of William Vliet. The house is of brick, and cost, including the ground, $2200. The present trustees are Jacob R. Anderson, district clerk, William T. Purcell, and George Snyder. Teachers: 1875–76, F. S. Cressman; 1876–77, Benjamin F. Seavers; 1877–78, Rusling S. Hoppock; 1878–79, F. F. Angle; 1879–80, William B. Condit; 1880–81, Daniel R. Warne. Number of children, 66; public money, $320.29. The first teacher of whom there is any remembrance was John McGlouchan.

"Holland" (District No. 20) has had four different houses. The first of logs, dating back to the Revolution, is said to have stood near the place now occupied by its third successor, the building now in use, erected in 1862. It is 24 by 36 feet, two story, but one floor only occupied by the school. Teacher in 1876, Francis D. Raub.† Number of children, 81; public money, $324.91.

* In 1878 the township of Holland was set back to Alexandria; in 1879 it was, a second time, erected into a township.

† C. S. Conkling.

"Hawk's" (District No. 23) dates back to 1825, when a log building was standing about half a mile from the present house. Samuel Dunn taught therein. In 1850 the present house was built, and has seating capacity for about thirty scholars. The names of teachers, as furnished by P. L. Hawk, Esq., the present district clerk, are Russell Hoppock, William Young, Emeline Meritt, Hannah Stene, Sally Mahony, J. W. Opdyke, Livingston Dalrymple, Mary Alshouse, Sally Osmun, May Garrison, Ella Aller, Mr. Vanderbelt, Gussie Anderson. The present teacher is Josie Slyker. Number of children, 45; public money, $313.84.

"Millersville" (District No. 22) is one of the smallest, but it had a school-house as early as 1811. It was 16 by 20 feet, of logs, and John Bullis was the first teacher. The present house was built in 1856, of stone. Number of children, 48; public money, $314.46.

CHURCHES.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MILFORD

was built in 1833. Henry Chamberlain was a leader in the enterprise. At its organization it had seventeen members, and Mr. Chamberlain was installed as ruling elder. Rev. Mr. Henshaw occupied the pulpit as missionary, or stated supply, by appointment of Presbytery for about three years; after him, Rev. John McNair, for two years, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Kingwood.

The first pastor was the Rev. Joseph Campbell, D.D., pastor of the church in Hackettstown for more than thirty years. His term of service at this place was closed by death, about two years later. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. H. Sherwood, who labored successfully for over twelve years. He died in 1854, after a short illness. Over his grave the congregation erected a monument to testify their respect for his memory.

The succeeding pastors were Revs. P. A. Studdiford, D.D., now of Lambertville, N. J., 1856–60; James Lewers, 1860–65; A. H. Sloat, 1865–67; John Burrows, 1868–73. The present incumbent, Rev. Isaac M. Patterson, began his pastorate in 1873.

Since its organization this church has enrolled nearly 500 members. The Presbyterian Church of Holland is an outgrowth.

In 1868 the congregation removed the old building and erected the present edifice, which is a handsome stone structure capable of seating about 600. The parsonage, also, is a neat, commodious building.

George Carpenter, who officiated as a ruling elder for more than forty years, died in 1875. The present elders are Edward Hunt, Peter Eckel, Levi Ulmer, and Jacob Cooley.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MILFORD

was erected in 1855, and dedicated by the Rev. Mr. Ryan, of Philadelphia. It was included in the Asbury Circuit, and as early as 1832 such ministerial services were given as the preachers of that circuit could bestow in connection with their regular charges.

This church has always been associated with some other charge. From 1855–58 it was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Frenchtown; 1858–59, with Little York; 1866–68, with Frenchtown; 1868–77, with Everittstown and Little York; 1877–80, with Frenchtown.

MILFORD CHRISTIAN CHURCH.*

Mrs. Abigail Roberts was the first to announce the sentiments of this church in Milford and vicinity. April 4, 1827, a meeting was held preparatory to building a church. On the 28th and 29th of November, 1827, the house was opened for public worship, the sermon being preached by Elder Simon Clough, of New York. The church was established with ten members; the present number is 283. The following is a list of pastors: 1830, William Lane; 1836, Jonathan S. Thompson; 1838, William Lane; 1842, Isaac C. Goff; 1843, Jacob Y. Melick, N. Summerbell; 1850, —— Guildford; 1852, S. O. Fuller; 1854, P. J. Hawk; 1855, J. N. Spoor; 1864, John McLaughlin; 1867, L. Ford; 1869, Philetus Roberts; 1873, C. A. Beck; 1877, J. J. Summerbell.

The building now occupied was erected in 1870. The present officers are: Pastor, Rev. J. J. Summerbell; Clerk, James C. Robbins; Deacons, John Burgstreser, Paul P. Cooley, David Stryker, John Ulmer, James C. Robbins, Jehu Larue, Albert S. Eckel; Treasurer, John Burgstreser; Trustees, Thomas Paul Forman, Paul P. Cooley, James C. Wright, Albert S. Eckel, Watson Smith.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF HOLLAND

was organized Nov. 14, 1850. Its membership at its organization was 20. Its first trustees were John Bloom, John Thomson, John H. Johnson, Benjamin Snyder, and Michael Fraley; first elders, Benjamin Snyder and Jesse Sinclair; first pastor, Rev. J. H. Sherwood.

The present organization is: Ruling Elders, Jesse Sinclair, John D. Bloom, Peter Snyder, Stephen Bennet; Pastor, Rev. I. M. Paterson; Trustees, Michael Fraley, Peter Snyder, George W. Hager, Duillius Vanderbelt, Jonas Rapp, John Snyder, and Simeon D. Sinclair. Membership, 80.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MOUNT PLEASANT†

was organized by or before 1752. In the records of the New Brunswick Presbytery it was called "Bethlehem on the Delaware," and "The Western Branch" of Bethlehem. Bethlehem township then included the territory of the present Alexandria and Holland.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of New Brunswick held at Trenton, Oct. 11, 1763, this church was spoken of as the "log meeting-house" congregation. This

* We are indebted to J. C. Robbins for this sketch.

† We are indebted, principally, to the pastor in charge, Rev. N. S. Aller, for the sketch of this church.

log meeting-house, we are informed by reliable traditions, was located in the village, on or very near the place where Mr. Sylvester Martin's barn now stands. At this period it is presumable the church was occupied by two societies,—the Presbyterian and the German Reformed, the latter using the German language in their worship. In 1768 the German congregation was associated with the churches of Rockaway, German Valley, and Foxenburg,* under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Dalliker (Delacour?).

The old log meeting-house, and also its location, were abandoned for a new house in 1795. This was in the old part of the present cemetery, directly opposite to the centre gate. It was a frame, and commonly known as the new frame meeting-house in Alexandria. The land for the church and burying-ground was purchased of Aaron Vansyckel and John Eckel, and conveyed by them to the "Trustees of the said Church and Congregation, known as the Dutch and English Presbyterian Church and Congregation of Alexandria."

May 18, 1802, the German Reformed Synod then in session in Philadelphia, at the request of the German congregation through their pastor, set over the said church and congregation to the care of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and the two branches of this congregation became united.

This house was used for worship until 1843, when the present edifice was erected. It stands on the opposite side of the road, on land purchased of Peter Bloom, Sr. The frame of the old building was removed to Little York in 1844, reinclosed, and fitted up for a house of worship for the convenience of the northwestern part of the congregation. It is used as an outpost of the Mount Pleasant Church in which service is held every alternate Sabbath by the pastor.

The Rev. Thomas Lewis was the pastor or supply of the English branch of this congregation in 1752–53. How much, if any, longer we cannot ascertain, as the records of the New Brunswick Presbytery at this period are not very full. The Dutch branch was probably supplied most of the time by the pastors in charge at German Valley.

The Rev. John Hanna supplied the English congregation, worshiping at the log meeting-house, from about May, 1760, until his death, Nov. 4, 1801. Rev. Holloway W. Hunt followed, and continued for forty years; he resigned in 1842. Rev. Robert W. Landis was next in charge for two years. His successor was Rev. Henry B. Elliot, 1844–46. In the spring of 1846 the Rev. Cornelius S. Conkling accepted a call and labored until February, 1871, when the present incumbent, the Rev. Nathan S. Aller, assumed the ministerial charge.

VILLAGES.

MILFORD.—From manuscript field-notes of a survey by Elisha Emley, about 1757, it is seen that there was a saw-mill 3 chains above the mouth of the Wissahawken Creek. To whom this belonged or when erected we have no means of ascertaining. It was probably a rude structure and of brief duration.

John Duckworth, a very aged citizen of Milford, recently passed away, remembered back to the period when there was no village at that place. The first grist-mill was built on piles about the middle of where the pond now is. This mill was burned, and the place took the name of "Burnt Mills." In a deed of conveyance made in 1805 by Thomas Lowrey the creek is called the "Burnt Mill Creek," and the land sold the "Burnt Mill Farm." Mr. Lowrey purchased the old site of "Burnt Mills," and it was afterwards called Lowreytown. He built, in 1796–97, for a residence for himself, the edifice since used for a hotel, and known as the Gibson House. His wife not liking the situation, he then built the house now occupied by Edward Thomas.

Mr. Lowrey† erected the first flouring-mill by the river-side, which he commenced in 1798 and finished in 1800. His mill and the saw-mill adjoining were put up on contract by Thomas Elicott.

Soon after the building of the mills by the river a saw-mill was put up by Julius Foster. About 1803 or 1804 the place began to be called Milford.‡ It then had, besides the mills mentioned, but three dwellings and a store. In 1805, Mr. Lowrey sold the two saw-mills and part of the land to Jacob Housel, a son-in-law, and James and Thomas Alexander. In 1810 his executors, A. D. Woodruff and Dr. William McGill, conveyed the flouring-mill and balance of the land (reserving one house for the widow) to Jacob Housel. This property was sold from him in 1822 by the sheriff, and purchased by Aaron Vansyckel. It subsequently passed through various hands, and in 1853 came into the possession of its present owners, Wilson and Edward Thomas.

In 1833, Wilson Housel, son of Jacob, rebuilt the saw-mill, which had been first built in 1798, and at his death it was bought, in 1857, by the present owners, W. & E. Thomas, and again rebuilt in 1869. The flouring-mill was also replaced with the present structure by Mordecai Thomas in 1849. It contains six run of burrs, and has a water-power of thirty-one feet fall on a lasting stream.

While these changes have been occurring relative to the mills, the village has grown slowly but steadily in size and importance. It now has three churches, four stores, two hotels, two grist-mills, one saw-mill, one drug-store, one hardware-store, one tin-and-stove store, two cabinet-makers' shops, one carriage-shop, two blacksmith-shops, a post-office, and a railroad depot.

SPRING MILLS.—The mill at this place dates back to an early period in colonial times. In the field-

* Fox Hill.

† See a historical sketch of Mr. Lowrey in the history of Flemington, *ante*.

‡ Mill Ford.

notes of Robert Emley, 1747, he speaks of "the road to Petit's Mill." This mill had probably been built and occupied by a tenant, or by a party who had located on land for which he had obtained no title or lease. In a letter in the writer's possession, of Sir Robert Barker's to his attorney, William McAdam, Esq., of New York, dated "Spring Gardens, Oct. 3, 1775," he says,—

"With regard to the purchase of the mill by Mr. Richie, you are the best judge. I think, if I may be allowed to form any idea at this distance, he has some claim of preference."

We have no means at hand by which to prove to a certainty that this relates to Petit's Mill, but think it does.

Mr. Jacob R. Anderson, the present owner of the Spring Mills property, says that William Godley purchased of John Cooley in 1790, and in 1793 took down an old rickety mill, "and in digging out the foundation discovered where there had been a mill previous to the one he took down." Mr. Anderson has these facts from Mr. Augustus Godley, a son of the above-mentioned William Godley.

A few years afterwards Mr. Godley built a saw-mill also. In 1835, Mr. Augustus Godley, who had inherited the property, took down both the grist- and the saw-mill, and erected a large stone mill. In 1852, Mr. Anderson, the present proprietor, bought the mill-property and 16½ acres. April 14, 1861, the mill was burned, but rebuilt the same year on the old foundation. Mr. Anderson is a grandson of Jacob Anderson, a captain of State troops in the Revolutionary army.

MOUNT JOY is an extension of Riegelsville, on the Hunterdon County side of Musconetcong Creek. It has one store and two saw-mills.

AMSTERDAM is a hamlet at the northwest side of Gravel Hill. A shoe-shop, carpenter-shop, and saw-mill comprise its places of business.

SMITH'S HOTEL.

A mile and a half above Milford, on the line of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, stands an old building which fifty years ago was kept as a hotel. The proprietor was James Smith. He had thirteen children, —six sons and seven daughters,—all of whom are still living. At this time (1880) the youngest is forty-seven years old, and the eldest about seventy.

THE WARREN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

is a joint stock company, organized for the manufacture of manilla paper. It is located near Hughesville, and has a capital of $40,000. Its factory was commenced in 1872, and completed in August of the following year. Its daily product is *five tons* of manilla paper.

KNIFE-FACTORY AT FINESVILLE.

About the close of last century Philip Fine built a saw-mill, oil-mill, and flour-mill on the south side of Musconetcong Creek, at Finesville. The saw- and oil-mills went into disuse nearly half a century ago. After the decease of Philip Fine the flour-mill was continued by his son. In November, 1860, two-thirds of the property was purchased by Amos Davis, Cyrus Lawall, William Lawall, Tobias Worman, and Cyrus Stover, who converted it into a paper-mill, and used it as such until near 1869, when it was sold to Frederic S. Taylor, Augustus Bunsby, and Francis Stiles, who changed it into a knife-manufactory. It is still used in this department of industry. The firm-name is Taylor, Stiles & Co.

CALVIN'S FERRY.

Among some old manuscripts the following is found:

"Upon application made to us, the Surveyors of the Roads for the Townships of Bethlehem, Kingwood, and Amwell, for the Alteration of a Certain four Rod Road that runs from Colvin's* Ferry, on Delaware River, Toward Everitts' Mill,† and we have called to our assistance Six More Surveyors of the Ajacent County of Sussex, According to Law made and Provided, and all Mett Together, this 24 day of August, 1759, and Upon a Vew of the said Road, and a Deleberate Consideration thereon, have thought Reasonable the said Road Should be Alter'd," etc.

Various documents we have seen convince us that in 1759 the ferry at Frenchtown was called Calvin's. In Erskine's map, used in the Revolutionary army, 1778–80, this crossing is called Sherrerd's Ferry. At a later period it was called Erwin's Ferry, and still later Prevost's Ferry.

OTHER EARLY FERRIES.

According to Faden's map, 1777, the road came down Deep Hollow 50 yards above where Forman Hawk's barn now stands, and ran directly across the valley to the river at a point one mile below Milford. Here was a crossing marked on the map as "London Ferry."

For many years previous to the building of the Milford Delaware bridge, in 1841, there was a ferry at Milford known successively as Lowreytown Ferry, Burnt Mills Ferry, and Milford Ferry.

The ferry opposite the village of Monroe, Pa., is, probably, as old as the Durham, Pa., furnace, which is quite near, and was built in 1727–28. It is designated on Faden's map, 1777, as Pursley (Purcell) Ferry. For many years it has been known as Johnson's Ferry.

A half-mile above the preceding is Stillwell's Ferry, also called Brink's. It is opposite Durham Cave, Pa. This ferry is probably as old as the preceding.

"Shank's Ferry" dates back to an early colonial period. It was contemporary, or nearly so, with the two preceding. It has been superseded by the Riegelsville Delaware bridge.

TORY DEN.

On the farm of John M. Wolverton, on the northern slope of the Musconetcong Mountain, just beyond

* Calvin's. † Everittstown.

the summit, is a small cavern called the "Tory Den." It is formed by a large overhanging rock with projections on two sides; one side was walled up with stone, so that it furnished quite a comfortable shelter.

There is a tradition of the neighborhood that in the Revolutionary war (probably 1776–77) a small detachment of marauding soldiers passed through Greenwich, closely pursued by Capt. John Maxwell's company, as far as Shank's Ferry, where they eluded their pursuers. They then passed a short distance up the Musconetcong valley, ascended the mountain, and concealed themselves in this rocky retreat. Here they wintered, being clandestinely fed and cared for by some neighboring Tories. From this circumstance the place was called by the patriots of that section the "Tory Den," which name it still retains.

OLD BURYING-GROUND.

About 150 yards south of the manufactory of Taylor, Stiles & Co., at Finesville, on land of John L. Riegel, there was an old burying-ground. Only one gravestone now remains, and that is broken in four pieces, lying by an apple-tree since grown there. The stone has the following inscription:

"In Memory of Elizabeth, Daughter of Moses and Sarah Yamans, who Departed this life October 14th, A.D. 1778, Aged one Year and Nine Months."

The name, Yamans, so far as known to the writer, no longer occurs in Alexandria or Holland.

SKETCH OF THE SINCLAIR FAMILY.*

Peter Cincleare (Sinclair) was a native of Germany, and emigrated to America about 1750. He brought with him his wife, Elizabeth, two sons, John and Peter, and one daughter Mary. Peter was born 1719, and died 1784; Elizabeth, his wife, was born 1724, and died 1798. Their remains lie in St. James' Lutheran churchyard, Greenwich, N. J.

His son John was born in Germany, Nov. 12, 1743, and came with his father to America in 1750. He subsequently married Anna Alpaugh, and became the owner of 220 acres of land on the Musconetcong Mountain, probably before the Revolution. Feb. 14, 1799, his house was destroyed by fire, at which time all deeds and papers were lost. The house was rebuilt the same year, a part of which still stands, and is owned and occupied by Simeon D. Sinclair. It is a log structure.

John Sinclair died Sept. 1, 1821, leaving nine children,—Peter, born 1784; William, 1786; John, 1789; Reuben, 1790; Samuel, 1791; Elizabeth, 1794; Ann, 1796; Mary, 1799; Jesse, 1802. Of these last named, Samuel Sinclair had five children,—three sons and two daughters.

One of these sons, Jesse, had eight children, only three of whom are living. The Sinclairs are numerous, being now found in almost every State in the Union.

* Contributed by Jesse Sinclair, Esq.

THE VAN SYCKEL FAMILY.

The following sketch of the Alexandria and Holland branches of the Van Syckel family from the first to the sixth generation is compiled principally from Dr. John W. Van Sickel's "History of the Family in the United States:"

First Generation.—Ferdenandus Van Sycklin, the primogenitor of the Van Syckel family in this country, was born in the Netherlands, about the year 1635. He emigrated to America in 1652. Of his European ancestry nothing is known. He married, about 1660, Eva Antonis Jansen, born 1641, by whom he had eight children, of whom Reinier was the eldest.

Second Generation (*Partial list*).—Reinier Van Sycklin, the first child of Ferdenandus and Eva, was born about the year 1661; married (1687) Jannetje Van Hooren; had four sons, of whom Cornelius, Jan, and Reinier removed to New Jersey prior to 1720, and became the progenitors of most of the New Jersey Van Syckels.

Third Generation.—Reinier Van Syckelen, the fourth child of Reinier and Jannetje, was born on Long Island about 1697. He married Henah ———. They had one child, Reinier.

Fourth Generation.—Reinier Van Sickelen, a son of Reinier and Henah, married Mercy Longstreet, by whom he had ten children,—Dirck (Richard), Rynier, Annetje (Hannah), Elsje, Katrina (Catharine), Lydia, Aaron, Peter, Samuel, and David.

Fifth Generation.—Aaron Van Syckel, the seventh child of Reinier and Mercy, was born in Kingwood, July 8, 1764. He was married, about 1785, to Catharine, daughter of Joshua Opdyke, by whom he had eight children,—John, Elijah, Daniel, Aaron, Mercy, William, Alice, and Fannie.

Peter Van Syckel, the eighth child of Reinier and Mercy, was born Aug. 26, 1766. He married, about 1788, Ellen Vanderbelt, by whom he had eight children.—John, Samuel, Lydia, Agnes, George Warne, Lewis, Elizabeth, and Ellen. He lived in Alexandria township, and kept the "Hickory Tavern," on account of the sign-board being suspended from the branch of a hickory-tree. He died Feb. 12, 1830.

Sixth Generation.—Daniel Van Syckel, the fourth child of Aaron and Catharine, was born Nov. 2, 1790. He was twice married, first to Mary, daughter of Cornelius Carhart, by whom he had ten children,—Holloway Whitfield, Isabella, Selinda, Augustus, Elbridge, Sanford, Horatio Disborough, Albert, Gustavus Adolphus, and Virginia. He next married Mrs. Sarah Runkel, sister to his first wife Mary. No children by this marriage. He was a merchant, and also carried on farming. He died Nov. 8, 1861.

John Van Syckel, the first child of Ellen (Vanderbelt) and Peter, was born Jan. 11, 1789. He was twice married,—to Mary, daughter of Luther Calvin, by whom he had ten children; and Mrs. Catharine (Alpaugh) Van Syckel, the widow of his brother Lewis, by whom he had four children.

Samuel Van Syckel, the second child of Peter and Ellen, was born Dec. 11, 1790. He was twice married, first to Margaret Hartpence. No children. He next married Margaret Barber, by whom he had one daughter, Lydia Catharine. Samuel died Feb. 12, 1865.

George Warne Van Syckel, the fifth child of Peter and Ellen (Vanderbelt), was born Sept. 30, 1797. He married, Dec. 13, 1817, Rachel, daughter of Jacob Schuresman, by whom he had eleven children. He was a farmer by occupation, and lived in Holland township.

Lewis Van Syckel, the sixth child of Peter and Ellen (Vanderbelt), was born Dec. 19, 1800. He married Catharine Alpaugh; had five children; died July 18, 1830.

John Van Syckel, the fourth child of Mary (Opdyke) and David Van Syckel, who was the tenth child of Mercy (Longstreet) and Reinier Van Syckel, was born Sept. 12, 1803. He married Sarah Ann, daughter of Michael Frailey, by whom he had eleven children. He was a farmer, and lived near Milford, in Holland township. He died March 27, 1875.

TINSMAN'S SAW-MILL.†

Tinsman's saw-mill is a short distance below Riegelsville. It was first erected about 1812 by Henry Quinn, who emigrated to this country from Ireland.

† We are indebted to the kindness of Jesse Sinclair, Esq., for the facts relative to Tinsman's and Riegel's saw-mills.

He afterwards built a grist-mill at the same place. These mills were destroyed by fire in 1848. The following year the saw-mill was rebuilt by John L. Riegel, Thomas P. Tinsman, and George Quinn. It is now the property of Thomas P. Tinsman.

RIEGEL'S SAW-MILL.

Thomas Purcell came to Alexandria from Durham township, Bucks Co., Pa. He is believed to have been the first settler at Monroe, in Durham (Johnson's Ferry), and is said to have built, in 1780, the first house in that place. This house was afterwards, and is still, kept as a tavern. He also built a saw-mill, grist-mill, and blacksmith-shop, and established a ferry across the Delaware. In 1793 he came to New Jersey, having purchased 212 acres of land on the south side of the Musconetcong Creek, near its mouth. He built a saw-mill, now owned by Isaac T. Riegel, on this property. Purcell, soon after, also built another saw-mill on the same property, half a mile above the former. This property was bought by Benjamin Riegel, and the latter mill has since been taken down.

FRANKLIN.*

GEOGRAPHICAL.

FRANKLIN is a central township of Hunterdon County. It is bounded north by Clinton borough; northeast by Clinton township, from which it is separated by the South Branch of the Raritan; southeast by Raritan and Delaware; southwest by Kingwood; northwest by Alexandria and Union. Its form is rhomboidal, its southeastern and southwestern boundaries being straight lines meeting obliquely. Its longest diagonal is about nine miles: its shortest, about six. It has a farm area of 14,449 acres.

The act to establish the township has this provision:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That all that part of the township of Kingwood, in the county of Hunterdon, lying north of a line to begin at a stone standing in the Kingwood and Delaware line, in the great road near Elisha Warford's farm, and from thence in a straight line to the Alexandria and Kingwood line, in the middle of the great road, opposite the school-house near the Episcopal church known by the name of St. Thomas' Church, shall be, and the same is hereby, set off from the said township of Kingwood into a separate township, to be called and known by the name of the township of Franklin."

This has been slightly modified by the act incorporating the borough of Clinton, as noticed elsewhere.

Two streams important for their water-power, the Capoolon and the Lacatong, have their sources within its borders. The Capoolon rises in the northwest corner of the township, takes an east-by-northeast course, and empties into the South Branch. The Lackatong (in old deeds called the Laokolong) rises below Quakertown, and flows southwesterly through Kingwood and Delaware into the Delaware River.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The township presents no very striking scenery, yet it has a diversity of rich and highly-cultivated farming districts. The surface is level in the southern part, rolling or hilly in the northern. The soil is fertile, producing abundantly all the grains common to this latitude. Fruits are largely grown. Peaches have lately become a leading production.

Franklin may still be considered a well-timbered district. Oak, hickory, maple, and chestnut grow plentifully, thus contributing to the general wealth.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Just when the lands were first taken up and who were the first settlers are questions wanting a satisfactory answer. That Franklin was a Quaker settlement is undisputed, and that portions of it were settled soon after 1700 is evident; but exactly when and by whom may, perhaps, never be known.

The last will and testament of George Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, bearing date April 29, 1698, bequeathed to his daughter Rachel 1000 acres of land near Quakertown, evidently lying to the west; a part at least of the Laing property was included in it. She died childless, and her nephew, George Hutchinson, fell heir to the property; he sold it to James Bollen in 1716. In 1723 it was sold to John Tantom, who in 1742 willed it to his three daughters, Mary Murfin, Anne Hughlings, and Sarah Lovett. These heirs caused a division to be made, and the land was subsequently sold in parcels.

In 1729, Jacob Doughty bought 1212 acres, extending from Oak Grove to Quakertown. This land was bought of Mathews Gardiner, who had inherited it from his father, by whom it had been taken up as a "proprietary right." From this tract Doughty sold various parcels, as elsewhere seen. His son Daniel finally came into possession of what had not been otherwise conveyed. The original owners, the Gardiners, do not seem ever to have occupied the land.

Among the early landowners were George Deacon, once owner of the Large homestead; John Emley, who owned several hundred acres of land west of the southern part of Doughty's purchase; John Coats,

* By E. T. Bush.

whose land, afterwards sold to Samuel Schooley, joined the Doughty tract on the east in 1730. Amos Strettle seems to have been quite an extensive landowner at that time, having purchased a large tract, partly within the borders of Franklin, of Alexander Seaton, of County Down, Ireland, by indenture bearing date 1702, the same having been purchased of Maurice Trent and Chester Allen, who had purchased it of Edward Byllinge and trustees, Penn, Lucas, and Lawrie, in 1680. In 1731, Edward Rockhill, "farmer in Bethlehem," bought "one whole propriety, $\frac{2}{15}$ and $\frac{2}{32}$ of one propriety." This land was in two tracts, one about Pittstown and the other southwest of Oak Grove, described as "timber swamp." In all there were 846 acres, costing £102. Charles Hoff was an extensive landholder as early as 1758. He lived at Pittstown, then called "Hoff's," where he kept a shop, and afterwards, in 1764, carried on milling. John Stevenson bought 200 acres east of the Doughty tract in 1727.

At a later day Joseph and Jeremiah King counted their acres by the thousand in the lower part of the township; their land lay in what is known as the "Great Swamp."

It is said that the Friends selected the vicinity of Quakertown on account of the richness of the soil, the beauty of its situation, and the absence of forests, the last, as is usually the case in new countries, being considered a great advantage to the settler. Tradition tells of a time, scarcely more than a hundred years ago, when Quakertown could be seen from Oak Grove across a country that afterwards became densely wooded. Be this as it may, the early deeds, by seldom describing any forest or timber-land, seem to bear testimony to the openness of the county. Much of the timbered portion has been cleared off within the past thirty or forty years, but some large and valuable pieces of woodland still remain.

This is said to have been a favorite resort for Indian huntsmen, and the truth of the tradition is attested by great numbers of arrow-heads found in many places in the township.

A village of Delaware Indians once occupied the ravine below the house now owned by Daniel Little, on the property known as the Rhoda Large lot.

The most reliable records that are now available concerning the early days are the minutes of the Friends' meeting at Quakertown.* From these many facts concerning the old families have been gathered. It is unfortunate that they do not go back to the first settlement.

OLD FAMILIES AND THEIR HOMESTEADS.

The Kings were among the first settlers. Harmenus King came from Holland with a colony of Friends and settled at Burlington in or about 1777. He had two sons, Joseph and John. Joseph bought 954 acres of land along the South Branch in 1729, and settled at or near Young's Mills (so named in later years), and built the first mill at that place. The date of his settlement cannot be definitely fixed, but his name occurs as trustee of the Friends' meeting at Quakertown (then Bethlehem) in 1733. He had two sons, Joseph and William, and a daughter named Rebecca. William at one time lived at Cherryville, where his son Joseph was born. He subsequently removed to the farm now owned by Edward Bidwell, which he purchased of Nehemiah Dunham in 1763. Here Joseph remained until after the purchase of the Twining (now King's) Mills property for his only son, William L., in 1811. William L. King married Elizabeth Large, a great-granddaughter of the original settler, Samuel Large. Their children were Nancy and Joseph,—still living at King's Mills,—Mary, Sarah, and Eliza.

Jeremiah King settled in the "Swamp," on the farm now belonging to the estate of Jacob Philhower, recently deceased. He was a chosen freeholder from Kingwood from 1768 to 1774. He was an extensive landholder in that vicinity; he and William King are popularly said to have "owned the Swamp." His children were John, Jeremiah, Joseph, Albertus, Newton, Sarah, Mary, Rachel, and a daughter who married John Wood. Sarah was the wife of Dr. James Pyatt; she lived to an advanced age, and died a few years ago. Rachel married Thomas Little. Newton married Elizabeth Case. Their children were Sarah Ann, Charlotte, and Margaret. Charlotte, now the wife of Thatcher Trimmer, Sr., still lives in Franklin.

John Coats, in 1730, owned land east of the Willson tract. A part at least of this was subsequently sold to Samuel Schooley; but we find that Henry Coats, who is thought to have been a son of John, and who a tradition in the family says was the first white child born in that vicinity, lived at a later day on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Mary Ann Mathews. He married Deborah Newbold. Their children were Amy, born in 1754, John, Esther, Daniel, Lucy, Robert, Phebe, Elizabeth, Mary, John A., Henry, and Charles.

Robert Coats married a Smith. His son Charles married Elizabeth Case, and had nine children,—Elizabeth, Lucy, Mary, Amy, Robert, Nancy, Sarah, William, and Thomas. The last named still lives near Quakertown.

Samuel Large was born in England in 1688; he settled within the present limits of Franklin before 1780. He married Rebecca Willson, sister to Samuel, the first of that family to settle here. They had five children,—Ebenezer, Robert, Jacob, William, and Ann. Jacob married Mary Bunting, and had seven children,—Aaron, Samuel, Anna, Mary, Ebenezer, William, and Rebecca.

Samuel the elder was a member of the Society of Friends; he died in 1761, and was buried in the

* These records have been kindly placed at our disposal by Abram R. Vail, clerk of the meeting.

Friends' burying-ground. William, son of Jacob and Mary Large, married Susan Palmer. They had seven children,—Jacob, Aaron, John, Samuel, Achilles, Nelson, and William. John married Eliza, daughter of George Brown; they were the parents of William Large, now living near Quakertown.

The homestead, now owned and occupied by William Dubon, about a mile and a half southwest of Quakertown, originally extended so far to the north as to include the farm now owned by Jeremiah Snyder. It was bought of George Deacon, and remained in the family until 1807, when William, a grandson of Samuel, Sr., sold it and removed to the Quakertown tavern. The purchaser was Uriah Larue, whose son Gordon, the father of the present Uriah and Paul C. Larue, lived on the homestead, and died there in 1871.

In 1746, Thomas Robeson and his wife came with a certificate from Wrightstown, Pa. Jonathan Robeson was a prominent member of the Friends' meeting for several years. In 1764 he and his wife and their daughter, Mary, went with a certificate to Greenwich. He was one of the pioneers of the iron industry in this country. He is said to have built the Oxford Furnace. He had two sons, John and Morris. The latter married Tacy Paul, and lived part of the time at Oxford, and part at Philadelphia. He died in 1823, and was buried in the Friends' burying-ground at Quakertown by the side of his sister Elizabeth Robeson, who lived and died in that village. Morris was the grandfather of Hon. George M. Robeson, formerly Secretary of the Navy.

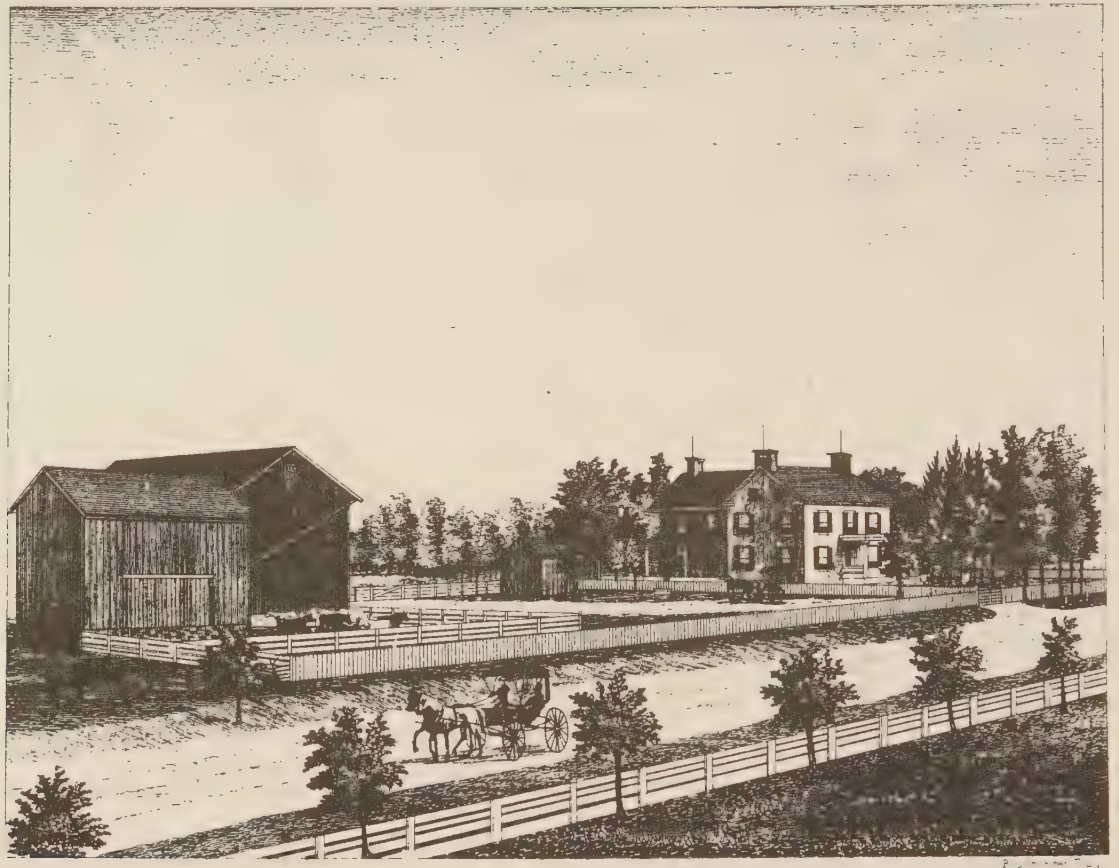
Jacob Race, the first of the New Jersey branch of the Race family of which we have any reliable record, was born in 1716. We find papers of the date of 1725 showing that he was then nine years old and had a guardian, Henry Boss, of Amwell. The family traditions are that his father came from Germany. Henry Boss lived in the neighborhood of Rocktown. Jacob Race, his ward, learned milling, and in 1768 purchased "Dalles' old mill," near Mount Airy, built by William Dalles, who purchased the property in 1727. His son, Jacob Race, was born in 1764, and brought up at that place. He and his son occupied the mill and a small farm adjoining till about 1790. In 1796 the younger Jacob and his aged father came to the old Race homestead in Franklin (then Kingwood) township, where the father died in 1804. Jacob Race, son of the latter, in 1787 married Anne, daughter of William Rockafeller; they had five children,—William, Mary, Jacob, John, and Andrew. The first wife having died, he was again married, in 1801, to Sophia, daughter of Cornelius Hoff and Margaret Eicke, his wife. By this marriage they had six children,—Cornelius, Holloway W., Samuel, Anna, Henry, and Margaret. He died July 4, 1857, aged ninety-three. Of his children two only are living,—John Race, of Clinton, and Dr. Henry Race, of Pittstown.

Samuel Willson was born in Scarborough, England, in 1681. He removed to this country, and settled at Chesterfield prior to 1707. Here were born to him and his wife, Hester, eight children,—Samuel, Robert, Esther, Sarah, James, Ann, John, and Gabriel. In 1730 he removed with his family to what is now Franklin township, and died here in 1761. The oldest son, Samuel, went to Sussex County. James studied medicine, married Martha Laing, of Plainfield, in 1736, bought the homestead of his father in 1742, and lived there until his death, in 1777. The children of James and Martha Willson were Samuel, Josiah, James, Sarah, Esther, and Anne. Samuel never married. Josiah settled at or near Rahway, and died and was buried there in 1788, aged forty-four. James was born in 1760; he married Lucretia Freeman, and lived at the homestead, where he died in September, 1785, at the early age of twenty-five. He left two sons,—Samuel, born in 1782, and John, born in 1784. His widow died about four years later. Sarah married Joseph King, and died soon after. Anne remained single. She and Samuel lived and died at the homestead.

Samuel and John, the orphan children of James and Lucretia Willson, were left in charge of their uncle Samuel, who brought them up according to the discipline of Friends. John married Ruth, daughter of George Scott. They removed with their children to the West. Samuel married Hannah Mason, and had six children,—Uriah, James, John, Samuel, Edward, and Josiah,—of whom all except Uriah and Edward live in Franklin. Uriah died at Quakertown. James married Mary Laing in 1836. Their children are Samuel, Anna, and Carrie. John married Elizabeth Allen, who died soon after. He subsequently married Amy Bray; they have one daughter, Belle, the wife of Rev. Frank Tomlinson. Samuel married Amanda, daughter of John Swallow. They have eight children,—George, Hannah, Lucretia, Elizabeth, Sarah Eleanor, Edward, Samuel, and Charles. Edward married Mrs. Lucy Case, and had one child, Mary, who still survives. He lived at the homestead, and died there in 1866. Josiah married Mary Ann Bray; they have two children,—Addie and Laura.

The Willson homestead lies a little more than a mile southwest of Quakertown. It was bought by Samuel Willson, of Jacob Doughty, in 1730, and from that time to the present it has never been out of the family. Originally it contained 600 acres and cost £300. It then included the farms now owned by David Case, William Mathews, James Willson, and Josiah Willson, besides portions included in other farms. It now contains about 100 acres of the original tract, and belongs to Samuel Willson, who purchased it after the death of his brother Edward.

The stone house was built by Samuel Willson in 1735; an addition was made to it by his great-grandson, Samuel Willson, in 1819. Both parts are still



RES. OF JOHN WILLSON FRANKLIN TP. HUNTERDON CO. N.J.

occupied,—the new by a son-in-law of the present owner, William H. H. Woodruff, who tills the farm; the old by another son-in-law, the writer of this sketch.

Richard Lundy and his wife came from Exeter, Pa., in 1747. He died and was buried at Hardwick in 1772, aged eighty years.

Among the others of the name who are mentioned in the Friends' records are Jacob (probably a son of Richard), married Mary Willson in 1748; Thomas, came from Maiden Creek in 1745; Joseph, married Sarah Willson in 1758; and Ann, married Abraham Webster in 1770.

Isaac Lundy died at Hardwick, at the age of twenty-seven. His son, Amos G., came to live with his uncle, Aaron Large, on the Large homestead. He married Abigail, daughter of John Stockton, in 1804, after which they spent most of their time here until 1818, when they removed to the State of New York. Their children were Nancy, Amy, Geo. W. A. C. (now of Stockton), Arthur W. (now of Frenchtown), Elizabeth, and John, all living except the last two.

John Emley settled on the farm now owned by Isaiah Mathews, evidently by or before 1730. He certainly owned the land at that date. In 1732 he built the stone house, which, after standing ninety-nine years, was rebuilt by Edward Mason in 1831. He had three sons, two of whom, John and Robert, in 1762, after the death of their father, bought the property, or at least a part of it, containing 600 acres. The other son was Elisha, to whom, in 1755, he deeded the Race farm, now owned by Judson Hoff. This is described as being part of a larger tract bought by John Emley of Robert Strettle in 1737. After the death of Elisha, in 1767, it was sold by his executors to Robert Emley, who sold it to Thomas Holcombe. Holcombe sold it to Jacob Race, father of Dr. Henry Race, in 1791. Ann Emley, daughter of John, married Dr. Aaron Forman in 1769. Robert, a surveyor, died in 1808. The family has entirely passed away, not one of the name remaining in the township.

The Stevenson family was among the earliest here, but the line of descent is not very clear. The first mentioned are Thomas and Sarah, whose children—John, Sarah, and Mary—were all born here, the first in 1732. John married Mercy King; their children were Sarah, born in 1762, Mary, Joseph, Thomas, Abigail, Anna, Daniel, John, and James. Thomas married Rebecca Webster in 1794; Joseph, Susanna Kester in 1796. They had four children,—Anna, John, Amy, and Samuel.

Another Thomas Stevenson married a Jenning, and at the beginning of the present century lived on the farm now owned by George and Jacob Race. Their children were John, Samuel, and Arthur. Arthur married a Husted; Andrew, Samuel, Sally, Theodore, Thomas, Rachel, and Eliza were their children. Samuel, who still lives, near Quakertown, married Sally Case. Their children, all living in the township, are Henry, Elizabeth, and Martha Ann. Elizabeth is the wife of James Hoff, of Quakertown.

The first Cliffton settler was Henry, who married Amy, daughter of Isaac Horner, in 1777. Horner lived on the property now owned and occupied by Dr. M. Abel at Quakertown. Cliffton seems to have settled there immediately after his marriage, and to have either purchased or hired the farm soon after. A part of this property was sold in 1744 by David Martin, sheriff, to Margaret Stevenson, who sold it to Henry Farnsworth in 1749. In 1758, Farnsworth willed it, together with other lands, to his sons, Daniel and Thomas, who shared it. Daniel sold his share, 96 acres, to John Mulliner in 1767. The latter sold it to Isaac Horner in 1772.

The stone house in which Horner, and probably the elder Farnsworth, lived is still standing in good preservation. It is certainly much more than a hundred years old, but its exact age is not known.

Henry and Amy Cliffton had one daughter, Elizabeth, unmarried. She lived at the homestead, and died there in 1853.

William Cliffton, a half-brother to Henry, was born in 1768. He married Amy Hampton in 1796, and the same year purchased of Henry the farm now occupied by Morris Hampton. He died in 1848, aged eighty. The children of William and Amy Cliffton were Sarah, Henry, William, Jacob, John, Rebecca, Joseph, and Amy, all deceased except Amy, who is the wife of Morris Hampton and lives on the homestead. Morris and Amy Hampton have had three children,—Rebecca, William, and Sarah Elizabeth. The first two are dead; the last is the wife of George Leaver, of this township.

Hermanus Kester, born in 1703, removed to Kingwood prior to 1733. His children were Susanna, Elizabeth, Samuel, John, Rebecca, Hermanus, Peter, Thomas, and Margaret. Samuel married Susanna Webster, and had ten children,—Benjamin, born 1759, Anna, Rachel, Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth, Susanna, Hannah, Amy, and Rebecca.

John Kester married Deborah Webster in 1765. We have no record of their family.

Benjamin, son of Samuel, married Rachel Hamilton in 1782. Their son William married Mary, daughter of Samuel Webster, in 1810.

Susanna Kester was interred in the Friends' burying-ground "the 24th of the second month, 1832," aged ninety-five.

Nearly a hundred years ago the Kesters lived on the farm now owned by J. T. Stires, but it does not appear whether or not this was the original place of settlement. None of the name remain in this vicinity.

John Allen, son of Joseph, married Mary, daughter of Jacob Large, in 1778. Their daughter Elizabeth married David Laing in 1807. These were the parents of Mary A. (deceased, wife of James Willson), Eliza-

beth, Rachel, Jacob, and John. The last mentioned still lives on the homestead, which was conveyed to his grandfather, John Allen, by Peter Potter in 1776. A part of the stone house remains just as it was during the Revolution. An addition was built to it in 1796.

Daniel Allen, a brother to John, married Elizabeth Lafatra. Their son John married Catharine Snyder, and lived and died at "Allen's Corner," where Jeremiah Robeson, a son-in-law, now lives.

Thomas Little came from Ireland and settled on a farm near Pittstown, where he died before 1785. His children were Andrew, John, Christy, Martha, and Robert. Christy married Rachel Cook, and had seven children,—Daniel, Sedgwick, Esther, Joanna, Adelaide, Martha, and Thirza. The homestead is still in possession of the family, being owned by Daniel. Sedgwick lives on the opposite side of the road.

Herbert Trimmer came from Germany and settled on the farm now owned by Abram Dilts. The date cannot be exactly fixed, but he was living there during the Revolution. His children were Jackson, George, Peter, Tunis, William, and Anne. The children of Jackson were John E., Samuel, Charles, Aaron, Eldridge, Francis, and Thatcher. Three of these—John E., Samuel, and Francis—recently died in this township at an average age of eighty-five. Aaron died at the age of about fifty.

The children of John E. Trimmer were Asher, Ann, Eliza, Sarah, Jeremiah, John, Mahlon, and Catharine. John and Mahlon still reside in the township. Sarah, wife of Mahlon Fields, lives near Locktown. All the others died before their father, who lived to the age of ninety-two, dying in 1880.

Francis had three children,—Mahala, Thatcher, and James. The last is dead; Thatcher is a merchant in Quakertown, and Mahala, wife of Milton Schomp, resides at Flemington.

Samuel had three sons,—Aaron, Joseph, and Elias H. Joseph is dead, Aaron lives in Kingwood, and Elias H. in Flemington.

Thatcher Trimmer, Sr., still resides in the township. His children, all living, are Martha Ann, Amy, Elizabeth, William, Janette, Mary, Sarah, and Newton.

John Trimmer, a half-brother to Herbert, was a blacksmith, and located below the old Boar's Head tavern, about a hundred years ago. He had three sons,—Henry, Amos, and John; his daughters were Mary, Sarah, Susanna, and Catharine. Amos married Susanna, daughter of George Scott, of this township, and had six children, of whom Henry S. is still living in Quakertown, and John S. has spent nearly all his life in Franklin township.

Sarah, daughter of John Trimmer, married Jacob Bush, and lived and died in Franklin. They were the parents of John S., Susan, Sidney L., Sarah, and Jacob.

Tunis Trimmer, son of Herbert, had five sons, all deceased except Servis, who lives in this township. Amos was the father of Joseph P. Trimmer, of Quakertown.

The McPherson family is an old one in this vicinity. The first by that name of whom we have any knowledge was Samuel, who in 1764 owned land extending from the graveyard at Nixon's to Quakertown. He died in 1772. Our efforts to gain a certain knowledge of his family have been futile. There is little doubt that he was the father of three brothers,—Nathaniel, Samuel, and David,—of whom mention is made by their descendants, but there is no proof. Some assert that he was himself one of the three, but thirty-eight years intervened between his birth and that of David,—a difference not likely to exist between brothers. These brothers, it is said, at one time owned most of the land between Quakertown and Cherryville. David, in 1768, bought 100 acres of Gershom Lee and John Griggs, described as being a part of the Mount Carmel tract, surveyed to Col. Daniel Coxe in 1712. Later David McPherson was located at Quakertown, keeping a tavern. He died in 1830, aged eighty-three, and was buried at Nixon's, by the side of his wife, Rebecca, who died in 1801.

Samuel McPherson lived between Sidney and Young's Mills, on a farm now occupied by his grandson, Harry. His children were Asa, Daniel, Mary, Hetty, and George. The last, father of the present owner, died at the homestead.

Asa was the father of Samuel, Mary, Amos, and Theodore. The last two are living near Cherryville.

Reuben McPherson, Sr., was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in 1795. He left a family of seven children,—Thomas, Rebecca, Sarah, Mary, David, Anna, and Reuben. Thomas married Mary Chamberlain, and had David, Elizabeth, Phebe, Gershom, Ann, Maria, Rebecca, Lucretia, Thomas, Catharine, Truman, and Samuel C.

Rebecca, daughter of Reuben, married John Chamberlain; Sarah married George, the father of John Q. Case, of Cherryville; Mary married George Teeple; Anna married Daniel Pierson. Five of the children of the last couple are living in the township,—Mary Pegg, Susan Case, John, Reuben, and Jacob S. Pierson. Reuben McPherson married Sarah Barton, and had Mary, Charity, John, Elizabeth, and Reuben. He was killed by falling from a mow in 1831. All these families, except the last three and the Races, belonged to the Society of Friends.

Bartholomew Thatcher, a Tory captain in the British army, was born in 1785. About 1810 he lived on the farm now occupied by John Trimmer, Jr. He afterwards lived and died where Mrs. Brown now resides, near Quakertown.

STORES.

The first store of which there is any knowledge was kept by Charles Hoff at Pittstown as early as 1758. A commissary store was kept by Moore Furman during the Revolution where now stands William R.

Smith's residence. Among others still remembered is one kept by "Captain Ralph" and Benjamin Guild —commonly called "Benny Giles"—about a hundred years ago, at Pittstown, near the present location of William Stryker's store. Nabor Boeman and William R. Smith built the stone house in which Joseph Tharp now lives, and kept a store there about 1840. Luther Opdyke kept in the same building about 1850. Both the store-houses now in that village were built by Sylvester Probasco, who still owns and occupies one of them. The one owned by Stryker was built in 1856, the other in 1867.

The first in Quakertown was kept by Henry Cliffton, in the house now owned and occupied by Dr. Abel. Cliffton settled there about 1777; but it is not known when he established the store; there is proof that he was in the business in 1796. He continued until about 1830. Another, on a lot now owned by Elijah Potts, was kept by John Coats about 1815; he was followed by Richard Arison. James Waterhouse, as early as 1824, kept in the old red house now owned by E. H. Trimmer. It was subsequently kept by —— Larison, Miller Kline, G. W. Waterhouse, and John Tenbrook. In 1843, on the lot now owned by Elijah Potts, Christopher and John Sullivan transformed an old cooper-shop into a store. They were followed by J. and E. H. Trimmer, who in 1851 erected the store now owned by John H. Vail and occupied by J. D. Stires. G. W. Waterhouse and Benjamin Shackleton built the corner store in 1844. It has since been kept by Trimmer & Holcombe, Cronce & Allen, Gary & Brother, A. J. Green, Edward Mason, William and Thatcher Trimmer, and others. Theodore Probasco's furniture-shop was built by him in 1842, and Christopher Sullivan was the first occupant.

The first in Cherryville was built in 1841 by William Aller. This burned down in 1864. John Hoffman, who owned the property at the time, rebuilt in 1865. For several years past it has been kept by Reuben Pierson.

James Waterhouse kept for a short time in the old stone building east of the mill at Sidney, somewhere about 1835. In 1864, John M. Baldwin built the present store-house at that place.

TAVERNS.

The Quaker influence was against taverns, but they sprung up and flourished in spite of this opposition. In the minutes of a monthly meeting held at Quakertown in 1779 we find this entry:

"The committee on reformation report there is one Friend keeps a tavern, which is under care; they are desired to continue their care, and report to a future Meeting."

The old tavern-house at Cherryville was built in 1739, and still stands as the oldest landmark in that vicinity. It has recently been repaired in such a manner as to destroy its aged appearance, and also to conceal the stone on which was inscribed the date of its erection. Of the early days of this tavern nothing is known. About sixty years ago it was kept by one Fonner, who died and was believed by the superstitious to have haunted the place. In 1830 it was kept by Reuben McPherson, who was killed by falling from the mow of the shed, Jan. 16, 1831. It is now several years since a tavern was kept here.

David McPherson kept a tavern at Quakertown about 1790,—some say on the lot on which William Cronce's house now stands. When or by whom the present building was erected is not known. William Large was landlord from 1807 until 1819. It is now the only licensed house in the township, and is kept by Abram Little.

Tradition says that whisky was sold as much as one hundred years ago at or near what in later years became known as the "Frog Tavern." There was a hut southwest of the spot on which the house now stands, in which darkeys dispensed the fiery beverage at "three cents a smaller." At a later day Amos Trimmer built a log house on the site of the present building, and kept a tavern there until his death. In 1851 this house was replaced by a frame building, under its present owner, Thatcher Trimmer, who kept the tavern until it was discontinued, a few years ago.

There used to be a tavern where Cornelius Aller now lives, above Sidney. It was kept by Thomas McPherson about 1825, and by James Waterhouse about 1830. Early in the present century a tavern was kept by Hugh Runyon at "Allen's Corner."

PHYSICIANS.

James Willson was probably the first physician within the limits of Franklin. He was married in 1736, and bought the homestead of his father in 1742. In existing documents the title of M.D. is first connected with his name in 1756, but, as most of his earlier papers have been lost, it is very likely he began to practice soon after his marriage. His account-books, still preserved, covering the years 1758 to 1765, and 1774 to 1777, show quite an extensive practice. He died in 1777, aged sixty-four.*

The first physician in Quakertown is said to have been Aaron Forman, who lived where J. L. Nixon now resides, and practiced from 1766 to 1794, when he removed to Pittstown. He was the second to practice in that place, John Rockhill having preceded him. Other physicians at Quakertown were Henry H. Schenck, 1820–21; William Watson, 1831–33; Albert S. Clark, 1848–56; James H. Studdiford, 1856–57.

Matthias Abel commenced the practice of medicine at Quakertown in 1857, and is the only physician now in the township.

* Dr. Blane entirely omits this name from his valuable "Medical History." This omission no doubt arose either from a lack of records, or from the belief that he was merely one of the "handy men." The writer believes that the papers now in his possession fully establish Dr. Willson's standing as a regular practitioner, and justify the placing of his name at the head of this list.

HIGHWAYS.

A deed from Daniel Doughty to Joseph Stennard, of Philadelphia, drawn in 1749, mentions the "Rarington" (Raritan) road. This is the old name of the road running east and west through that village. An examination of various deeds leads to the conclusion that it was laid out between 1733 and 1749, and the Trenton road between 1749 and 1764.

The road leading from Pittstown southward is mentioned in a lease drawn in 1756 as the "road leading from John Emley, Senior's, to Charles Hoff's," now Pittstown. The road from Bellair's Corner southward is mentioned in 1773 as a "two-rod road that runs between Adam Swagart's and Messrs. Monkhill and Clarkson's." The road to Allen's Corner from the west is spoken of in 1768 as a "road leading to the great road leading to Trenton." The one from Quakertown northward was a public highway in 1789; that from the Frog Tavern westward was laid out about 1826.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad, crossing the northern part of the township, was commenced in 1872. The first passenger-train passed through this township June 12, 1875.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Until about the middle of the last century, what is now Franklin township was included in Bethlehem. From that time to the date of its erection into a separate township it formed part of Kingwood. The act establishing the township of Franklin was approved March 21, 1845. The first town-meeting is thus recorded:

"April 14th, 1845.—At our annual town-meeting held at the house of Samuel Trimmer, in Quaker Town, in the township of Franklin, county of Hunterdon, and State of New Jersey, the following persons were chosen by the majority of votes, to serve the township in their respective offices the ensuing year: Moderator, John Aller; Town Clerk, Theodore Probasco; Assessor and Overseer of the Poor, William W. Aller; Collector and Overseer of Poor, Edward Mason; Chosen Freeholders, Daniel Little, Theodore Holcombe; Surveyors of Highway, John Pierson, John Mechlin; Constable, Barzilla Robbins; Committee, John Sullivan, Theodore Probasco, Dr. John Manners, George W. Waterhouse, Abraham Lawshe; School Committee, Daniel Allen, John Lee, Alexander Rea; Commissioners of Appeals, Edward Mason, David Everitt, Elisha Burd; Judge of Election, Alexander Rea; Pound-keepers, Joseph G. Case, Peter S. Sigler."

The principal officers since the formation of the township have been as follows:

TOWN CLERKS.

1845–47, Theodore Probasco; 1848–49, Josiah Willson; 1850–54, Theodore Probasco; 1855–56, Elias H. Trimmer; 1857–58, Daniel Allen; 1859, Asa Snyder; 1860–62, Reuben Pierson; 1863, Lemuel B. Myers; 1864, A. T. Trimmer; 1865–69, Reuben Pierson; 1870, Lemuel B. Myers; 1871–72, Aaron T. Trimmer; 1873–75, Asa R. Cronce; 1876–78, Enoch B. Suydam; 1879–80, Edward C. Trimmer.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

No record of their election was kept until 1859, when John Trimmer and John S. Trimmer were elected. The former held the office until the time of his death, in 1873. In 1864, John S. Trimmer was succeeded by his brother, Henry S., who holds the office at present. In 1874, William Large was elected; in 1879, James Hoff.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Up to 1847 a school committee was chosen each year. In 1845–46 this committee consisted of Daniel Allen, John Lee, and Alexander Rea. In 1847–48, Daniel Allen was superintendent; 1849, Elias H. Trimmer; 1850–55, Dr. Albert S. Clarke; 1856, Theodore Probasco; 1857, James H. Studdiford; 1858–66, Dr. M. Abel. A change in the school law in 1867 abolished the office.

ASSESSORS.

1845, William W. Aller; 1846–47, Daniel Allen; 1848–51, Daniel Pierson; 1852–53, Alexander Rea; 1854, Holloway H. Race; 1855–57, Luther Opdyke; 1858–59, Joseph B. Pierson; 1860, Luther Opdyke; 1861, John Pierson; 1862–65, Thatcher Trimmer; 1866–67, John Trimmer; 1868–69, Uriah Larue; 1870–72, Reuben Pierson; 1873–79, Thatcher Trimmer; 1880, Charles M. Trimmer.

For a list of the freeholders of this township, see page 264 in this volume.

STATISTICAL.

According to the census of 1880, Franklin has 1339 inhabitants, and the assessors' books for the same year show that it contains 14,449 acres, valued at $871,400. The assessed valuation of personal property is $446,960; the amount of debt, $373,373; the amount of taxable property, $944,987. The number of polls is 387; number of surviving soldiers of the late war, 23.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

PITTSTOWN, lying partly in this township, is its oldest village. It was so named by Moore Furman, during the Revolution, in honor of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. Previous to this it was called Hoff's, who preceded Furman as owner of most of the property around.* It is sometimes spoken of in old deeds as "Pitts Town Mills." As elsewhere noted, it was the seat of milling industry at a very early day. It is said to have been a point of some importance during the Revolution. It contains two stores, one grist-mill, one foundry, one machine-shop (all in Franklin), two blacksmith-shops, and about twenty dwellings.

The post-office was established May 17, 1821, with Robeson Rockhill as postmaster. It was discontinued Sept. 23, 1831, and re-established July 12, 1834, with Leonard N. Boeman postmaster. The appointments since have been William R. Smith, April 27, 1840, and Aug. 25, 1845; L. A. Boeman, June 21, 1841; Luther Opdyke, July 19, 1850; John L. Tinsman, Dec. 24, 1850; William M. Stryker, April 7, 1859, still in office.

QUAKERTOWN was once called Fairview, but the name seems never to have gained general favor. Its present name is derived from the fact that it was a Quaker settlement. It does not appear to have been generally so called, however, until about the beginning of the present century. In 1794 the road to Pittstown is mentioned in a deed, not as the road from

* For these facts, as well as many others concerning Pittstown and vicinity, we are indebted to Dr. Henry Race.

Quakertown, but as "the road leading from the Quaker meeting-house," etc. What is now known of the store and tavern kept here at an early day is told elsewhere.

In 1789 the Quaker grounds were surveyed by Robert Emley, who drew a draught of the place. This draught is still in existence. The road running north is marked "Road to Reba. Cott's;" west of that road is "Coates' Lande," and east of it is "Murfin's Lande." "Samuel Kester's house" is drawn where J. T. Stires now lives, "Henry Cliffton's house" where Dr. Abel lives, and "John Brown's house" on Abram Lawshe's corner. These are the only houses shown in the drawing.

William, father of Theodore and Joseph Probasco, had a cabinet-shop on what is now Joseph Probasco's corner, probably as early as 1817; his residence was the house in which James Hoff now lives. Before 1800, Hezekiah Waterhouse built a wheelwright-shop, afterwards used as a store-house, on the south side of the road; it is now occupied as a dwelling, and is known as the "old red house." Edward Welstead lived about sixty years ago on the lot now belonging to Elijah Protts. In 1831 the ground on which the corner store, the residences of J. P. Trimmer and Samuel Trimmer, the Methodist Episcopal church, and the parsonage now stand was a vacant lot.

At present the village contains a Methodist church, a Friends' meeting-house, two stores, two blacksmith-shops, and about thirty dwellings.

The post-office was established April 2, 1828, with William Nixon as postmaster. Subsequent appointments: James Waterhouse, March 21, 1832; George W. Waterhouse, Oct. 15, 1841; Elijah Warford, March 12, 1852; Henry S. Trimmer, July 15, 1853; Samuel Trimmer, June 5, 1857; John P. Gary, June 16, 1864; Elias H. Trimmer, June 13, 1865; Andrew J. Green, March 26, 1867; John H. Vail, March 19, 1869; J. D. Stires, April 16, 1877.

Cherryville, formerly called Dogtown, is near the Raritan line. It was named in 1839 in honor of a Cherry family who once owned most of the land around it. It contains a Baptist church, a store, a wheelwright-shop, a blacksmith-shop, and about a dozen dwellings. The post-office was established Dec. 26, 1850. William Large was the first postmaster. Since then the following have served: Asa S. Snyder, Aug. 5, 1857; Reuben Pierson, April 11, 1860, and June 4, 1875; Andrew Emans, Jan. 10, 1862.

Sidney, so called on a map of 1769, is a small hamlet in the northeast of the township. It contains a store, a mill, and four or five dwellings. The post-office was established March 10, 1832, with Richard Coxe as postmaster. The office was discontinued July 11, 1837, and re-established Sept. 6, 1837, when Carmalo F. Carnand was made postmaster. George W. Holcombe was appointed Oct. 4, 1841; David Phillips, May 9, 1843; James Boss, Nov. 7, 1848; John M. Baldwin, April 12, 1860; Joseph King, Aug. 12, 1862; John M. Baldwin, April 2, 1863. The last named still holds the office.

Oak Grove, in the south of the township, was so called on account of the fine oak-forests around it. It consists of a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a blacksmith-shop, and three dwellings. The post-office was established in 1857. Josiah Willson, the first postmaster, still holds the position.

SCHOOLS.

No records of the early schools have been preserved. All the information now available concerning them is stored up in the memories of old people or buried beneath piles of dusty documents. Just when and where the first school-house in Franklin was erected it is impossible to ascertain. The first of which there is any knowledge was built on or near the corner now occupied by Joseph Everitt's buildings. From a lease in possession of Dr. Race, found among his father's papers, we find that the corner mentioned was leased for school purposes in 1756. About 1810, Charles Potts taught in a log house which stood on a corner of the wood just west of Everitt's buildings. This was evidently the second house. A few years later it was removed to St. Thomas' church, where it did duty for many years. The minutes of a monthly meeting held in "Quakertown," No. 42, in 1752, have this entry:

"We have likewise considered the proposal for settling a School, But, being few of us and so remote from each other, and Some of us under Low Circumstance, so that it seems unlikely to us that we shall be able to raise a sufficient salary to Support Such School, otherwise we should be very free, and Heartily join with the Proposal, believing it would in some good degree answer the good purpose intended."

All authorities agree that the first school-house was built of logs. A draught drawn in 1789 fails to show that building, which indicates, if it does not prove, that it was not erected until after that date. From what is known by old residents, it would appear that it was built soon after.

In 1817 a new school-house, 16 by 21 feet, was erected south of the road, on a small triangular piece of ground conveyed by Henry Cliffton. This land is now included in the lot owned by John Johnson. After the new house was built, the old one was removed to Henry Cliffton's lot, now Theodore Probasco's, north of the meeting-house, where it is used as an "out-kitchen" to this day. The first trustees are said to have been Henry Cliffton and Thomas Craven. The first teacher in the new house was Erastus Eno, who taught only a short time. He was followed by Henry Coats, who remained several years. Israel Clarke had charge of the school about 1823. Dr. Henry Race taught three terms in 1836–37.

In 1850 the present two-story stone building was erected by a stock company for a high school or academy. It was soon after opened to the public school. The upper story is occupied by Lackatong Lodge, No. 114 (Odd-Fellows). The first teacher in

this building was Samuel Peel, the second, Charles Kellogg. The school is now under charge of Wilson Rittenhouse.

The first school-house at "Sidney," No. 46, was built of stone, on the corner north of the present school-grounds, in or about 1816. The first teacher was a Mr. Palmer. Nathan Wakefield taught about 1825. This building stood until 1865, when a frame house, 20 by 30 feet, was erected. Miss Adeline Probasco was the first teacher in the new house. Miss Emma Apgar now has charge of the school. The trustees are Joseph Rea, Jonathan Butler, and Hezekiah Gebhardt.

"Franklin," No. 42, was formed chiefly from the lower part of the Quakertown District, though it is probable that district-lines received but little attention at that day. The first house, a small log structure, was built in 1826. The first teacher was Amos Lundy. A. B. Chamberlain, afterwards sheriff of the county, once taught in this house. It was burned down after a few years, but was replaced by a frame building, 18 feet square, in 1837. Arthur W. Lundy was the first teacher in this house. The new building, as well as the old, stood in the edge of the grove just west of the present school-house. From the circumstance of its location this school is sometimes called "Maple Grove." The second house remained in use until 1871, when a new one, 22 by 30 feet, was built, at a cost of $800, on a lot purchased of Joseph Myers. George Robinson was the first teacher in the new house. The present teacher is E. T. Bush, and the trustees are Abram R. Vail, George W. Scott, and William Dubon.

The first school-house in "Cherryville," No. 45, was built about 1830,* of stone, near the road, on the ground still devoted to school purposes. In the winter of 1830–31 the school was taught by Samuel Wood. In 1860 a frame house, 22 by 30 feet, was erected. Among the teachers since the school was established have been Peter Rake (1833), Jemima Atkinson, —— Garfield, —— Page, Nathan Solomon, Elias Trout, Matilda Cook, Joseph Buchanan, John Stout, Reuben Pierson, Clara Bonham, —— Skillman, Emma Hoff, Mrs. Emma Opdyke, and the present teacher, Elias L. Dalrymple. The trustees are Whitfield Henry, William Volk, and Gershom McPherson.

The school-house at "Sunnyside," No. 44, formerly Young's Mills, a two-story frame building, was erected in 1854. Nathan Solomon was the first teacher. Miss Lizzie Nixon now has charge. The trustees are Lemuel Marshall, Jacob S. Smith, and Tunis Smith.

Long before a school was established at either Cherryville or Sunnyside there was a little log school-house below the hill, about half-way between the two. The date of its erection is unknown. A stone house was built on the same spot,—some say in 1839; others, a few years later. It was soon abandoned and allowed to fall into decay.

In 1852 a school-house was built at the cross-roads west of Oak Grove. A school was kept here at irregular intervals until 1871, when the district was divided, part being united with Franklin and part with Baptisttown District. The house is still standing, and is occasionally used for religious purposes.

Famous among the few who made teaching a business was Jemima Atkinson, said to have taught in every school in the township. There are but few who were pupils here anywhere from twenty-five to fifty years ago who do not cherish *lively* recollections of "Aunt Jemima."

The five schools of Franklin, according to the "Report of the State Superintendent for 1879," had a total enrollment of 273, out of a school population of 285; average time of keeping the schools open, 10.5 months; average attendance, 117; value of school property (estimated), $4250; total amount received for school purposes, $1616.94; average salary per month,—males, $34.67; females, $28.82.

CHURCHES.

FRIENDS' MEETING AT QUAKERTOWN.

The first religious society organized in the township was the Friends' meeting at Bethlehem, then a general name for all the country around. Unfortunately, the exact date of its organization cannot be ascertained. The first meeting-house is said ("Traditions of Our Ancestors") to have been built of logs, near the site of the present building, before 1700, and the second in 1714. This statement is evidently erroneous. The first Monthly Meeting was held on the "10th day of the 7th month, 1744," and from that time to this records more or less complete have been preserved. Back of this there is one date positively fixed by deed of Jacob Doughty to Samuel Large, Samuel Willson, Edward Rockhill, John Stevenson, and Joseph King, dated March 20, 1733, and conveying four acres of land to the said parties, for the uses of the meeting. There is no reason to doubt, though there are no records to prove the fact, that the first meeting-house was built soon after the date of this conveyance.

At the first Monthly Meeting, Benjamin Williams and Mercy Stevenson declared intentions of marriage. Caleb Raper was made clerk of the meeting. Among the Friends first mentioned in the records are found the names of Kester, Webster, King, Emley, Stevenson, Willson, Williams, Large, Paxson, Lundy, Doughty, Price, Myers, Coate (or Coats), Atkinson, Schooley, etc.

At the Burlington Quarterly Meeting held Dec. 12, 1744, permission was given to build a new meeting-house at Kingwood, "that they already have not being large enough." It was recommended that it be built of stone, about 36 feet long and 26 wide in the clear.

* Rev. C. S. Conkling's "Centennial Report" says that there was a log house, built in 1800, near the site of the present building.

March 3, 1747, it was ordered that the following report be made:

"That we are building our new meeting-house here 39 feet long and 27 feet wide, and that we expect by computation that the Cost will amount to £150."

This house was burned before it was fully completed, and the Friends were soon again busy with their building. From the minutes of the Monthly Meeting held Feb. 13, 1752, we quote:

"This meeting appoints Jeremiah Williams, Jonathan Robeson, Joseph King, and Thomas Atkinson to agree with suitable workmen to repair the meeting-house of Friends in Kingwood (known by the name of Bethlehem Meeting-house) in such sort, manner, and form as they think best."

In 1754 they report the house rebuilt on the former model, "as nearly completed as it was before it burned down." They were then holding their meetings in the new house, which it had cost them £107 to "repair." This was the old stone house which stood for more than a century. For more than eighty years it was the only house for religious purposes within the present limits of Franklin township. During the war of the Revolution it was used and abused for a time by a detachment of British soldiers. Tradition says that during their stay here some of them died and were buried in the "Quaker wood," a lot lying east of the road, and now owned by Joseph Probasco.

During this trying period many Friends suffered for opinion's sake. Some were thrown into prison and subsequently fined for refusing to take up arms or "become instruments for the shedding of human blood."*

In 1862 the historic old building, which, with its old-fashioned "hip-roof," had stood as a landmark to four generations, was torn down, and replaced by a smaller and more modern, but substantial, structure.

John Willson and Abram R. Vail are the present trustees. The latter has also acted as clerk for many years.

The society is rapidly waning. Only a few of that faith remain in all the region round, but the organization is kept up and meetings are held as regularly as though the house was thronged.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF QUAKERTOWN.†

Methodism was introduced into Quakertown by Daniel Green and his wife, who came about 1836 and opened their doors to preaching by itinerants. Prior to this there was a Methodist church at Flemington, and one at Everittstown. When Daniel Green moved away (date not recorded), another Methodist couple, David R. Bodine and his wife, moved into the house vacated by Mr. Green.

Nine persons composed the first class. These were David R. Bodine and wife, Abram Slack, Pearson Orison and wife, G. W. Waterhouse and wife, and Abram Bennett and wife. Of these Mr. Bennett remains to the present day. The first preachers were Jacob Hevender and James M. Tuttle, with Mr. Mazellus, a local preacher. Soon after the "regular or periodic visitation," a wood's-meeting was held about a mile north of Quakertown, at which about thirty were converted. The good work was then transferred to the old school-house in the village. This was in 1838.

The school-house soon proved to be too small, and it was decided to build. The lot was donated by G. W. Waterhouse. The church was erected in 1840, at a cost of $1200, upon very nearly the site of the present structure. Rev. A. R. Street and Rev. George Hitchins were the preachers in charge. The building committee consisted of G. W. Waterhouse, D. R. Bodine, D. Green, and Rev. A. R. Street.

After the building was raised, Peter S. Sigler—not a member of the church, but a well-wisher of the cause—offered to bear one-third the cost of side-galleries. At this liberality Rev. George Hitchins took courage, and raised the balance in a very short time.

At this time the Quakertown Circuit embraced Quakertown, Frenchtown, and Everittstown. In 1842, Zerubbabel Gaskel was appointed first preacher on the new circuit. He served faithfully for two years, and was then followed by Joseph Gaskel, who bore no relation to his predecessor; he remained one year. Abram M. Palmer was appointed in 1845. In 1847, Thomas T. Campfield came to the circuit. During his second year he conducted a protracted meeting which resulted in the conversion of 108 persons. Sylvanus W. Decker was appointed in 1849, and Rodway Wynans in 1851.

In 1853 two preachers, Joseph C. Tally and John D. Blaine, were appointed to the Quakertown Circuit. The latter died from the effects of rupturing a blood-vessel.

Brothers Korah and Robb were appointed about

* The following is a brief account of Friends suffering, belonging to Kingwood Preparative Meeting in the years 1776–78, for not complying with the unjust requisition of Men to become instruments in shedding Human Blood.

"Our worthy Friend, Jos. Moore, for refusing to take the Test of Allegiance to the State of N. Jersey so called & abjuring the King of G. Brittain, was Confined in Trenton Jail near Six weeks & had the Test tendered to him again by the Court, but he refusing to comply, was fined in the sum of £50, and discharged from confinement, for which sum the following Chattels were distrained: 1 yoke of oxen & 1 Mare, worth £40 0s.; for Militia Fines & Tax, 1 yoke Oxen, 2 Cows, 1 Mare & 1 Colt, worth £61 0s.

"Wm. Paxson, 1 Mare, 1 Gun, 3 young Cattle & 1 Horse, worth £36 10s.

"Saml. Kester, 1 ox, 2 Cows, 1 Mare & 2 steers, worth £36 0s.

"Paul Kester, 1 Mare, worth £18 0s.

"Jos. Drinker, 2 Horses & 1 Cow, worth £36 10s.

"Henry Clifton, 7 Hatts, worth £9 10s.

"Jno. Kester, 1 Cow & 2 young Cattle, worth £9 10s.

"Susannah Webster, for her son, 1 Cow, worth £3 10s.

"James Willson, 1 Gun, worth £2 5s.

"Samuel Willson, 1 Mare, worth £25 0s.

"Our Friend, John Allen, about the age of 22, for refusing to take the test to the State of N. Jersey so called and abjuring the Crown of G. Brittain, was confined in Jail for some time & fined by the Court £25, for which was taken 1 Cow, 1 Feather Bed, 20 pr. of Shoes, worth £19 10s.

"For Militia Fines, 1 Cow, 3 sides of Leather, 2 pr. of shoes 1 pr. Boots & Some Leather, worth £8 5s.

"Jos. Webster, 1 Cow & 3 Cattle, worth £11 10s."

† Chiefly condensed from a historical sketch written by the pastor, Rev. D. Halleran, in 1878.

this time. They remained but a short time. Joseph Horner then took charge, serving one year. Joseph Sleeper followed, and remained two years. In 1856, W. W. Christine took charge. He was followed by John S. Coit, since deceased. He was instrumental in the purchase of a parsonage near the church. It was bought of G. W. Waterhouse for $1000. A great revival crowned his labors. W. W. Voorhees was the next preacher. Quakertown and Everittstown now constituted one charge.

J. P. Daily succeeded Mr. Voorhees, and remained two years. Everittstown was now placed with Frenchtown. Mount Salem and Pattenburg were connected with Quakertown. J. B. Heward was pastor from 1864 to 1866, and M. F. Swaim for the next three years, followed by Joshua Mead, who remained two years. The question of a new church began to be generally agitated. Peter D. Day was the next pastor.

In 1874, George W. Horton was appointed to the Quakertown charge. He remained three years. Daniel Halleran followed in 1877. Some of the points of interest under his ministry are thus noted:

"The church united.

"A blessed revival, 116 persons at the altar.

"The inception [and completion] of a new church enterprise. Size of building 44 by 70 feet, with tower projection and pulpit recess, 78 feet."

May 16, 1878, the corner-stone was laid by Rev. R. S. Arndt, presiding elder.

In 1879, T. E. Gordon came, served one year, and was followed by Charles E. Walton, who has charge at present (1880).

THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT CHERRYVILLE.*

Previous to October, 1849, the Rev. Edwin R. Hera labored as a Baptist missionary in Cherryville and vicinity. On the 2d of that month a meeting of members of the Flemington, Kingwood, and Bethlehem Baptist Churches was called at Cherryville "for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing a distinct Baptist Church at Cherryville." Resolutions favorable to the organization were passed.

In compliance with Baptist usage, a council of churches was called for Nov. 21, 1849, for the purpose of recognizing the new church. Delegates were present from the Baptist Churches of Flemington, Lambertville, and Kingwood. Rev. Joseph Wright, of Lambertville, was made moderator, and Rev. Levi G. Beck, of Flemington, clerk. After due deliberation, the church was recognized. The recognition services were: Sermon by Rev. John Davis, of Lambertville: text, Matt. xvi. 18; prayer by Rev. William Shrope, of Flemington; hand of fellowship, Rev. L. G. Beck; charge to the church, Rev. Joseph Wright. The new church consisted of 49 members,—39 from Flemington, 9 from Kingwood, and 1 from Bethlehem. The house was built in 1850.

The first pastor was Rev. Edwin R. Hera, April 1, 1850, to July 1, 1853. His ministry seems to have been successful, as the church numbered 95 when he resigned. For one year the church was supplied with preaching by different ministers, among whom for six months was Rev. William Shrope. A unanimous call having been extended to Rev. R. B. Stelle, he entered upon his work July 1, 1854. His was the longest pastorate since the organization of the church. It continued for more than ten years, or until Aug. 9, 1864, when death dissolved the connection. During his ministry 84 were added to the church.

The next pastor was Rev. William D. Hires, Nov. 6, 1864, to April 1, 1867. During this time 29 joined. Rev. William Humpstone took charge June 1, 1867, and remained until April 1, 1868; 20 were added, mostly by baptism.

For more than a year no mention is made of any pastor. From May, 1869, to March, 1871, Rev. E. S. Lear was in charge. March 4, 1871, Rev. Charles E. Young became pastor, and remained until his death, Aug. 24, 1876. During his pastorate 45 were added.

From October, 1876, to May, 1877, Rev. M. B. Laning preached as a supply, when, receiving a call, he became pastor, in which capacity he remains to the present time. During his ministry 21 have been added.

The total membership of the church during the thirty-one years of its existence has been 305. Many of these have moved away, some have died, and about 160 are now enrolled. The parsonage was bought in 1869. The church is almost free from debt.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The oldest place of public burial in the township is the Friends' burying-ground at Quakertown. Here repose the ashes of many of the earliest settlers. Unfortunately, there was among Friends an early aversion to the erection of tombstones with commemorative inscriptions. The records of burials do not date back of 1761, hence it is impossible to give any account of the earliest interments. The first burials recorded are:

"A Memorial of the time of Death and Burial of Joseph King Senior, departed this Life the 10th Day of the 12th Month, 1761, in the Seventy-eighth year of his age."

"Our antient Friend Samuel Willson Died the Nineteenth Day of the Twelfth Month, 1761, and was Inter'd in Friends Burying-Ground at Kingwood the Twenty-Second Day of the Same Month, about the Eightieth year of his age."

"This our antient Friend Samuel Large Departed this Life at his House in Kingwood, the 9th Day of the 6th Month, 1765, and was decently Intered in Friends Burying-place there."

The oldest stone marked and dated bears this inscription:

"W. E. Ag 31 yrs 1752."

Among other old inscriptions are the following:

"P. G. Died Feb. 13th, 1791."

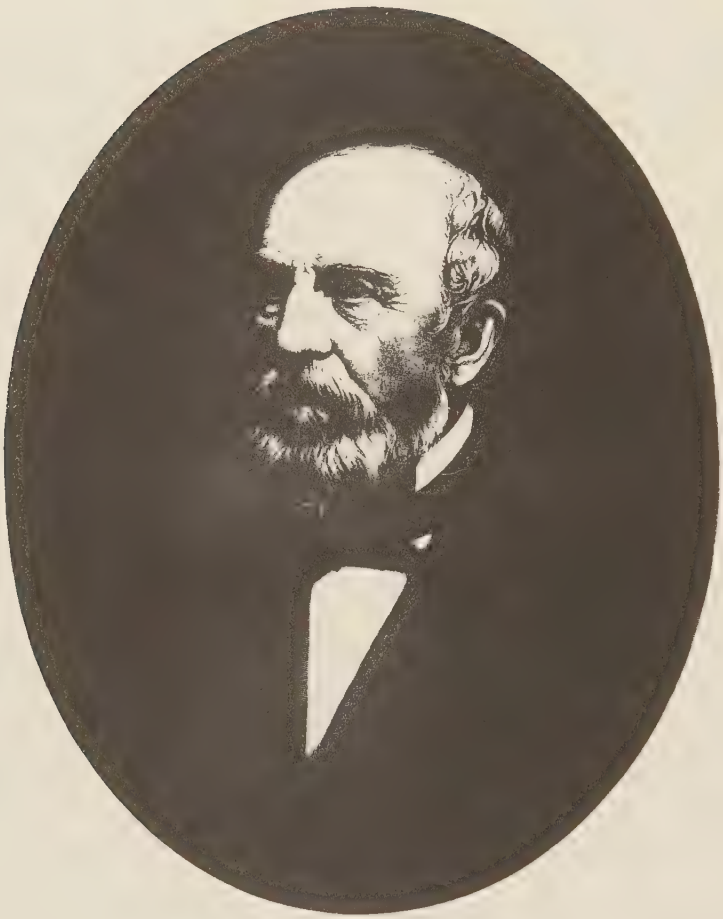
"Susanna Atkinson, died Oct. 24th, 1792, aged 35 years."

"Aaron Forman, M.D., died Jan. 11th, 1805, aged 60 years."

"In Memory of Ann, wife of Dr. Aaron Forman, who departed this life December 13th, 1794."

"Jeremiah King, died July 2, 1829, in the 93d year of his age."

* Data kindly furnished by the pastor, Rev. M. B. Laning.



Hiram Deats

"In memory of George Scott, who died April 12th, 1821, aged 78 years."
"Morris Robeson."
"Elizabeth Robeson."

The next oldest burying-ground is the one opposite J. L. Nixon's, formerly known as Craven's. It was deeded to the Society of Friends by Daniel Doughty, son of Jacob Doughty, by conveyance bearing date Sept. 20, 1764. It is therein described as "the lot known as the grave yard," showing that it had previously been used as a place of burial. It was then bounded north, south, and west by lands of Samuel McFerson. The eastern boundary was a line running in the middle of the Trenton road. The Friends, who still hold the deed for it, opened it to the public, making it, of course, free to all. Their object, it is said, was to prevent their own graveyard at Quakertown from being crowded with the remains of those not in sympathy with their society. The oldest inscription, rudely chiseled on a rough stone, reads thus:

"Samuel McFerson Sener was born April the 4 1709 and departed thi life September the 2d 1772. Aged 63."

Other inscriptions:

"Temperance Sutton departed this life April the 16 Day in the year of our Lord 1774."

"In memory of Mary Drake, daughter of Imla & Temperance Drake, who departed this life September 21st, 1794, aged 7 years and 5 months."

"In memory of Sarah Lair, wife of Wm. Lair, who departed this life January 15th, 1798, in the 42d year of her age."

"In memory of Elizabeth McFerson, Consort of David McFerson, died December 4th, 1801, in the 58th year of her age."

"In memory of Joseph Stockton who died Dec. 27th, 1800, aged 68 years, 9 months and 2 days."

"In memory of Peter Teeple who departed this life November 29th, A.D. 1834, aged 85 years."

"In memory of Sarah, wife of Peter Teeple, who died April 14th, 1852, in the 98th year of her age."

There was once a colored people's ground in what is now J. L. Nixon's field, about 100 yards northwest of his house. It is said to have been the place of burial for the early slaves of this vicinity. People now living remember when two negroes belonging to Hugh Runyon, who lived at "Allen's Corner," were buried there. The stones are now torn out and the graves plowed over, leaving no trace of their last resting-place.

The ground at Cherryville was set apart for burial purposes in 1850. The first three interments were those of John K. Everitt, died March 5, 1850; Ann Maria McPherson, died March 16, 1850; Hannah Maria Johnson, died April 6, 1850.

"The Locust Grove Cemetery" was incorporated in 1867. The original members were Henry S. Trimmer, Sedgwick Little, Benjamin Egbert, Wm. M. Stryker, Elijah Hartpence, John B. Tomer, Wm. Large, John W. Welch, Joseph Everitt, and Abram Bennett. The first interment was that of William Haver's child; the second, that of Christiana, wife of Benjamin Botman.

In the edge of a wood in the southwest corner of David Burd's farm is a lone grave marked by a rough stone bearing this inscription:

"Sarah Yard, Died Apriel 12th, 1790, aged 42 years."

All memory of her seems to have been completely lost. The writer has tried in vain to find out who she was and the circumstances of her burial.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The cultivation of the soil has always been the leading industry of Franklin. Her soil, made fertile chiefly through the agency of lime, produces fine crops of all the grains and fruits common to this latitude. The peach-crop is rapidly growing in importance. In 1846 the first peach-orchard was planted by Joseph K. Potts, on the farm now owned by George and Jacob Race. The other pioneers of this industry were Thomas S. Potts and John Scott. The fruit was then carted to Easton. The business has increased so rapidly during the last decade that it is now a leading industry.

Milling has been carried on from a very early day. The abundant water-power furnished by the Capoolon, the Lackatong, and the South Branch was not long suffered to run to waste. It is said that the first grist-mill was what was known in later years as the old fulling-mill at Pittstown. It was built by Edward Rockhill before 1748. This was used as a grist-mill until after the Revolution. It is said to have been for a long time the only one within a wide extent of country. A new mill—that now owned by Charles Hann—was built by Moore Furman during the Revolution for "army purposes." Subsequently the old mill was used for fulling. Thomas Twining carried on the business at one time, and Samuel Grant in 1813.

Another grist-mill was built at a very early day by Joseph King, Sr., where Young's Mills now are. The new mill at that place was built in 1850 by Peter R. Young and Nathan Shurts. The factory-building was erected in 1845 or 1846 by Peter R. Young, and the business of wool-carding and weaving was begun by Sheppard & Brother. It was closed in 1878.

Thomas Twining bought, at a sale of James Dilworth's property, in 1785, the mill-site now known as King's. About two years later he built the old fulling-mill, now used as a dwelling. The grist-mill was erected in 1799 by the same man. In 1811, Joseph King bought the property of Twining, who removed to the State of New York. William L., son of Joseph King, built the old oil-mill during the same year, and in 1812 commenced to manufacture linseed oil. The first mill proving insufficient, in 1827 he built the one now in use.

The first mill at Little's (now Tomer's) was built by Christy Little, date unknown. The new one, still in use, was built by John Little in or about 1815, after which the old one was for some time used as a distillery. The saw-mill, farther down the stream, was also first built by Christy Little. It was rebuilt about 1835 by Christy, Jr., a nephew. The stone building near by was built about 1818 by Christy and Oliver Little, for a fulling- and oil-mill.

The old mill at Sidney is said to date back to the last century. In 1860 a new one was built by John M. Baldwin.

The saw-mill at Oak Grove was built in 1805 by Samuel Willson; the grist-mill in 1856 by Josiah Willson.

Hiram Deats began to manufacture plows near Quakertown in 1831, started a foundry for casting his plows in 1836, and added the casting of stoves in 1841. In 1852 the stove business was transferred to Stockton, N. J. In the same year he built the machine-shop at Pittstown, on the site of the old fulling-mill, using the same pond and tail-race, just as they were, perhaps, a hundred years before. In 1859 the foundry was built at Pittstown, and the entire business removed from Quakertown. In 1860, Mr. Deats began to manufacture reapers and mowers; in 1866 he formed a partnership with William J. Case, Rutsan Case, and his son, L. M. Deats, doing business under the firm-name of Deats, Case & Co. Later the firm was L. M. Deats & Co. For fifty years, up to April 1, 1881, Mr. Deats has been either sole proprietor or senior partner.

About a hundred years ago Daniel Potts and James Dilworth owned the land west of Cornelius Best's, and there operated a forge. Subsequently, Daniel Potts and his son William followed making scythes, just below the hill. The forge was about 100 yards south, on the other side of the Capoolon. As late as 1817 a large grain-distillery was in operation on the mill property at Pittstown. It was carried on by Benjamin Guild, who lived where William R. Smith now resides. Charles Hoff had a forge in front of the tavern at Pittstown before the Revolution, traces of which may still be seen.

The manufacture of hats was at one time extensively carried on at Quakertown and vicinity. Early in the present century Thomas Craven lived on the farm now occupied by J. L. Nixon. He built the old house by the road for a hat-shop, and carried on the business there. Henry Cliffton and William Cliffton also manufactured hats. John Spiby had a hat-shop on the lot now owned by Aaron Trimmer. He was followed by Lewis Batterson, who relinquished the business in 1843, and Spiby in 1848 moved to Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The following documents explain themselves:

MANUMISSION CATY ALLEN. "I do hereby manumit & set free from Bondage my Negro Child Caty Allen.

"Witness my hand & seal this 18th day of Nov., A.D. 1805.

"LORANNA ALLEN."

"Received, December the Eighteenth, one thousand seven hundred & Ninety-Seven, of Henry Cliffton, in behalf of Mingo Whano, the sum of seventy-five pounds, proclamation money of the State of New Jersey, it being the full consideration for a certain Negro Woman named Christiana & her Child named Samuel Coates Whano, sold by me this Day to the said Mingo Whano & to his Heirs and assigns forever, recd. per me.

"JACOB RACE, Junr."

Mingo Whano, thus having purchased his wife and "her son," manumitted them in due form, as is witnessed by John Rockhill and Robert Emley, and recorded by Henry Cliffton.

The following extract from an inventory of the personal estate of Dr. James Willson, taken March 15, 1777, shows that it was no trifling matter to set up housekeeping at that time:

	£	s.	d.
6 Bushels of Wheat in seller	2	5	0
1¾ barrels of Pork in seller	10	10	0
1 Copper Cittle	6	10	0
1 frying pan	14	0	0
1 grid Iron	7	6	0
11 mettle Spoons	5	0	0
1 Clock	14	0	0
5 yds. of 12 Hundred Linnen	2	5	0
11 Coarse Sheats	11	0	0
11 fine Sheats	16	5	0
1 pare of Smoothing Irons	1	0	0
568 lbs. of Bacon at 1s. 3d. per pound	35	0	0

"By Us,

"ROBERT LARGE,

"JOSEPH KING."

MILITARY.

Unfortunately, there are few records covering the period of the Revolution. Though never the scene of hostilities, Franklin, according to reliable traditional authorities, was visited by detachments from both the British and the American armies. The British, it is said, were at one time encamped in the locust grove northwest of Quakertown. The officers were quartered in the house of John Allen, now belonging to John Laing. It is also a tradition well established that a part of the American army was once encamped at Pittstown, where there was a government store-house. This store-house is said to have been a barn on the farm now owned by Hiram Deats, who removed the building about twenty years ago. Tradition says that Washington visited this village when on his way from Morristown, and stopped for a short time in the old house that stood partly on the present site of the dwelling on the same farm.

In the Rebellion, Franklin bore her full share of the burdens. Co. D, Thirtieth Regiment, and the Hunterdon companies of the Thirty-first Regiment, contained many of her patriotic sons, while many others enlisted and served in the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, and other infantry regiments, in the Second Cavalry, with a few representatives in the artillery and naval service.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

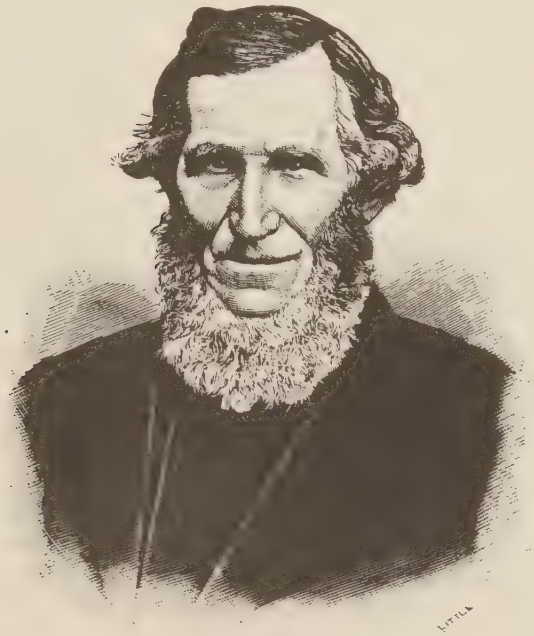
ASA McPHERSON.

Asa McPherson was born in Raritan township, Hunterdon Co., N.J., Feb. 2, 1798.

He was a son of Samuel and Betty (Polhemus) McPherson, and his grandfather was born in Scotland, and immigrated to this country. Samuel was twice married, and had in all seven children, of whom

DANIEL LITTLE.

Asa was the first-born. Asa McPherson married Eliza Porter, of Clinton township, Hunterdon Co. They had seven children, three of whom died in childhood. Those living are Samuel, farmer, residing in the township of Alexandria; Amos, farmer and drover, of Franklin township; Theodore, farmer, residing in the same township; and Mary, wife of the late George Housel, of Flemington, N. J.



ASA McPHERSON.

Asa McPherson was an active, enterprising business man of his township, and, as a drover and agriculturist, accumulated a handsome competence. He was highly respected as a citizen, was an earnest and sanguine Republican, but in no sense an office-seeker. He was a member of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church till his removal to Flemington, in 1866. He spent the last years of his life with his daughter in Flemington, departing this life Feb. 25, 1880, aged eighty-two years and twenty-three days.

Theodore McPherson, who occupies the old homestead, near Cherryville, in Franklin township, was born on an adjacent farm, and removed here when about six years of age. He was brought up a farmer, and has made that his business through life. In 1866 he married Anna Stout, of Mount Salem, Union township, and has one son, Asa McPherson.

DANIEL LITTLE.

Daniel Little was born on the estate where he now resides, March 27, 1810. His grandfather, Thomas Little, purchased the homestead of the executors of Thomas Rockhill, the deed bearing date Dec. 4, 1749. After his death the executors conveyed the property to John and Christy Little, sons of Thomas, in a deed bearing date Jan. 30, 1804.

Thomas Little married Esther Christy, a native of Ireland, and had six children, four sons and two daughters, all deceased. He died before the Revolution.

His son, Christy Little, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in a log house which stood upon the site of the present stone house on the Little estate. He served five years in the Revolutionary war as brigade teamster, entering the service at the age of fifteen and continuing till the close of the war. Returning home at the close of the war, he settled upon the farm, and married, Dec. 26, 1801, Rachel, daughter of Jacob and Joanna Cook. She was born Dec. 28, 1777, and died Feb. 10, 1859; he was born Sept. 11, 1761, and died Oct. 17, 1850. Their children were: 1. Charles,* born Sept. 16, 1802; 2. Joanna,* born April 29, 1804; 3. Esther,* born March 9, 1806; 4. Adelaide,* born Dec. 27, 1807; 5. Daniel, born March 27, 1810; 6. Sedgwick, born April 5, 1812; 7. Mahala, born July 25, 1814; 8. Thirza, born Dec. 12, 1817.

The four members of the family living reside at and in the immediate vicinity of Littletown. Mahala married George Besson, and Thirza, William Taylor, farmers.

Daniel Little was brought up on the homestead, which has been in the possession of the family since 1749, and received such education as the schools of his neighborhood afforded. His occupation has been farming and milling, having been joint proprietor with his brother Sedgwick in the flouring-mills at Littletown for seven years, from 1836 to 1843; at the latter date he sold his interest to his brother, and has since given his attention to agriculture. He is a Democrat in politics, and has discharged the duties of the most important local township offices. He has been for some three years past an elder in the Kingwood Presbyterian Church, and for many years a member of its board of trustees.

Mr. Little married Maria Hoff, Dec. 6, 1839, who was born Feb. 11, 1821, and died Aug. 2, 1856. They have two daughters,—Margaret Ann, residing at home, and Emma Relis, wife of Norris Shupe, of Shiloh, Ohio.

ASA CASE.

Asa Case, son of William and Rachel (Evans) Case, was born in Raritan township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., April 14, 1821. He is the youngest of fifteen children, twelve of whom reached maturity, and his life has been devoted to agricultural and horticultural pursuits. The farm on which he now resides consists of one hundred and fifteen acres of well-improved land. He purchased the farm eleven years ago, and has since given his attention chiefly to peach-growing, from which he has realized very successful results. He is

* Deceased.

a devoted temperance man, and an exemplary member of the Baptist Church at Cherryville. July 24, 1847, Mr. Case married Elizabeth Ann Rodenbock, a

ASA CASE.

native of Hunterdon County. She is a member of the Baptist Church and teacher in the Sunday-school. Of the four children, the fruit of their marriage, three, two daughters and one son, are living, and are also church members with their parents.

HIRAM DEATS.

The subject of this sketch is of German descent on his father's side. His grandfather, William Deats (Deitz), came from Germany and settled in Hunterdon County, about four miles northwest of Flemington, where he followed the occupation of a wheelwright, being a workman of great skill and ingenuity. He had a family of several children, of whom John, the father of our subject, was the only son.

John Deats married Ursilla, daughter of Capt. Elisha Barton, who, with his eldest son, Henry, served through the Revolutionary war. Capt. Barton lived on the old homestead in Raritan township both before and after the war, and died there about 1820. The property then passed to his son John, and from him to his son Isaac, and from Isaac to his son John, the present occupant. Mr. Deats has lived to see five generations on the old homestead of his maternal grandfather, and the sixth growing up in its immediate neighborhood. Three generations lie buried in the old graveyard on the place.

John Deats, like his father, was a wheelwright by trade, and followed that occupation most of his life. He began early to experiment in plows, and made the model of the celebrated Deats plow, which, in the hands of his son Hiram, has become so widely and favorably known. He obtained the patent for it, and, not being able to engage in its manufacture, went West for the purpose of disposing of rights there, and never returned.

Hiram Deats was then a young man verging upon his majority. He was born April 12, 1810, and had spent a portion of his minority in working at the shoemaker's trade near Flemington. The thought occurred to him that he could take his father's model and do something with it in the way of manufacturing plows for his immediate neighbors. He was a young man, then scarcely of age and extremely poor, and he little dreamed of the magnitude to which the business would ultimately grow. The wish to do something in this direction was father to the deed, and in 1831 Mr. Deats began at Quakertown, near his early home, the manufacture of a plow which has well stood the test of all competition for fifty years. Being of an ingenious turn, the patterns for the first castings were made by him, and he was able to turn his hand to almost any mechanical job required in the fitting up and working of his foundry and shop,—a gift or faculty which was really the key to his future success; for, had he been obliged to hire all these things done, he never could have succeeded, and his enterprise must have died in its infancy. For many years he was successful in everything he touched, and, indeed, his whole life since has furnished but few exceptions to this general rule of prosperity.

In 1831, as we have said, he began manufacturing the Deats plow near Quakertown. In 1836 he started a small foundry for the casting of his plows. To this he added the casting of stoves, which grew to be a considerable business and continued till 1852, when he divided the business, transferring the stove-casting to Stockton, N. J., and built a machine-shop at Pittstown, on the site of the old fulling-mill which was originally used as a grist-mill in the time of the Revolutionary war and afterwards, using the same pond and tail-race which were then used. (This was the only grist-mill throughout a large extent of country at that early day.) At this shop he commenced the manufacture of horse-powers, threshing-machines, corn-shellers, etc., leaving the foundry and plow business at Quakertown.

Seven years after, in 1859, he moved to Pittstown, and built an addition to the machine-shop and a new foundry the same year, bringing all the business from Quakertown, and in the year following added to the business the manufacture of reapers and mowers.

Seven years later, in October, 1866, he formed a copartnership with William J. Case, Rhutson Case and his son, L. M. Deats, doing business under the firm-name of Deats, Case & Co. Seven years later Rhutson Case bought the interest of William J. Case, and

the business was conducted under the name of L. M. Deats & Co, making in all fifty years up to April, 1881.

A severe blow fell upon Mr. Deats and his household in the death of his son, Lemuel Madison Deats, whose name stands at the head of the firm. He departed this life July 26, 1879, in the prime of his manhood and usefulness.

In 1850, Mr. Deats bought the very desirable property at Pittstown where he now lives. Upon this property stood an old house and barn which were there during the Revolutionary war, the barn being then used as a government store-house, and the house, it is said, was that at which Gen. Washington stopped for a time on his return with a portion of his army from Morristown, after their hard winter there. The present house is partly on the old site, and three long stones used as steps to the old house are now used at the entrance to the yard.

Mr. Deats is known, and has been for half a century, as one of the most busy mechanics in this section of the country, devoting more hours to work and business than most of his contemporaries. He is now, though on the shady side of seventy, engaged in his general business, in superintending improvements on his farm near Flemington, and in the erection of a large brick building in the village,—interests which require his constant care and attention.

Mr. Deats married, first, Nov. 10, 1838, Rebecca, daughter of Jonathan Higgins, of Hillsborough, Somerset Co. She was born June 26, 1820, and died Aug. 6, 1862. Four children were the fruit of this marriage, three sons and one daughter, of whom only the latter survives. Their names and dates of birth are as follows: Jonathan H. Deats, born Nov. 8, 1840, died Aug. 16, 1850; Emly Ogden Deats, born Sept. 13, 1842, died Oct. 31, 1866; Lemuel Madison Deats, born June 23, 1845, died July 26, 1879; Rebecca Julia Deats, born Oct. 11, 1848.

Mr. Deats married, for his second wife, Elmira Stevenson, of La Salle Co., Ill., by whom he has one son, Hiram E., born May 20, 1870.

LEBANON.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

This is the extreme northern township of Hunterdon County, and is bounded northeast by Morris County; southeast by Tewksbury and High Bridge townships; southwest by Bethlehem township; northwest by Warren County. The Musconetcong Creek is the dividing line between this township and Warren County.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface is quite uneven, rising at some points several hundred feet above tide-water. A ridge of the Musconetcong Mountains runs nearly east and west across the township, forming the divide, the waters on the south falling into Spruce Run, while those on the north empty into the Musconetcong Creek.

The principal stream is Spruce Run. It rises in School District No. 1, a little above Anthonytown, flowing southwesterly, westerly through the centre of township, and southerly, breaking through the mountain at Glen Gardner and Clarksville. The South Branch of the Raritan is the dividing line between this township and Tewksbury.

The soil is, as a rule, susceptible of a high state of cultivation, especially along the Musconetcong, Spruce Run, and Raritan River.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Among the pioneers was Abraham Banghart, better known as "Uncle Abram." He lived on the land purchased by his father in 1765. His grandfather came from Rhinebeck, Germany, and hired out as a teamster with Allen & Turner at Solitude Forge. His son George purchased 300 acres of William, Richard, and Daniel Coxe, of Burlington, and built a log house on the same spot where "Uncle Abram" lived and died, in School District No. 7. George married Abraham Van Buskirk's daughter, who lived on the farm now occupied by Samuel Apgar. Thomas Van Buskirk lived where the late James Force lived and died. Frederick Fritts lived near the Lutheran church, and Jacob Lernenger at what is now "White Hall." These, with others living at quite a distance, united in building the Lutheran church at Spruce Run, about 1795.

"Uncle Abram" used to say that his father, though a leading church-member, would attend parties and was the usual fiddler at dances. Spinning-frolics, which were very common, always wound up with a dance and "going home with the girls in the morning."

In those days wild turkeys were quite often seen in this vicinity, and as late as 1820 deer were very plenty in Lebanon township.

James Force was one of the pioneer settlers, near what is now Glen Gardner. His grandfather, William Force, in company with two brothers, came from England. He married a Miss Wolliver, whose father was from Rhinebeck, Germany. Thomas Force was

a millwright, and settled at Rowland's Mills over a hundred years ago.

Among other pioneers near the Spruce Run Lutheran church were Mathias Castner, Morris Fritts, Leonard Hipp, Thomas Foss, Philip Crater, William Fritts, Jacob Terreberry, Jacob Lunger, Andrew Banghart, John Banghart, Thomas Banghart, Isaac Hildebrant, and William Taylor, all of whose descendants live on the old homestead or in the vicinity.

In what is now School District No. 5, where the old homesteads are nearly or quite all occupied by those of a direct line of descendants, there located the Castner family,—Daniel, Jacob S., and Crazy Jake,—Joseph Foss, Joseph Thomas, Samuel Weaver, William F. Fritts, George Ackerman, and Thomas Aston. In District No. 4 there were Peter Castner, William R. Prall, and J. Stearns, son of Abram; in No. 8 Richard Rounsavall (where S. Shepherd now lives), Joseph Johnson, Joseph L. Bowlby, David Parks, and Jacob Johnson.

In School District No. 2 the Hicksonbough, Backer, Huffman, Erts, and Lance families represent the pioneers.

The pioneers of School District No. 3 were George and Matthias Trimmer. One of Matthias Trimmer's sons now occupies the old homestead on which his father located over one hundred years ago. The Neighbours and Huffmans were also among the pioneers in the southeast part of the township.

White Hall District was settled about 1765 by Jacob Lenenger, Stoffle Hildebrant, George Fritts, John P. Lance, John Apgar, Paul Anthony, Christopher Tiger, and John Anderson.

June 10, 1772, Samuel Johnson and Mary, his wife, sold 125 acres to "Peter Van Boskerk," covering the farm now owned by John Eveland, the hotel property of E. Humphrey, and other lots in the village of Glen Gardner. The same land was sold to the grandfather of John Eveland by Van Buskirk.

GHOST STORY.

Among the old stories best remembered in this locality is that of the Morristown ghost. Tom Banghart says that some men from this locality were among the victims. In 1788 one Ransford Rogers, a school-teacher from Connecticut, professing a deep knowledge of chemistry, pretended that it gave him power of raising good and dispelling evil spirits, and through them of finding hidden treasure. A tradition was then current that immense sums of money lay buried at Schooley's Mountain. Rogers, taking advantage of this, formed a company and held secret meetings at midnight, drawing dupes into a "charmed circle" and performing incantations too various to mention. The whole upper part of Hunterdon County was excited over the matter, and numbers believed in it till the chief actor, getting drunk, revealed himself, a ghost of flesh and blood, and was sent to jail. There are many versions of this matter, but these are the main facts.

EXTRACTS FROM PIONEER RECORDS.

"LEBANON, March 17, 1734.—Election of officers: Schooley and Holloway, Freeholders; Samuel Schooley, George Malloat, Overseers of the Poor; John Moore, Assessor; Abraham McDaniels, Collector; Edward Barber, Gasper Hendershott, Commissioners of Highways; Lawrence Howleson, Jacob Angell, Overseers of Highways; James McGraden, Constable.

"May, 1734.—Upon the petition of divers of Inhabitants of the town of Lebanon setting forth that William Phillips of the s^{d} town retails liquors by small measure and keeps a disorderly House, & it appearing to this Court that the s^{d} Wm. Phillips has no Lycence granted him to keep a Publick House of Entertainment, it's ordered by the Court that Justice Martin Ryerson & Justice John Van Sickle do inquire into the Truth of the allegation of the said Petition; & if the said justices shall think it convenient, they may suppress the said Publick House & order the s^{d} Wm. Phillips to Retail no more strong liquors by small measures."

CIVIL HISTORY.

For lack of township records we are unable to give civil officers of this township prior to 1841. Those who have served since that date are:

TOWN CLERKS.

1841–42, Andrew Banghart; 1843–45, James Madison Johnston; 1846–47, Peter A. Beavers; 1848–49, Morris F. Martenis; 1850–51, David H. Banghart; 1852, George Beavers; 1853, 1864–65, Nelson Read; 1854–56, Ambrose Fritts; 1857–58, Michael Banghart; 1859–60, Elias Fritts; 1861–63, George Banghart; 1866, Stewart F. Bell; 1867–68, Abraham S. Banghart; 1869–70, Mansfield H. Beatty; 1871, Christopher Martenis; 1872–73, John H. Parkinson; 1874–76, William V. Prall; 1877–78, Jacob N. Miller; 1879–80, Eugene Eveland.

ASSESSORS.

1841, Benjamin Fritts; 1842–43, 1848–49, William R. Prall; 1844–45, 1862–63, Thomas Banghart; 1846–47, George Beavers; 1850–51, James Madison Johnston; 1852–53, David H. Banghart; 1854–55, Samuel Fritts; 1856–57, Morris F. Martenis; 1858–61, Abraham W. Grant; 1864–66, Frederick Fritts; 1867–68, Andrew Crater; 1869–70, 1873–74, Conrad Davis; 1871–72, Mansfield H. Beatty; 1875–76, Joseph Bonnell; 1877–80, William V. Prall.

COLLECTORS.

1841–42, Morris Fritts; 1843–44, Benj. Fritts; 1845–46, Ralph Beavers; 1847, Samuel Fritts; 1848–49, Leonard Hipp; 1850–51, Peter C. Apgar; 1852–53, George Jones; 1854–55, John Hill; 1856–57, Abraham W. Grant; 1858–59, Lewis Young; 1860–61, Samuel C. Fritts; 1862–64, 1867–68, Samuel Reinhart; 1865–66, Elias V. Creger; 1869–72, Dennis Sullivan; 1873–75, Andrew B. Flomerfelt; 1876–78, John Eveland; 1879–80, George W. Beatty.

CONSTABLES.

1841–42, Thomas Banghart, Anthony W. Reinhart; 1843–44, Joseph A. Srope, Thomas Banghart; 1845, Thomas Banghart, John Dean; 1846, John Dean, Abraham Apgar; 1848–50, Thomas Banghart; 1851, George Jones, Thomas Banghart; 1852–55, Jacob Crater; 1856, J. J. Walters; 1857, Geo. W. Beatty, Abraham W. Grant; 1858–60, Abraham W. Grant; 1861, John B. Crane; 1862–65, Thomas Banghart, John B. Cremmer; 1866, J. B. Cremmer, Andrew Crater, Thomas Banghart; 1867, Andrew Crater, Nelson Read; 1868, Martin Lunger, N. Read, George C. Trimmer; 1869, Conrad Davis, Martin Lunger, Martin O'Brien; 1870, Thomas L. Anderson, William McCann, John S. Cox; 1871–72, T. L. Anderson, William McCann; 1873, W. McCann, Henry Peirce, T. L. Anderson; 1874, T. L. Anderson, John H. Parkinson, W. McCann; 1875–77, T. L. Anderson, A. B. Banghart; 1878–80, T. L. Anderson, Stewart T. Bell.

TOWN COMMITTEE.

1841, Abram Banghart, Peter C. Apgar, David Neighbour, George Franks, Jacob Anthony; 1842, Anthony W. Reinhart, A. Banghart, D. Neighbour, P. C. Apgar, Geo. Franks, Jacob Anthony; 1843, Lewis Young, D. Neighbour, Peter H. Rowland, George Franks, David P. Srope; 1844, Lewis Young, Samuel Fritts, Peter H. Rowland, D. P. Srope, William R. Prall; 1845, George Foss, Samuel Fritts, Benjamin Fritts,

D. P. Srope, W. R. Prall; 1846, George Foss, Jacob M. Trimmer, Benjamin Fritts, George Jones, Morris F. Martenis; 1847, William C. Beavers, Frederick Lance, G. Jones, M. F. Martenis, Lewis Young; 1848, Frederick I. Hoffman, F. Lance, Sylvester Bowlby, Andrew Banghart, Lewis Young; 1849, F. I. Hoffman, A. Banghart, S. Bowlby, Abram Banghart, John S. Davis; 1850, Abram Banghart, John S. Davis, Peter Eveland, Zachariah Flomerfelt, Andrew Banghart; 1851, Z. Flomerfelt, P. Eveland, Jacob Pence, Andrew Banghart, Benjamin Fritts; 1852, Benj. Fritts, J. Pence, Nelson Bennett, Charles Force, Richard Rounsavall; 1853, George W. Beatty, N. Bennett, Lewis Young, Jacob A. Wise, Joseph B. Fritts; 1854, L. Young, J. A. Wise, G. W. Beaty, J. B. Fritts, W. R. Prall; 1855, W. R. Prall, G. W. Bowlby, Rance H. Gray, Elias Fritts, Jacob Anthony; 1856, Rance H. Gray, E. Fritts, George W. Bowlby, J. Anthony, John C. Miller; 1857, J. C. Miller, G. W. Beaty, John Eveland, E. Fritts, R. H. Gray; 1858, J. Eveland, G. W. Beaty, Nathan Lance, Adam Reinhart, Nelson Read; 1859, Adam Reinhart, Nathan Lance, R. H. Gray, D. H. Banghart, E. S. Beavers; 1860, N. Lance, D. H. Banghart, Rance H. Gray, E. S. Beavers, Abram S. Banghart; 1861, Nathan Lance, D. H. Banghart, Elias V. Creger, A. S. Banghart, Ebenezer S. Beavers; 1862–63, D. H. Banghart, E. S. Beavers, A. S. Banghart, E. V. Creger, Martin O'Brien; 1864, Abram Banghart, George Banghart, Martin O'Brien, E. V. Creger, Cornelius Stewart; 1865, C. Stewart, George Banghart, M. O'Brien, Leonard Neighbour, Ira C. Anderson; 1866, C. Stewart, Daniel C. Anderson, Peter Walters, L. G. Neighbour, Jonathan M. Welsted; 1867–68, C. Stewart, D. C. Anderson, G. Banghart, J. A. Wise, William S. Brown; 1869–70, J. A. Wise, John Gardner, G. Banghart, Isaiah Trimmer, Joseph B. Fritts; 1871, G. Banghart, J. B. Fritts, J. A. Wise, G. Gardner, D. C. Anderson; 1872, D. C. Anderson, William Beatty, J. B. Fritts, George Gardner, Peter Martenis; 1873, D. C. Anderson, P. Martenis, G. Gardner, G. W. Beatty, William Beatty; 1874, John Wise, John Fritts, G. W. Beatty, W. Beatty, P. Martenis; 1875, P. Martenis, W. Beatty, J. Fritts, Isaiah Apgar, John Wise; 1876, P. Martenis, John Fritts, I. Apgar, Andrew Castner, John C. Miller; 1877, L. H. Trimmer, George K. Bird, Christopher Bryant, J. Apgar, A. S. Banghart; 1878, G. K. Bird, L. H. Trimmer, J. C. Miller, Joseph Hipp, P. C. Castner; 1879, G. K. Bird, John C. Apgar, Jacob Hipp; 1880, John C. Apgar, Jacob Hipp, John M. Shannon.

The chosen freeholders from 1800 to 1880 may be found on page 264 of this volume.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

JUNCTION is situated in the northwest corner of the township, a considerable portion of it reaching over into Bethlehem township; it is comparatively a new town. Here is the junction of the New Jersey Central and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads, from which fact the place derived its name. Previous to the advent of the Central Railroad, in 1852, there was no village here. But when it became established that the junction of the two roads was to be at this point, one sprang into existence as if by magic. A plot was surveyed, building loan associations formed, and when the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was completed to this point, in 1857, a thriving village was ready to welcome it. The lands upon which it is located were formerly owned by John Bowlby, M. D. Wells, Nathan Terreberry, and A. Skillman.

The Central Railroad, in 1865, built extensive repair-shops, machine-shops, etc., here, which caused a speedy increase of population. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western also built similar shops, which made a still greater demand for tenement-houses, stores, etc.

The pioneer tavern was built in 1852, a short distance west of the railroad shops, by Joseph Bonnell. The house is now owned by Chester V. Dilley, and is unoccupied. The present National Hotel, opposite the depot, was built by Dennis Sullivan, in 1865, and in 1867 the "Junction House," a little farther west, was built by D. T. McCarthy.

The pioneer store was kept by M. D. Wells, a short distance east of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad shops.

"Wells' Hall" was built in 1875, on the corner of Main Street and Wells' Avenue, and is three stories high. The lower floor is occupied by stores and the post-office, the second is a public hall, and the third is occupied by four different civic societies.

The first physician was Philip G. Creveling, in 1866. The pioneer postmaster was M. D. Wells, appointed in 1865, and still holding the office. The first church was built by the Roman Catholics in 1860. It was in the west part of the town, and is now occupied as a private dwelling. The present Roman Catholic church was built in 1865.

Business is represented by ten or more stores, a blacksmith-, tailor-, shoe-, and other shops, three hotels, a school-house, and three cigar-manufactories.

VILLAGES.

GLEN GARDNER is located on the extreme western border of the township, in a romantic glen through which winds the Belvidere and Burlington turnpike (laid out more than a century and a quarter ago), and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, built here in 1852.

Over a century ago this locality was known as "Eveland's Tavern," and soon the glen became known far and near by the name of "Sodom."

Just when the first settler located it is impossible to say. John Eveland built and kept a tavern as early as 1760. The present hotel covers a part of the site of the old one. John Eveland kept the tavern for fifty-five years, his son, Peter, for forty, his grandson, John, for ten, when the property was purchased by E. Humphrey, present owner and proprietor. It is now known as the "Clarksville Hotel." Jacob Leninger built a saw-mill near the tavern; it stood adjoining the site of the present grist-mill.

Soon after (or about 1800) the population of "Sodom" commenced changing quite rapidly. The pioneer store was kept by a Mr. Clark, in 1820, on the opposite side of the road from the present "Hunterdon manufactory." A post-office seeming to be a necessity, Dr. W. A. A. Hunt was appointed, about 1820, and the office was named Clarksville, in honor of the old merchant, and kept in his store. The place is now better known as Clarksville than as either Sodom or Glen Gardner, as the one is nearly forgotten, while the other is of such recent origin that it has not come into general use.

James Smith succeeded Mr. Clark in the old store-house in the bank, and was followed by Dr. W. A. A.

Hunt, who moved the building up to near his residence, where he kept both store and post-office.

Adam Runkle first kept the store on the west side of the creek, at the end of what is now the iron bridge, as early as 1825. Other merchants were John and Aaron McKinstry, Prall & Runkle, Lewis Young, James P. Huffman, Samuel and Jacob Weller, L. W. Young & Son, Young & Grant, and Watson Anderson. In 1864 the Gardner Brothers established their chair-manufactory, when the name of the post-office and village was changed to "Glen Gardner" in their honor.

There are three churches (Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Lutheran), one academy, a hotel, two grist-mills, a frame-factory, four stores, a coal-and-lumber yard, several shops, and a railroad depot, with Samuel Van Arsdale as agent; Lewis F. Bigelow is the present postmaster. Population, 700.

Lower Valley is a small hamlet situated in School District No. 3. There are a church, school-house, the post-office, and about a dozen dwellings located within a mile of the four corners where the church is situated.

Anthonytown, on the highlands of Hunterdon County, in School District No. 1, was settled as early as 1825 by David and Philip Anthony. There are at present a Methodist church, a school-house, a store, two saw-mills, blacksmith- and wheelwright-shops, and a few dwellings. The first store was kept by Jacob Beatty, in 1853. A post-office was established in 1860, with G. W. Beatty as postmaster; he still acts in that capacity.

White Hall is located in School District No. 6, on the south side of the township, and was settled as early as 1800, when Jacob Leninger kept tavern here. The house had become weatherbeaten, and the proprietor painted it white; hence the name by which the village has been known for eighty or more years. There are a tavern, store, blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop, and half a dozen dwellings.

New Hampton, situated on the Musconetcong Creek, in the northwest corner of the township, was settled as early as 1800. The first tavern, kept by Elisha Matlick in 1812, is still standing, a short distance up the road, but unoccupied. There are a store, hotel, cabinet-manufactory, blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop, grist-mill, school-house, and about twenty-five dwellings. The present postmaster is George Apgar.

CEMETERIES.

There are several burial-places in this township, some of which are private plats or family grounds on the "old homestead," but the one in which the most interest centres is probably the "Spruce Run Burying-Ground," which is located about a mile east of Glen Gardner, and opposite the Evangelical Lutheran church.

The following names and dates, taken from the tombstones and monuments in these grounds, give an idea of who the pioneers were: Anna Apgar, born Nov. 20, 1795, died July 4, 1877; George Apgar, died Nov. 6, 1864, aged seventy-one; Margaret Stymets, died June 8, 1809, aged eighty-one; Frederick Fritts, Jr., died Aug. 23, 1812, aged fifty-three; Daniel Castner, died Feb. 12, 1839, aged eighty-two; George Moore, died Jan. 2, 1815, aged ninety. On his headstone are the following lines:

> "Remember me as you pass by:
> As you are now, so once was I;
> As I am now you all must be;
> Prepare for death, and follow me."

Elizabeth Moore, died Oct. 17, 1810, aged seventy-seven; Christopher Martenis, died April 19, 1822, aged seventy-seven; Catharine McKinney, died March 2, 1863, aged eighty-five; John McDaniels, born July 1, 1785, died March 17, 1864; Peter Swick, died May 1, 1844, aged forty-six; Mary Larue, died April 17, 1856, aged fifty-five; Harman Dilts, died Oct. 28, 1842, aged forty-two; Benjamin Fritts, born Nov. 11, 1781, died Sept. 29, 1861; William F. Fritts, born April 18, 1783, died Jan. 27, 1871; Rachael Fritts, born June 13, 1789, died March 28, 1870; John Anderson, died Feb. 27, 1865, aged ninety-six; Ann Anderson, died March 8, 1860, aged seventy-four; Thomas Haston, died Dec. 15, 1835, aged eighty-eight; Margaret Haston, died Dec. 15, 1852, aged ninety-one; George Martenis, died April 15, 1860, aged seventy-five; Jane M., wife of J. G. More, died Feb. 7, 1864, aged eighty-one; Rev. R. Collins, died Jan. 1, 1861, aged sixty-five; Abraham H. Banghart, died Sept. 26, 1872, aged sixty-three; Andrew Moore, born May 15, 1764, died June 1, 1846; Jacob Lininger, died Aug. 15, 1835, aged eighty-two; Thomas Banghart, died May 12, 1859, aged eighty; Rebecca Banghart, died May 10, 1876, aged eighty-three; Christian Foss, died Oct. 8, 1865, aged sixty-nine; Charles Plum, died April 29, 1860, aged thirty-nine; Rev. David Kline, born Nov. 14, 1812, died Nov. 5, 1877; Jane Kirkpatrick, wife of Rev. David Kline, born June 19, 1814, died June 1, 1875.

"Lower Valley Cemetery" is located at Lower Valley, in the southeast part of the township, and adjoining the Presbyterian church lot. This, aside from the Spruce Run grounds, is the only one of much interest in the township. The names of a few of those buried there are: Elizabeth Gray, died June 19, 1867, aged forty-four; William Neighbour, died March 10, 1878, aged eighty-three; Jacob Swackhamer, born Dec. 31, 1789, died April 20, 1851; Dr. J. K. Stryker, died Sept. 8, 1862, aged forty-one; Conrad Hoppough, died Oct. 23, 1864, aged seventy; Ralph Beavers, died March 31, 1863, aged eighty-one; Elizabeth Apgar, died March 27, 1863, aged eighty-two; David Trimmer, died March 1, 1824, aged sixty-five; Elizabeth Flomerfelt, died Aug. 26, 1848, aged sixty-nine; William Apgar, died Feb. 19, 1835, aged sixty-six; Joseph Hoover, died Aug. 28, 1843, aged fifty-four; Sylvanus Young, died Dec. 11, 1857, aged eighty-two; Leonard

Neighbour, died Dec. 10, 1854, aged ninety; Peter Bunn, born April 17, 1794, died Sept. 15, 1874; Eleanor Hoffman, died Nov. 18, 1869, aged seventy-two; Catharine Teeter, died April 13, 1837, aged seventy-two; William Wack, died Jan. 30, 1864, aged seventy-two; Ann Hance, wife of David Neighbour, died Dec. 2, 1834, aged thirty-four; Elizabeth, wife of David Neighbour, died July 22, 1857, aged fifty-eight.

SOCIETIES AND CORPORATIONS.

The Temple of Honor at Glen Gardner was organized Nov. 28, 1872. The following persons signed the application for a charter: L. M. Castner, George Crater, George L. Dean, Lewis Fritts, David Hart, William Hart, Moses Housel, Samuel Litts, R. A. Martenis, Frank Maxwell, Peter Nelson, P. H. Praster, Henry R. Queen, James G. Shultz, Elwood S. Teats, Joseph J. Unanst.

The first principal officers were: W. C. T., Samuel Litts; W. V. T., Henry R. Queen; W. R., Lewis M. Castner.

The failure of the factories has very seriously affected the society. It still lives, but has only 12 members. The present officers are: W. C., M. G. Housel; W. V., J. Robbins; W. R., S. K. Doolittle; W. F. R., T. E. Hunt; W. T., W. M. Hunt; W. W., J. Petty; W. G., M. Geary; W. S., C. Martenis; W. Chaplain, C. H. Traver.

"Shabbekong Tribe, No. 46, I. O. of R. M.," is located at Junction. The tribe was originally organized at Washington, Warren Co., N. J., but was removed to Junction, where the tribe was reorganized June 21, 1878, with the following officers and members under the new charter: Sachem, A. Weidmann; S. S., William Huselton; I. S., J. Duckworth; O. S., C. G. Blackford; K. of W., John Hoppock; C. of R., A. M. Young; and J. R. Rex, E. B. Hoppock, Charles Weidmann, William B. Smith, G. German, William Rex, John S. Rodenbaugh, A. Rinehart, A. B. Apgar, S. Bowlby, S. Apgar, A. Nigh, J. B. McLean, H. Huselton, William Brown, P. Young, William Dorland, A. Apgar, James Brown, N. Conover, J. Walters, and W. Busenberry. Wells' Hall was fitted up for the tribe in the summer of 1880, at a cost of $300. The tribe is now in a flourishing condition, with 75 members. The Past Sachems are A. Weidmann, D. D. G. S., George Hummel, William Huselton. The present officers are: Sachem, John Duckworth; P. S., William Huselton; S. S., G. W. Winters; I. S., William Dorland; K. of W., John Hoppock; C. of R., C. J. Blackford.

The following-named charter members of "George W. Taylor Post, No. 9, G. A. R.," were mustered in Oct. 24, 1878, at Junction: Capt. W. M. Shipman, A. Weidmann, Everett Gordon, Capt. Nelson Bennett, Mahlon Smith, Bishop Smith, George Hummel, Halsey Berry, Stuart Bowlby, John Busenberry, Miller Bell, John J. Bennett, William Cooper, William Flatt, Jethro German, Daniel Grooendyke, Theodore Hunt, Theodore Hoffman, John W. Jobes, David S. Johnson, Edward Lewis, P. D. Morgan, J. B. McLean, Almier Nigh, George W. Winters, U. A. Walton, and Herman Althemus. Everett Gordon was the first Commander; the present Commander (1881) is Miller G. Bell.

"Clarksville Cornet Band" was organized at Glen Gardner in 1871 by members of the "Order of United American Mechanics," with eighteen pieces, and for several years sustained a reputation second to none in the county. The band at present has twelve members, with officers as follows: John L. Tunison, President; William Stevenson, Secretary; David Siegfried, Treasurer; George Smith, Leader; Lewis F. Bigelow, Instructor.

"Musconetcong Lodge, No. 98, K. of P.," was instituted at Junction, June 9, 1874, by William R. Laudenberger, H. S. Puterbaugh, G. E. Hummel, R. R. Welsted, William C. Staples, M. D. Wells, Charles Ward, M. L. Van Arsdale, Charles Foster, and others whose names we were unable to obtain. The first officers were: C. C., W. R. Laudenberger; V. C., H. S. Puterbaugh; P., G. E. Hummel; K. of R. and S., M. D. Wells; M. A., Charles Ward; M. of E., W. C. Staples. The successive presiding officers have been H. S. Puterbaugh, G. E. Hummel, Charles Ward, M. D. Wells, T. T. Cyphert, Howard Frendsch, A. M. Young, E. P. Sharp, John Prall, T. T. Cyphert. The present officers are: P. C., John Prall; C. C., James Bowlby; V. C., Alexander Lukens; P., Hannibal Bowlby; M. of A., Uriah Rinehart; K. of R. and S., R. S. Anderson; M. of E., W. R. Laudenberger; I. G., Halsey Berry; O. G., A. P. Shive. Present membership, 45.

"Lebanon Lodge, No. 6, F. & A. M.," was organized at Clarksville in 1870, and assigned the number originally belonging to a lodge at this place, constituted, as the number indicates, in the early days of Masonry in New Jersey. The following officers were installed: W. M., David Bruce; S. W., Robert Fozard; J. W., Monroe Curtis; S. D., Stewart Terriberry; J. D., Christopher Staats; Treas., John Eveland; Sec., Richard W. Taylor; Tiler, John C. Tomey. The Past Masters have been David Bruce, Robert Fozard, Monroe Curtis, John C. Tomey, James Huntsman, John C. Reeves, Peter S. Shurts, H. S. Puterbaugh, John M. Shannon, and I. J. Eyears.

The present officers are: W. M., I. J. Eyears; S. W., L. F. Bigelow; J. W., W. H. Parker; Treas., James Huntsman; Sec., A. S. Pittenger; Chaplain, John C. Reeves; S. D., P. S. Shrope; J. D., J. M. Shannon; Tiler, R. W. Wolverton. Present membership, 46.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The grist-mill in School District No. 3, at "Catertown" or "Teetertown," owned and operated by Lawrence H. Trimmer, was built in 1855. The old Wack mill stood upon the same site, and was

known for many years as "Wack's Mills." S. Dorland's grist-mill, in School District No. 2, was built in 1820, and is now operated by George Apgar. At Anthonytown there are two saw-mills,—one built in 1830 by David Anthony, the other in 1840 by William Waters. In the northeast corner of the township there was a grist-mill, built as early as 1785, but it was burned, and in or about 1855 the present one was built by J. W. Homer. The place is known as Homer's Mills. Beatty's saw-mill, about a mile south of this, was built in 1855, by William Beatty, and is still owned by him.

The "Point Mills," on the Musconetcong Creek, below Homer's mill, were built about 1800 by Stephen Vanatta, and here George Painter was miller in 1810. These mills were once owned by Dr. Clark, of Belvidere. They are now owned and operated by Pidcock & Skinner.

The grist-mill on this side the Musconetcong, at New Hampton, was built in 1800 by Henry Dusenberry. It is now owned by Wyckoff, Rinehart & Co. The saw- and grist-mills of Josiah Apgar, located on Spruce Run, were built in 1865. The saw-mill of I. Bryan, below Apgar's, was built about 1835 by John Crater. In or about 1805, Thomas Foss built a grist-mill on Spruce Run, still known as the "Foss" mill, but owned by David L. Everitt.

The first grist-mill at Glen Gardner was built about 1760. It was in use for a hundred years, when it was taken down, and the present one built in 1862 by Lewis Young; now owned by William W. Sweazy. The grist-mill farther down the stream was built in 1835 by Dr. W. A. A. Hunt, and is now operated by David H. Banghart. A stone "bark-mill" was built in 1816 on the present site of the "Hunterdon Manufacturing" mill; it was subsequently converted into a grist-mill, but was destroyed by the "great freshet" of 1851.

In 1864 "The Gardner Chair-Manufacturing Company" built three large frame mills up the small glen on First Street, east of the railroad, and for a time employed hundreds of hands, but in a few years the business was abandoned, and the mills are now idle.

In 1868 the Hunterdon picture-frame factory was built, and Oct. 4, 1869, about half the building was destroyed by a freshet, but immediately rebuilt. Dr. Hunt became proprietor subsequently. The building is now used as a store-house for surplus goods.

In 1830, J. S. Prall & Son built a large cabinet-shop and furniture-manufactory at New Hampton, with steam as the motive-power; they are still in business. A sash-and-blind factory was built by Dr. Hunt about 1865, operated a few years, and abandoned. The blacksmith- and wheelwright-shops at Little Brook are owned and operated by William and George Anderson.

The mine at White Hall was formerly the property of George Fritts, but is now owned by Alvah Gray and worked by the "Hellertown Mining Company."

The other mines in the township are not working at present.

CHURCHES.

MOUNT LEBANON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A meeting was held in the wheelwright-shop of William Hight, in the township of Lebanon, March 21, 1844, to adopt measures for the erection of a Methodist church, near the eight-square stone schoolhouse, to be called the "Mount Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church." The following building committee was appointed, which comprised nearly or quite all the Methodists at Anthonytown or Mount Lebanon: John Fisher, Joseph T. Gerrard, Christopher Tiger, Henry Lindaberry, and Samuel L. Fisher; the last named not being a member of the society. The committee entered upon their duties at once, and in May the corner-stone was laid. During the summer the church was completed and dedicated, at a cost of $900. It was of stone, 33 by 40 feet, with 16-foot

THE OLD MOUNT LEBANON METHODIST CHURCH.

walls. May 30, 1844, the following trustees were chosen: John Fisher, Cornelius R. Hight, Joseph T. Gerrard, Henry Lindaberry, Samuel L. Fisher, George W. Beatty, and Charles Watson.

In 1878 the church was remodeled and enlarged, and a spire 85 feet high added, in which was hung a bell weighing 1200 pounds, the gift of D. F. Beatty (now of Washington, N. J.), as was also the organ now in use. The corner-stone was relaid Sept. 27, 1878. The total cost of repairs and improvements was $4000.

The first class-leader was Thomas Waters; present leader, Christopher Bryan. Local preacher, John H. Moore; Stewards, Christopher Bryan, Theodore McCatherien, John H. Sliker, John L. Lindaberry; Trustees, John H. Sliker, John H. Moore, George W. Beatty, John R. Castner, H. Beatty, Theodore McCatherien. Present membership, 80. John H. Moore is superintendent of the Sunday-school; average attendance, 45.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF LOWER VALLEY.

This church is located in the southeast corner of the township, in the small hamlet of "Lower Valley." The original members were from other churches, and more especially from the Presbyterian Church at German Valley, with which it was at one time connected. Many of the members living in the vicinity of Lower Valley began to feel the need of a place of worship nearer home, and Sept. 13, 1870, half an acre of land, upon which the church now stands, was purchased of Samuel K. Weller. A building committee was at once appointed, consisting of Samuel Trimmer, Oliver Bunn, and David Neighbour. The corner-stone was laid in May, 1871, by Rev. I. A. Blauvelt, of the German Valley Church, and the building was completed and dedicated Dec. 19, 1871. It is of wood, 38 by 65 feet, and cost $12,000.

May 7, 1872, this church was regularly and legally organized by the "Presbytery of Morris and Orange," with the following constituent members: On certificate from German Valley Church, George Neighbour, Elizabeth Neighbour, David Neighbour, Jacob M. Trimmer, Susan L. Trimmer, James Trimmer, Catharine Flumerfelt, Adaline Neighbour, Caroline Apgar, John Neighbour, Margaret Q. Neighbour, Charles Miller, Mary Miller, James Foster, Ellen Foster, Elias V. Cregar, Eliza Ann Cregar, Sylvester Neighbour, Zilpha Neighbour, Mary Trimmer, Elizabeth Miller, Gilbert Trimmer, Caroline Trimmer, Samuel Trimmer, Ann C. Trimmer, Leonard G. Neighbour, George E. Naughwright, Caroline Trimmer, George Apgar, and Ann Naughwright; from Pleasant Grove, Rachel Apgar, Peter Bunn and wife, Abraham Hoffman and wife, and Oliver Bunn; from Flanders, Mary Welch; from Reformed Church at High Bridge, Benjamin Cole and Sophia Cole; from Evangelical Lutheran Church of Spruce Run, O. B. Hoffman and Margaret A. Hoffman.

The first elders were George Neighbour, David Neighbour, and Jacob M. Trimmer. May 18, 1872, the following additional were elected: Elias V. Cregar, Benjamin Cole, and Abraham Hoffman.

In 1874 the church officials purchased three-quarters of an acre, adjoining the church lot, and built thereon their present beautiful and commodious parsonage at a cost of $4000.

The first pastor was Rev. I. A. Blauvelt. He preached at German Valley in the forenoon, and at Lower Valley in the afternoon. He was succeeded, in December, 1871, or January, 1872, by Rev. R. H. Van Amburgh, who remained only till February, 1872, when Rev. John Reed was called. He was succeeded by Rev. Chester Poe Murra, installed in May, 1875. His successor was the present pastor, Rev. W. J. Henderson, installed in May, 1877. This church is now in the Elizabeth Presbytery. Present value of property, $16,000; present membership, 154.

The Sunday-school was established in 1840 by David Neighbour, the first superintendent. The present superintendent is Johnson Bennett; average attendance, 60.

CLARKSVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

is located at Glen Gardner. There is no written early Methodist history connected with this place, and such as we have is brief and somewhat indefinite. There was a class sustained here more or less regularly for a great many years, and the early circuit-preachers held forth at intervals in the old stone school-house, and in dwelling-houses.

Wesley Robertson, Henry Trumbour, and others are mentioned as having traveled this circuit.

Services were held in what was known as Gardner's Hall. April 16, 1863, the following trustees were elected: T. Edgar Hunt, William Gardner, George Gardner, John Gardner, Christopher Martenis, and Eleazar A. Smith.

At this time it was resolved to build a church and parsonage, the lots being donated by Dr. T. Edgar Hunt, a member of the Presbyterian Church, who cooperated with the society in a most warm and cordial manner for many years. The church was built in 1863, at a cost of about $7000, as near as can be ascertained. It has received considerable improvements twice since then. In the last instance it was frescoed at a cost of $350. The parsonage was built in 1864 at a cost of nearly $3000.

At the Conference of 1864, Henry Hayter was sent to the charge. He remained but one year. During his time about eighty-one are said to have been converted. Rev. David Walters came in 1865. He remained two years. Rev. Charles C. Winans appeared as the next pastor, in 1867, remaining three years. In 1870, Clarksville was severed from Union. Rev. Alexander Craig followed Rev. Winans, in 1870. He remained but one year. During his short time he inaugurated a series of meetings at the Junction, where, with the aid of an esteemed local brother, Dr. William Hacket, the foundation was laid by him of the present society. In 1871, Rev. Walter Chamberlain came and remained two years. The next preacher was C. S. Woodruff, who came in 1873 and remained till 1876. In the spring of 1876, Rev. J. A. Kingsbury, to whom we are indebted for much of this brief sketch, was sent to this charge, and remained till April, 1879, when he was succeeded by Rev. S. K. Doolittle, the present pastor.

The present trustees are C. Martenis, J. A. Davis, Jacob Foose, M. G. Housel, O. Ward, J. Dalrymple, and Peter Praster. Present membership, 126; present value of church property, $15,000.

JUNCTION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first society was organized at Junction in 1871, while Rev. Alexander Craig was pastor of the Glen Gardner Church. The place of meeting was in a hall since burned down. Rev. William Hacket supplied the infant society for a time, and a revival added a member to the class. M. D. Wells gave them a lot

upon which to build a church. Rev. Walter Chamberlain, pastor at Glen Gardner, took charge of Junction, and Sept. 7, 1872, the corner-stone for the church was laid. The first trustees were George W. Rowland, T. H. Berry, James Warman, J. W. Everett, Jethro German, Samuel Emery, M. D. Wells. The lecture-room was dedicated Feb. 7, 1873.

In the spring of 1873, Rev. Henry Bice was appointed pastor. A revival followed, and many joined. In 1874 and 1875, Rev. J. A. Dickson was pastor; 1876, Rev. H. B. Mollyneaux; 1877, Rev. Richard Thomas; 1878, Rev. J. A. Kingsbury; 1879, Rev. S. K. Doolittle, present pastor. The audience-room was dedicated Dec. 19, 1880. Membership, 76.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CLARKSVILLE

was organized March 16, 1869, by the Presbytery of Raritan, with eighteen original members. The meetings were held in the Mondalia Academy at Glen Gardner until the present house of worship was erected, in 1869, at a cost of $25,000. The building is pleasantly located on the Bethlehem side of Spruce Run. It is a memorial of the munificence and Christian zeal of Dr. William A. A. Hunt, through whose efforts a church was organized and the house of worship built.

Rev. J. H. Clark was the first pastor; he was succeeded by Rev. W. J. Henderson, who remained till the spring of 1874; since then the pulpit has been supplied by Rev. U. W. Condit, of Easton, Pa. Present membership, 23; present value of property, $25,000. T. Edgar Hunt, M.D., was the first superintendent of the Sunday-school; present superintendent, I. J. Eyears.

THE NEW HAMPTON BAPTIST CHURCH

is located at Junction. For over thirty years it was a mission of the old Bethlehem Baptist Church. Rev. Thomas Barras commenced preaching here and at New Hampton village as a missionary in 1831, and continued till 1850. Jan. 21, 1868, the New Hampton Baptist Church was constituted an independent body.

Rev. Mr. Barras was succeeded by Rev. E. M. Barker, who served till April, 1853. In 1854, Rev. J. J. Barker commenced missionary work here, and continued till August, 1858. During this year the present church edifice was built, at a cost of $1600. In November, 1858, Rev. William Archer came, and continued until January, 1864. He was succeeded by Rev. George Young, who remained until July, 1867, followed in November, 1867, by Rev. Henry Westcott, who continued till April, 1872. The church was supplied by Rev. John Porter from June 23, 1872, until April 1, 1873, after which Rev. G. F. Hendrickson officiated. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Young, from April 16, 1876, to April 1, 1878, when Rev. A B. Still, the present pastor, commenced his labors. Membership, January, 1881, 25; value of property, $1200. Deacons, Nathan Terreberry, William Martenis; Trustees, Nathan Terreberry, J. D. Peirce, Jacob S. Shrope, B. Woodruff, William Martenis.

SPRUCE RUN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This congregation was organized in 1774 or the beginning of 1775. The first pastor was William Graff, who lived at New Germantown, N. J., and preached at Spruce Run from 1774–75 until 1809. The services for many years were exclusively in German, and were held every four weeks. From 1775 to 1800 this congregation worshiped during the summer in the barn, and in the winter in the house, of Frederick Fritts, on the premises now owned by Peter Martenis and occupied by his brother Christopher. The first house of worship was erected in 1800 by George Banghart, Abraham Van Buskirk, Thomas Van Buskirk, Frederick Fritts, George Moore, Andrew Miller, Jacob Leninger, and Stoffel Hulsizer. They cut the yellow-poplar logs of which it was constructed. This edifice stood on the north side of the main road, in the cemetery. The only record left us is that of baptisms. Dominie Graf was succeeded by Rev. E. L. Hazelius in the fall of 1809. June 13, 1799, Daniel Antony, Frederick Fritts, Jr., William Fritts, Philip Antony, Christopher Martenis, John Rinehart, and Andrew Miller were elected trustees.

In 1815, Rev. E. L. Hazelius resigned, and was followed by Rev. David Hendricks, who served until 1822. The next pastor was Rev. Henry N. Pohlman, who served until 1834, when Spruce Run became a separate organization and called Rev. Richard Collier, who served until 1860.*

At a meeting held March 5, 1835, it was resolved to erect a new church, and a building committee was appointed, composed of Andrew Banghart, Capt. Benjamin Fritts, Morris Fritts, Jacob Castner, Sr., and George Fritts, Jr. The structure was of stone, and remained standing until 1870. During Mr. Collier's ministry the first parsonage was built, and is still standing. In consequence of failing health he resigned, April, 1860, and in June Rev. P. A. Strobel was elected, and served four years, being installed August 15th. Oct. 30, 1864, he dissolved his relation with the charge, and upon his recommendation Rev. David Kline was elected pastor; he remained until his sudden death, Nov. 5, 1877. A fine church was built in 1870. The corner-stone was laid July 30, 1870, and the church dedicated March 9, 1871. The building cost $15,000, and has a basement, used as a Sabbath-school, lecture-room, etc.

The first Sabbath-school was held in the school-house near by, and continued there until the pastorate of Rev. Strobel. Jacob Pence was the first superintendent; present superintendent, William Terreberry.

In 1871 a section of the congregation erected a

* At the end of his first year he preached a historical sermon, from which a part of this sketch was gathered, together with the account published in the Hunterdon *Republican*, 1870, "Annals of the American Pulpit," and information from the present pastor.

church in Clarksville. After the death of Rev. Kline a unanimous call was given to Rev. C. H. Traver, who began his labors in January, 1878, and still remains.

There are now on the roll over 140, exclusive of those in the Clarksville and Mount Bethel Churches. The church and parsonage are situated about a mile northeast of the Glen Gardner post-office.

CLARKSVILLE LUTHERAN CHURCH.*

The project of building a Lutheran church at Clarksville was conceived, about 1870, by several of the members of "Spruce Run Church." Rev. David Kline, their pastor, favored this enterprise, which was pushed forward, and the corner-stone laid in May, 1871.

In the spring of 1872, Rev. David Kline became the pastor of this organization, embracing about twenty-six members; he remained two years, and was followed in 1874 by Rev. A. K. Felton. During his pastorate the audience-room of the church was completed, and in 1875 was dedicated. Rev. George W. Anderson was the next, and the present, pastor. The church is 40 by 70 feet, and has seating capacity for about 600 persons. Its original cost was about $13,000. It is eligibly located between Clarksville and Hampton Junction.

A Sabbath-school was organized under the superintendence of Morris Fritts. David H. Banghart now presides over a school of 100 scholars and teachers.

ST. ANN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Twenty-seven years ago, at the time New Jersey was formed into a separate diocese, there was no Catholic Church deserving the name in this section. The Very Rev. Father Riordan, of Easton, still living, was the only priest to attend to the spiritual wants of his co-religionists from Belvidere to Frenchtown. But when Bishop Bayley was made first Bishop of Newark and given episcopal charge of the whole of New Jersey, he thought proper to appoint two pastors, one to take charge of Philipsburg, and the other to care for the northern part of Hunterdon County and the eastern section of Warren. Father Roland was assigned to the latter charge, and took up his residence in Clinton.

Shortly after the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad formed a junction with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, near New Hampton, Father Roland set to work bravely, and in a short time Old St. Ann's was constructed, about one-fourth mile west of the present site. After the church was completed, in 1858, Father Roland removed to New Hampton, and subsequently to Junction.

In 1863 he was succeeded by the Rev. P. Leonard. To his mind the old frame building was inadequate, and he therefore determined to build a better structure. He secured a plot of ground and at once set about gathering funds to carry out his design. In 1866 he began the present St. Ann's. In 1867 the work was completed and the church dedicated. The building is of brick, in the Gothic style, the main part being 70 feet by 40 feet. The chancel is 20 by 30, making the entire length 90 feet. The tower is not yet finished. After having completed the church, Father Leonard built the present parochial residence.

By this time the congregation had grown to number over 1000 in the vicinity of the church, besides those who lived in Asbury, Bethlehem, and Polktown.

In the fall of 1869 the Rev. Francis O'Neil was appointed to St. Ann's. In the summer of 1880 he was succeeded by the Rev. M. J. Brennan, present incumbent. The congregations number about 600.

SCHOOLS.

There are in this township eleven school districts.

"Mount Lebanon" (District No. 1) is situated on the highest land in this county. As near as can be ascertained, about 1793 school was taught by a Mr. Cooper in a log dwelling owned by Frederick Hipp. The house stood on lands now owned by John Waters. A school was also kept in another private house, in what is now Anthony village, owned by the then teacher, John Forrester. This second house stood on lands now owned by Peter Waters. In 1797 or 1798 the first district school-house was built, entirely by voluntary subscription, on lands owned then by John Emery, now by Lorenzo Fisher. Among the first teachers in this new house were Fisher, Weaver, Creamer, Achers, and Thomas. Dur-

THE OLD "EIGHT-SQUARE" SCHOOL-HOUSE.

ing 1833 a new stone (octagon) structure was built on lands of Samuel Slater and Jacob Anthony,—or rather in the centre of the public highway,—said lands being now the property of Peter Slater and Moses Vanatta. The building committee consisted of Benjamin Fritts, John Waters, and Jacob Anthony, who became the first board of trustees, and so remained for several years. This house, after a lapse of forty-three years, became unfit for use, and a new one was built

* From notes furnished by Rev. George W. Anderson.

in 1876. Messrs. Peter Lance, George W. Beatty, and Peter Waters were the building committee. The new house was first occupied Jan. 24, 1876, the teacher being Myron I. Skinner.

The first school-house of "Little Brook" (District No. 2) was built in 1854; the walls are still standing as remodeled in 1872. The first trustees were Peter L. Waters, Isaac Hoffman, and Casper Linderberger; the first teacher, Albert Proctor.

"Lower Valley" (District No. 3) occupies the southeast corner of the township. Its early history is comprised mainly in that of District No. 2, of which it was once part. The old house stood upon the site of the present one,—the latter built in 1857, 26 by 36 feet, and repaired in 1868.

"Changewater" (District No. 4) is located on the north border of the township. The first and only school-house previous to the present stood about half a mile south. It was a frame building, built in 1815, in which year a Mr. Charleton was the teacher. The present house was erected in 1859, and cost $1500.

"Mount Airy" (District No. 5) is the interior district of the township. The first school-house stood three-quarters of a mile west of the present one. It was a very modest affair, 16 feet square, of logs, and was probably built by the Thompsons in 1800 for the accommodation of the children of people employed in the iron-works. The present school-house was built in 1835, the first teacher in it being Richard Weaver.

"White Hall" (District No. 6) is in the south part of the township. The first school-house was built of logs, in 1801, by Frederick Felver. It stood in what is now the village of White Hall. The second house was erected, of stone, in 1820, by Benjamin Fritts. It stood near the present residence of John S. Apgar. The third (present) house, also of stone, was built in 1848 by Peter C. Apgar. The pioneer teacher was Samuel Anderson.

"Spruce Run" (District No. 7) lies in the southwest part of the township. Its early history was obtained from papers of the late Rev. Richard Collier, late pastor of the Lutheran Church there. There have been three houses, all standing upon the site of the present one. The first was a small frame, built in 1766. After it became unfit for school purposes, there was no school in the district for several years. In 1825 a new house was built, a small stone building, which in 1874 gave way for the present structure. The teacher in 1793 was William Brown.

"New Hampton" (District No. 8) lies in the northwest corner of the township. The pioneer house, of logs, stood on the site now occupied by the cabinet-shop of John L. Prall & Sons. The present edifice was built in 1823. Among the pioneer teachers were a Mr. Beetles and a Mr. McConnell.

In 1870 the children of "Junction" (District No. 9) were included in Clarksville district. The present trustees are M. D. Wells, L. L. Fulper, and Everett Gordon.

In "Clarksville" (District No. 10), on the west side of the township, the school-house is of stone, rough-cast, and was built in 1865.

"Glen Gardner" (District No. 11) is in the southwest corner of the township. The present building is a two-story frame, built in 1865, near the depot. Academic branches are taught. John C. Eayers is the present principal.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. DANIEL F. BEATTY.

Daniel Fisher Beatty, the subject of this sketch, was born on the summit of Schooley's Mountain (near Beattystown), in Lebanon township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., on the 14th of August, 1848. He is the son of George W. and Elizabeth (Fisher) Beatty, the former being a son of James, who emigrated from the north of Ireland and was eighty-eight years old at the time of his death. John Beatty, one of the sons of James, of Ireland, was the father of Maj.-Gen. Samuel Beatty, of Stark Co., Ohio, who served with distinction in the Mexican war, and in the late war of the Rebellion rose through all the grades to the rank of major-general.

James Beatty came to this country in the latter part of the eighteenth century. His son, George W., married when quite a young man, and brought up a family of ten children, four daughters and six sons, of whom the third son, Daniel F., has become noted for his extraordinary genius and enterprise in the development and manufacture of the popular musical instruments which bear his name. In early life he evinced not only a rare business capacity, but a decided taste for music and for the rustic scenes surrounding his native home in the mountains. In the reception-room of the old homestead the visitor is shown the instrument—an old-fashioned melodeon, long since out of date—which first inspired the subject of our sketch, while he little dreamed that in after-years he should be the means of introducing instruments far superior to this one on which he practiced his first youthful lessons. Amidst these early associations we learn for the first time the reason why we do not find him established in the city, like other large and influential manufacturers, carrying out his ideas amidst the hum and bustle of the busy mart, but preferring to remain near the place of his birth and to build up a business which has now become the chief industry of Washington, N. J.

It is said that "young Beatty gave early indications that he was not 'cut out' for a farmer." Tucking his music-book under his arm, he would sally forth to the fields, and, while perhaps his father would berate him for not taking his hand at the plow, he would be deeply immersed in the mysteries

Samuel H. Beatty

of the theory of music, or making out impromptu advertisements of his contemplated occupation, or, beside the cool spring of never-failing water, he would con his book, and amidst rustic scenes and sounds instil into his mind his first rude conceptions which in after-years moulded his tastes and pursuits to that refinement which early musical associations beget.

While at home on the farm, Mr. Beatty led the choir in the church of his neighborhood. His opportunities for education were such only as the common schools afforded, but his lack of classical culture is compensated for in a great measure by his quick perception, clear and rapid insight into the nature of things, the characters of men, and the readiness with which he appropriates the results of science and philosophy. He sees and generalizes rapidly, and comes directly to his conclusions, which are generally found to be safe and accurate. Above all, that which gives Mr. Beatty his great success is his practical common sense in business matters, which enables him to arrange his plans with reference to the best financial results,—a quality of mind which appeared early in his life, and which induced his father to entrust him with all his finances while he was yet in his minority.

Starting out in life for himself without one dollar in hand, he commenced business as a salesman, and finally advanced to the manufacture of the instruments which bear his name; and, in the short period of his industrial life and fair dealing, he has so prospered that he now owns one of the largest factories in this country; has large and commodious offices, divided into seven departments, connected by electric bells, telephones, and telegraphs, by which news is received and transmitted to all parts of the world, adapted to all branches of his extensive business. His sales of musical instruments are simply enormous.

It may be truthfully said of Mr. Beatty that he is a natural genius, a sociable, clever man, and has abundantly prospered by being so liberal in giving to his customers the profits of the middle man by selling to them directly. He is a liberal and cheerful giver of his substance to benevolent purposes; and, as a token of the high appreciation of his fellow-townsmen, he was elected mayor of Washington, N. J., the place of his residence, which office he holds at the present writing. The community which has thus honored him with its confidence is indebted more to him than to any other person for the prosperity it now enjoys, on account of the immense organ and piano trade which he has centralized there. His generous donations of orders upon the largest local stores to supply flour to the needy during the severity of winter, and his liberal contributions to the various religious organizations, without regard to denomination, are indicative of but few of the many incidents that are continually transpiring, and which have made Mr. Beatty exceedingly popular among his fellow-citizens.

The following account of the growth and extent of Mr. Beatty's business is taken from the New York *Daily Star*:

"Daniel F. Beatty is still a young man, but he has succeeded in building up a business that to-day ranks second to none of its kind in the world, and his name is familiarly known in every State of the Union, and in the Canadas, Mexico, South America, and in many European countries, as the head of an establishment whose operations are vast in conception, complete in details, and successful in achievement. His attention was early turned to music, and in this way he became interested in the sale and finally in the manufacture of musical instruments. His first operations were on a small scale, but his active and progressive mind saw wide fields open to energy and enterprise in his chosen vocation, and he has never wavered nor faltered in his projects. Mr. Beatty conceived the idea of embarking in business for himself, and being a man with whom to conceive was to perform, he at once established himself in a small office and began to manufacture organs in a small building. By his shrewd, skillful, and persistent advertising he attracted wide attention at once. His business grew to such an extent that he was forced to employ assistant after assistant, until to-day he employs forty men and women to keep his books and manage his correspondence, besides adding hundreds of workmen at the factories. The growth of his business was a surprise to him, and resulted from his peculiar methods of advertising. Letters and orders poured in very rapidly with every mail, and the instruments were sold in such numbers that he was unable to supply the demand without largely increasing his facilities.

"His organs are known in every part of the civilized world, and everywhere favorably known for their cheapness, elegance, and durability. Mr. Beatty is the man who first conceived the idea of reducing the prices of organs and pianos to a reasonable basis. He exposed the deceptions practiced by the leading manufacturers, and in face of established prices and customs he boldly bid for the patronage of the musical public. He was ridiculed and misrepresented by the monopolists who saw their profits in danger, and no stone was left unturned to defeat and ruin him. But conscious of the justice of his intentions, assured that the intelligent public would support him, he gallantly met and repulsed his foes at every turn, and they, instead of crushing him, were forced to curtail, and some go out of the market. This was a great thing for one young man to accomplish from an obscure inland village, but Daniel F. Beatty did it. These operations indicate the character of Mr. Beatty's mind.

"But amid all the rush and hurry of a vast and far-reaching business, Mr. Beatty never forgets the duties of a man and a citizen. He was elevated to the Mayoralty of Washington entirely without his seeking it. His fellow-citizens chose him. He conducted no campaign, and was not even present on election day, business having called him to New York on that day, and the news of his triumph was telegraphed to his headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He bears his honors modestly, and is the same genial, open-handed, free-hearted man as ever, not forgetting to relieve the pauper, to donate freely to his church, nor deeming it beneath him to preside at Children's Day service in his own church."

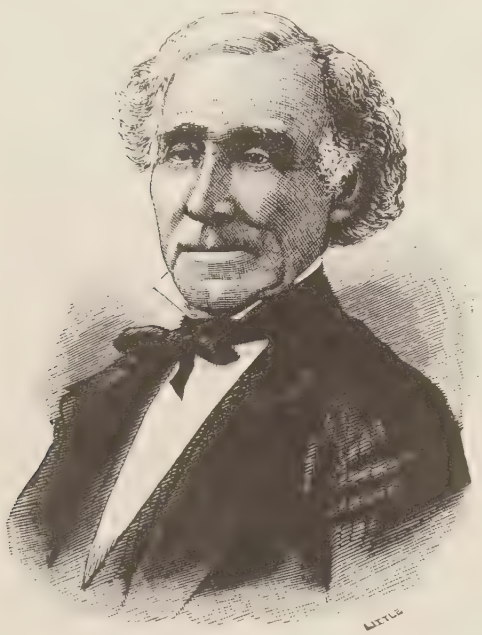
CORNELIUS STEWART.

Cornelius Stewart was born in the township of Kingwood, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Dec. 20, 1799. His father, Lewis Stewart, came from near Aberdeen, Scotland, where he was born Nov. 29, 1751. He married Lavina Hoff, born in Kingwood, N. J., Oct. 16, 1769. Their children were John, born Aug. 31, 1793; Samuel, born Dec. 30, 1794; Mary, born March 21, 1797; Cornelius, born Dec. 20, 1799; Lewis, born Dec. 1, 1801; Thomas, born July 6, 1809.

Lewis Stewart, the father, died May 20, 1821; his wife, Lavina, survived him, and died Dec. 9, 1853.

Cornelius Stewart, the subject of this sketch, married Elizabeth Carter, March 15, 1832. She was born in Greenwich township (then in Sussex, now in Warren Co.), N. J., May 26, 1809. They have had children: Sarah, born Dec. 14, 1832; William Runkle, born Feb.

10, 1835, died May 14, 1842; Lewis, born July 16, 1837, died March 18, 1838; Joseph Carter, born Sept. 1, 1840, married Mary P. Doolittle, of Washington, Warren Co., Oct. 26, 1864; John Hoff, born Sept. 14, 1844, married, first, Rebecca Roebling, June 3, 1869; she died Jan. 10, 1871, and he married for his second wife Fannie Southard, Oct. 16, 1872, and resides in Trenton, N. J.; Mary Isabel, born Nov. 9, 1847.



Cornelius Stewart

Mr. Stewart was brought up on the homestead farm in Kingwood till about the age of fifteen, when he engaged in clerking, and followed that occupation till 1827, at which date he engaged in mercantile business with Joseph Runkle, at Asbury, N. J., under the firm-name of Stewart & Runkle. They continued in this partnership about six years, when the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Stewart carried on the business alone till 1838. He then bought the mill property where he now resides, at Changewater, Lebanon township, in company with George Franks. The property at that time had no improvements upon it, except an old mill, which is still standing. They built the large stone mill, forty-five by sixty feet in dimensions and five stories high, and erected the large and commodious residence now occupied by Mr. Stewart. In 1841, Mr. Stewart sold his interest in the mill property to John Strader, and removed to Port Coldin, where he remained three years engaged in mercantile business; he subsequently followed the same business in Washington, N. J., for four years, up to 1846, when he went to New York and engaged in the grocery and commission business, in the firm of Cooper & Stewart, afterwards Stewart & Mettler, till 1853, when he returned to Changewater and purchased the mill property. He has followed the business of merchant, miller, and farmer ever since, making improvements in his machinery and keeping everything up to the progress of the times. His mill has a capacity of eighty thousand bushels of grain a year, and is considered the finest of the kind in this portion of New Jersey. It is situated on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and on the Musconetcong Creek, a fine water-power, about three miles from Washington, Warren Co. Quite a neighborhood of buildings has sprung up in the place, and there is a post-office at Changewater, on the opposite side of the creek in Warren County.

Mr. Stewart possesses the energy and perseverance so characteristic of the nationality from which he is descended, and has made his own way in the world, having been thrown upon his own resources when a small boy. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Washington.

NATHAN LANCE.

Nathan Lance was born in Lebanon township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Feb. 25, 1820. He is a son of William and Mary (Anthony) Lance. His grandfather, Peter Lance, was an early settler in Lebanon, and lived on a farm in the township near Anthony.

Nathan Lance

Nathan Lance has resided all his life on the farm where he was born. He has been a justice of the peace for twenty years, and has held nearly all the local township offices at different times, being in his political principles a Democrat, as were his father and grandfather before him. Part of his estate he inherited

Wm W Swayze

from his father and part he has acquired by purchase from the other heirs.

In 1843 he married Margaret, daughter of Morris Fritts, of Lebanon township, and has one child, Mary Cornelia, wife of William H. Anderson, a farmer, residing in an adjoining house on the homestead. They have five children,—Lauretta, Anna, Emma, Margaret, and Nathan.

Mr. Lance is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Pleasant Grove, Morris Co., and is an elder in that body.

WILLIAM W. SWAYZE.

Wm. W. Swayze, son of Conrad and Uzinah (Yard) Swayze, was born Oct. 1, 1837, in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon Co., N. J. His grandfather was Andrew Swayze, who lived on a farm in Union township, near Clinton, where he died. His son, Conrad, had five children who reached the age of maturity. Mary, the oldest child, married John Gano, a farmer, residing in Bethlehem township; Sidney Y. is a farmer, also of Bethlehem township; Jacob resides in Clinton; Sarah is the wife of John R. Bowlby, of Alexandria township; and William W., the subject of this sketch, resides at Clarksville, Hunterdon Co., N. J. He was brought up on a farm in early life and acquired the rudiments of an education at the common schools. He subsequently attended an academy at Easton, Pa., and also the Pennington Seminary, and for some time followed the occupation of teaching. In 1862 he married Leantha, daughter of Robert Smith, of Bethlehem, by whom he has four children living,—viz., George B. M., Lenora, Minnie, and Gracie.

Mr. Swayze's chief business has been farming and handling stock, which he has carried on successfully on his father's old homestead in Bethlehem. He has taken an active part in local affairs, having held most of the offices in his township at different times. He is at present county treasurer, and has held the office for the last two years. In his political opinions he is a Democrat, and has been quite active in the party. In 1874 he was elected to the Legislature from the Second Assembly District, composed of Alexandria, Bethlehem, Clinton, Franklin, Tewksbury, Lebanon, and Union townships, and the boroughs of Frenchtown and Clinton. During his first term in the House he served on the committees on railroads and canals and on banking and insurance, and the second term on the committees on treasurer's accounts and agriculture.

BETHLEHEM.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

BETHLEHEM is one of the northwest townships of the county. It is about ten miles long by three wide, and is bounded east by Lebanon and High Bridge townships; south by Union; west by Alexandria township; north by the Musconetcong Creek, also the dividing line between this township and Warren County.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface presents a variety of topographical features. Along the north half of the township lies the beautiful valley of the Musconetcong, while the southern half is covered by the Musconetcong Mountains.

The soil along the valley is a rich alluvial with a mixture of red shale, which returns large crops to the husbandman. The mountain-sides are more of a gravelly loam, but produce good crops under proper cultivation.

There are several small streams that rise in this township, while the Musconetcong washes the entire length of the north side, furnishing ample water-power for large manufacturing establishments, which is improved at both Asbury and Bloomsbury villages. Spruce Run washes half of the east border, furnishing excellent water-power at Clarksville. Monselaughaway Creek, main branch, rises in the north part of Charlestown School District No. 16, and runs southerly into Union township. Other streams are Black Brook, and Osman, Creveling, Bethlehem, and Vliet Creeks.

A letter in possession of Rev. J. W. Dally, dated Aug. 28, 1765, is directed to "Bethlehem, in West Jersey, in care of Samuel Barnhart," which shows that at least ten years previous to the Revolution this region was known as Bethlehem. There are also deeds in the possession of J. W. Lequear, Esq., of Kingwood township, which describe tracts of land in Bethlehem township as far back as 1745. At just what date the original township (which included what is now others in this county) was surveyed or laid out we have been unable to ascertain, but is believed to be as early as 1725.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It is a pretty well established fact that the first white settlers of the township were Hollanders, and came here in the early part of the last century. Among the descendants of the pioneer settlers who still retain

a portion at least of the original purchases are the Hoffmans, Alpaughs, Crevelings, Hoppocks, Duckworths, Willevers, Vliets, Boss, Housels, Opdykes, and others, whose ancestors were the pioneers along the river.

Among the German pioneers we find the names of Deremer, Bowlby, Groendyck, Wene, Rodenbaugh, Kimmerhower, Shaffer, Foose, Frittz, Grochley, Sigler, and others, whose descendants are in many cases in possession of a part at least of the original tract, and yet a very large percentage of the present owners of real estate have no title-deeds that run back much beyond the birth of their oldest children.

That part of the township immediately around Bloomsbury has come down through the possession of Robert Johnston, who owned a large tract, including not only what is now the village of Bloomsbury, but the farms of Moses Robbins and John Stute on the west, and the Taylor property on the east, of the village, and running to the top of the mountain. The Taylor tract was probably the eastern part of this original tract of Robert Johnston. A little farther east was a tract owned for a short time by a man named Hamilton; then came tracts a part of which are still in possession of the descendants of the original owners, as previously stated. On the east side or end of the township are to be found the Lakes, Terreberrys, Shurts, Vuslers, Housels, Walters, Shaffers, Thorps, Wellers, and other descendants of the pioneers.

An old deed now in possession of J. C. Lake, Esq., at Junction, dated in 1765, given by John Bowlby to Thomas Bowlby, describes quite a large tract of land, covering a part of what is now Junction village, or that portion lying in the township of Bethlehem. The Deremer family still occupy the lands settled by the original Deremer pioneer, between Asbury and the Junction.

A piece of land situated on the side of the mountain, above Jugtown, was deeded by Nathan Parke and his wife, Mary, April 26, 1763, to John Chambers, of Bethlehem. The document was witnessed by Michael Rosenbury and Roger Ray.

The history of Jeremiah Lott, a "hero of the Revolution," was given by his son, John L. Lott, of Bloomsbury, but a few years before his death.

Peter Lott came from Germany about 1750, and settled in the upper part of Hunterdon County. Jeremiah Lott, at the age of eighteen, enlisted in the Revolutionary army. He served seven and a half years, a greater part of the time under Gen. Wayne. He was in most of the important battles in New Jersey, fought through the Southern campaign, and was several times taken prisoner. Lott was one of those who guarded André on his way to execution. He was also one of the party who pursued Sergt. Champe to the British lines when he was supposed to have deserted. After the war Mr. Lott came to Bethlehem township and worked at his trade, carpentering.

When Gen. Wayne went on his celebrated expedition to the Ohio, Lott was with him and participated in the battle of the Miami, Aug. 20, 1793. When the Whisky Insurrection of Pennsylvania broke out, he again answered to the roll-call. He finally settled in Bethlehem township, between the farms of John McRea and Jacob Race. He afterwards moved to Bloomsbury, where he died in 1822, and was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery. He had seven children,—Reuben, moved to Ohio; Henry, went to Illinois; James, to New York; Polly, married John Brock; Sarah, married a Mr. Carter; Levina, married John Myers; and John L., lived and died in Bloomsbury. Two of Jeremiah Lott's grandsons, John and Edward, were in the late war. John Leacock, the maternal grandfather of John L. Lott, was of French descent, and settled on the mountain, above Bloomsbury.

Of the Vliet family, descendants of Maj.-Gen. Daniel Vliet, one of the early settlers in the valley, we are unable to give a detailed history, for want of the proper data. The old general was a prominent man in the early history of this township, having for years held many of the prominent offices. He was born in 1761 and died in 1833, and was buried in the Vliet family burying-ground on the old homestead. He was in the war of 1812, and commanded the State militia several years.

A TRADITIONARY LEGEND.

About a mile below Bloomsbury, in the bed of the Musconetcong Creek, is "Butler's Hole," about 60 feet deep. In a large rock opposite are several depressions, as though intended for moulds in which to run metal. Tradition says that Spanish buccaneers once came here and melted their ill-gotten spoils into ingots and secured them in this hole.

A legend also states that two young adventurers were once fishing in the stream when their lines became entangled and they drew up a large ingot of silver. A party was organized the next day to search farther, but they were too late. The young men had revisited the spot by night and cleaned out the hole, and were nevermore heard of.

Dr. Hughes was a prominent character in this township as late as 1832, when he boarded with C. Tomlinson, in the old log tavern where the brick store now stands, in Bloomsbury. His office was at the side of the old house occupied at that time by —— Bidleman, on the site where is now the residence of Henry Gardner. The old office was moved from its original foundation to where C. Alpaugh's house stands, then to the rear of L. Hulsizer's residence; it stood there till the old doctor died, when it was again moved.

EXTRACTS FROM OLD RECORDS.

The following are some of the ear-marks mentioned in the old township records:

1762.—Mary Clifford's ear-mark is a crop off the off ear and a slit in the near ear. Joseph Beaver's ear-mark is a crop off the near ear. Peter Case's ear-mark is a half-penny under each ear and a slit in the near ear. Robert Biggers' ear-mark is a "croop of the off ear, and a nick in the croop and a nick in fore part of the near ear near his head." James Biggers' ear-mark is a "croop off the near ear, and a swallow fork in the off ear, and a half-penny in the fore part of the near ear." John Beaver's ear-mark brought from old book, record there in the year 1753; his mark is a half-penny under side each ear, and a slit in each ear top the ear.

1764.—Peter Miller's mark is a crop off of the near ear, and a slit on the same.

1768.—Joseph Bigger's ear-mark is a "cropp in the near ear, and a half-penny on the under side of the off ear."

1771.—Thomas Royes' ear-mark is a "cropp of eich ear, and Halfpenny in ounder said off the off ear."

1776.—James Parker's ear-mark is a "sleet in the near ear, and cropp in the off a brand in the near horn. J. P."

ENTRIES OF ESTRAYS.

Nov. 20, 1760, Bairfoot Brundson enters a stray bull of a "dun cullour, suposed to Be marked in the Near ear with a half Crop and half penny aged three years suposed to Be." November 21st, John Harriss enters a "stray mair, about ten years old, of a Bay collour, four white feet as far as the knees joynt, Bauld face, glass eye, White each side of the Belly, with white Taill as far as the Dock." December 18th, Herbert Winegardner enters "one stray Hefer, two years old next spring, of a black colour, with a white face and two white feet, marked with a Crop in the off ear, and a Nick in the under side of the near ear." December 25th, Herman Ditser enters a "stray Black Heiffer with four white feet, a star in her forehead, a little white on her Rump, with white Belly, a Crop and slit in the Near ear, and a Crop and a Slit in the off ear." December 26th, "Henere Couns" enters "one white eu with a Crop of the Near ear, and a slit in the Crop."

Jan. 6, 1761, Hermon Rosenkrans enters a "sorril mair with A White face, Some Saddle mark, Bobed taill, Natural Pacer, Hip Shot, heavy with Colt, better than fourteen hands high, Neither Brand or ear Mark Reesonable; suposed to Be old; hed a yoak on."

The following is a list of the poor and to whom sold, as shown in the records of date of April 12, 1824:

Hannah Taylor to Elijah Piatt	$35.00
Mary Benward to Samuel Derumple	44.75
Lenah Pelee to Peter Bloom	32.50
John Lee to Himself	40.00
John Hunt and wife to Lida Hunt	46.00
David Penwell to Christopher Srope	66.50
Sarah Miers to Hurself	52.00
Sarah Robinson to Hurself	24.00

"The committee of the Town Put in the Hands of Enoch Clifford, Overseer of the Poor, the Sum of $78.00; allso in the Hands of Levi Metler, overseer of the Poor, $50.00; Allso in the Hands of John Lake two dollars to Buy a Book for the use of said Township, $2.00.

"Amount of Sertificates of the overseers of the Roads for the year 1824:

Mathias Abel, overseer	$90.00
William Young, overseer	80.00
Joseph Bird, overseer	80.00
Morris Cramer, overseer	45.00
Abraham De Remer, overseer	45.00
Benjamin H. Opdycke, overseer	50.00"

The record of the "old road from Hickory Tavern to South Branch of Raritan" is as follows:

"*Whereas*, There has been application to us, the commissioners of Hunterdon and Sussex county, for relaying and regulating of a High Road; and whereas the road leading from the Hickory Tavern, in Bethlehem, to the South Branch of Rarington, part of the same, now Being very Hilly and Inconvenient for Travellers, as set forth in the Petition, and we the said Commissioners being mett on the action and having Viewed the Ground, find the Same, in Our Judgement, to be Inconvenient. We therefore think fitt and Convenient to make the following alteration:

"Beginning at the Wooden Bridge, to the north west of Bowlsby Road; thence Easterly a straight course to Biggerses line; Thence East on the line to a Hill By the Side of the Meadow, giving allowance for the slant of the Hill; Thence Crossing the Meadow, going on the firm Ground as near the Line as the Ground will admit, Leaving Samuel Buckalow's house to the Southward; Thence the Straightest and Best Course to the North Side Joseph Bigger's field along an old Road; Thence Easterly down the Ridge to an old field near a Corner Tree and Line Dividing the Land of Messrs. Stephens and Parker (now in the Tenner of John Fitzgerrel) & Land of Jonathan Robeson; Thence Through the same old field on the North side of a Fence Into the Established Road on the Society and Jonathan Robeson's Line. And we do hereby order the Same to be Cleared Out & made Good, & we do Disolve and make Void that part of the old Road from the Before mentioned Bridge to the place where this present Relayd Road Intersect the old road at the said Society Line, being at a Black oak sapling. Given under our hands this 8th day of May, 1756.

"Robert Shields, Phil Grandin,
"Francis McShane, Denis Wolverton,
"Robert Harvey, John Stewart,
"Christison Sherp, Phillip Snyder,
"James Martin.

"A true copy of the return (all but the Dutch names) compared."

The road from Bloomsbury to Pittstown, a distance of ten miles, is a part of the old one known as "the King's Highway," and was originally the dividing line between Bethlehem and Alexandria townships, so far as it crosses Bethlehem. That small portion of Bethlehem west of this road was subsequently taken from Alexandria and added to Bethlehem. The road does not cross a stream between Bloomsbury and Pittstown, though there are many springs and creeks on either side of it.

The road from Bloomsbury to Little York was opened for travel in 1815.

SONS OF LIBERTY.

The following document deserves a place on the undying historic page:

"At a Town-Meeting held at the house of David Reynolds, in the township of Bethlehem, on the 11th March, 1766, it was agreed and concluded upon that, agreeable to a request made by the Sons of Liberty of Lower Hunterdon, that a number not exceeding three men should be chosen in this Township, who should have full power to represent the inhabitants thereof, and meet their Brethren at the house of John Ringoes, on this day sennight, when the Town unanimously chose Mr. John Rockhill, David Reynolds, and Abraham Bonnell, who are hereby directed to meet the said Sons of Liberty at Ringoes aforesaid, and do and perform every act and thing that will redound to the honor of the Town and for the benefit of the Province in general; and whereas it is absolutely necessary that the operation of all unconstitutional acts should be opposed, and in particular that worst of all acts called the Stamp Act, and in order to enable them thereto, the inhabitants of this town do promise their countenance and assistance on all occasions, over and besides paying them all necessary expenses attending this meeting, and all other meetings that may hereafter happen on this or the like occasion.

"Francis McShane,
"*Town Clerk.*"

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the township is supposed to have taken place nearly or quite as early as 1724, but no trace of the records (after a vigilant search) can be found prior to 1763, although the old ones are known to have been in possession of some of the town clerks between 1830 and 1835. There seems to have been a defect in the laws of the State in relation to the preservation of records, and we believe the serious results arising therefrom have never as yet had the effect of remedying the evil.

SETTLING ACCOUNTS BETWEEN BETHLEHEM AND ALEXANDRIA.

"We, the Commissioners of Bethlehem and Alexandria Townships, having met at the Hickory Tavern and settled the accounts depending before the division of Bethlehem, as may more at large appear on the opposite side.

"Witness our hands this 16th day of March, 1765.

"JOHN HACKETT,	JOHN SHIPPEY,
"JNO. EMLEY,	JOHN COWAN,
"DAVID REYNOLDS,	HENRY STOLL,
"ROBT. JOHNSTON,	BENJAMIN BRUNSON,
"JOHN ROCKHILL,	EPHRAIM DRAKE."

The "opposite side" referred to above is an account with Joseph Beavers, one of the overseers of the poor for 1765, and reads as follows:

1765, March 16.	£	s.	d.
By cash paid Benjamin Opdycke and John Dusenberry after the division of Bethlehem.....	28	18	11
By cash paid William Silverthorn, one of the overseers of Bethlehem.....	11	3	7
By John Baker's note of hand delivered to Benjamin Opdycke, one of the overseers of Alexandria.....	5	...	...
	45	2	6
Ballance remaining in the hands of Joseph Beavers, and due the overseers of Alexandria...	54	8	3
	£99	10	9

TOWNSHIP DIVIDED.

At a meeting of the township committee, held Feb. 10, 1877, Peter S. Henry, Mathias H. Case, and Charles Opdyke were appointed a committee to establish a line from the Musconetcong River southerly across the township, so as to divide it into two election districts. The following is a copy of the record of the committee's doings in the premises:

"Line beginning at the corner of the farm of William H. Drake, on the Musconetcong River, following his farm-line adjoining the farm of Mrs. Samuel Creveling in a southeast direction to the public highway that leads from Asbury village to Bethlehem village; then along said highway a southwest direction, under the Central Railroad Culvert, to a road near James Groves; from there a southeast direction up the mountain road to a tree in the forks of the road along the lands of Martin Wykoff; from there across the lands of Martin Wykoff a southwest direction on to the lands of George Hubbs, near a ledge of rocks known as the 'White Cat Rocks,' leaving George Hubbs in the western division and the Rocks in the eastern division of the township; from there across a lot of mining-grounds near a stone house, leaving the house in the eastern division; and from there across a lot of growings belonging to the Easton and Amboy Railroad to the lands of William Martin, across his said lands to a stake in the public highway, and in the line of Union township."

The following is a list of the principal township officers from 1763 to 1880, inclusive:

CLERKS.

1763–64, John Farnsworth; 1765–90, Francis McShane; 1785, Albert Opdycke;* 1791–94, 1796–1802, Jacob Anderson, Esq.; 1795, 1803–21, Geo. Garrison; 1822–34, John Lake; 1835, John Blane; 1836, 1838–41, William Egbert; 1837, Asher S. Housel; 1842–52, John H. Case; 1853, Sylvester H. Smith; 1854–56, William Tinsman; 1857–58, David Chamberlin; 1859–62, Joseph B. Cornish; 1863–64, Andrew J. McCrea; 1865–66, John C. Reeves; 1867, Joseph S. Smith; 1868–73, Henry M. Vliet; 1874–79, Charles Opdyke; 1880, D. S. Stute.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1763, Samuel Everitt, James Henderson; 1764, Henry Stull, Benjamin Opdycke; 1765, John Shippey, Daniel Dunham; 1766, Cornelius Anderson, Daniel Dunham; 1767, John Crawford, Daniel Dunham; 1768–69, Thomas Lake, Francis Lock; 1770, Robert Johnston, Abram Bonnel; 1771, James Baird, Thomas Lake; 1772, James Baird, Hugh McCaluster; 1773, William Robbins, Daniel Dunham; 1774–75, William Robbins, Thomas Bowlsby; 1776, Cornelius Carhart, John Dusenbury; 1777, Capt. James Baird, Capt. Daniel Vliet; 1778, Aaron Watson, John Crawford; 1779, Abraham Bonnel, Benjamin Opdyke; 1780, Aaron Watson, Capt. Cornelius Carhart; 1781, Benjamin Opdyke, Abraham Bonnel; 1782–83, Peter Kes, Elias Wyckoff; 1784, Elias Wyckoff, Garret Couehouen (or Covenhoven); 1785, Elias Wyckoff, Thomas Bowlsby; 1786, Jacob Cuek, Daniel Vliet; 1787–88, Elias Wasakall, Esq., Joseph Luis; 1789, Peter Kes, John Crawford; 1790, Peter Case, John Crawford; 1791–95, Daniel Vliet, Col. Abram Bonnel; 1796–97, Col. Abram Bonnel, Samuel Large; 1798–1800, Col. Clement Bonnel, Emley Drake.

The freeholders from 1800–80 may be found on pages 262, 263 of this work.

TOWN COMMITTEE.

1763, John Hackett, Benjamin Opdycke, Thomas Lake, William Vaness, David Reynolds, James Henderson; 1764, John Dusenberry, Benjamin Opdycke, William Van Est, David Reynolds, Thomas Lake, Robert Shields; 1765, Col. Hacket, Thomas Lake, Robert Johnston, John Rockhill, David Reynolds, John Shippey; 1766, Thomas Lake, Cornelius Anderson, John Rockhill, David Reynolds; 1767, Thomas Lake, David Reynolds, Cornelius Anderson, Abraham Bonnel, James Baird; 1768, Daniel Fleet, James Baird, Francis Lock; 1769, John Rockhill, Esq., James Baird, Daniel Fleet, Francis Lock, Abraham Bonel; 1770, James Baird, John Bassett, Robert Reynolds, Abraham Bonnel, Cornelius Carhart, Joseph Hageman; 1771, James Baird, Francis Lock, Aaron Watson, Joseph Hageman, George Lacey; 1772, John Rockhill, Esq., Abraham Cline, Francis Lock, James Baird, Thomas Bowlsby; 1773, John Rockhill, Esq., Francis Lock, Hugh McCalester, Robert Little, George Lacey; 1774, Abram Bonnel, Cornelius Carhart, Aaron Watson, Abraham Leach, Garret Albertson; 1775, John Ruckel, Esq., Cornealis Carhart, Aaron Watson, Garret Albertson, Abr. Lake, Abr. Bonnel; 1776, Daniel Vliet, Benjamin Van Kirk, John Dusenbury, Mashie Hall, Francis McShane; 1777, Capt. James Baird, Aron Watson, Col. Abraham Bonnel; 1778, Abraham Bonnel, Aaron Watson, Garret Albertson; 1779, Capt. Daniel Vliet, Benjamin Opdycke, George Barton; 1780, Benjamin Opdycke, Capt. Daniel Vliet, George Barton; 1781–82, Benjamin Opdycke, Machie Hull, Abraham Bonnel; 1783–84, Col. Abraham Bonnel, Machie Hull, Albert Opdyck; 1785, Daniel Vliet, Ephraim Smith, Albert Opdycke; 1786–87, Col. Charles Stewart, Daniel Vliet, Thomas Bowlby; 1788–94, no township committee recorded; 1795, Abraham Bonnel, Elias Wyckoff, Benjamin Opdycke; 1796–97, no township committee recorded; 1798–99, Luther Colvin, Samuel Large, Jacob Cook, Aaron Venetor, John Rockhill; 1800, Luther Colvin, Jacob Anderson, Jacob Cook, Aaron Venata, John Rockhill; 1801–2, Samuel Large, Jacob Cook, Aaron Venata, Luther Colvin, Aaron Vansyckle; 1803–5, Garret Covenhoven, Richard Lacey, Sr., Henry Staats, John Clifford, Aaron Vansyckle; 1806–7, Benjamin Egbert, Richard Lacey, Henry Staats, John Clifford, Aaron Vansyckle; 1808–9, Benjamin Egbert, Richard Lacey, George Gano, Philip Johnston, Aaron Vansyckle; 1810, Henry Staats, Richard Leary, William Nixon, Philip Johnston, Aaron Vansyckle; 1811, Henry Staats, William Robertson, William Nixon, Philip Johnston, Aaron Vansyckle; 1812, Henry Staats, James Dunham, William Nixon, George Maxwell, Aaron Vansyckle; 1813–14, Henry Staats, Philip Johnson, William Nixon, Baltus Stiger, Aaron Vansyckle; 1815–17, Cornelius Carhart, Edward Henderson, William Nixon, Aaron Vansyckle, Baltus Stiger; 1818, Cornelius Carhart, Edward Henderson, John Vansyckle, Baltus Stiger, Aaron Vansyckle; 1819, Cornelius Carhart, Ebenezer Stilson, John Vansycle, Baltus Stiger, Aaron Van Syckle; 1820, William Counover, E. Stilson, George Gano, Baltus Stiger, Jacob Seagler; 1821, Adam Stiger, George Gano, Baltus Stiger, Charles Carhart, Ebenezer Stilson; 1822, Adam Stiger, George Gano, Joseph Bird, Charles Carhart, John Rhinehart; 1823, Adam Stiger, George Gano, Charles Carhart, Joseph Bird, Alexander Rea; 1824, Adam Stiger, George Gano, Asa C. Dunham, Joseph Bird, Alexander Rea; 1825, Enoch Clifford, George Gano, A. C. Dunham, Joseph Bird, Robinson Rockhill; 1826–27, Enoch Clifford, A. C. Dunham, Alexander Rea, George Gano, Robinson Rockhill; 1828, George Gano, Enoch Clifford, Robinson Rockhill, John Rinehart, Jr, Alexander Rea; 1829, John Rinehart, Jr., Benjamin Egbert, Robinson Rock-

* Early so spelled; later spelled *Opdyke*. The same change in orthography will be noticed in many other names. No two town clerks spelled these names alike, and it is difficult to reconcile their vagaries in this particular.

hill, Philip Johnston, Enoch Clifford; 1830, Enoch Clifford, John Rinehart, Jr., Aaron Vansyckle, John Srope, D. H. Anderson; 1831, Enoch Clifford, John Rinehart, Jr., D. H. Anderson, Sutphin Garrison, John Srope; 1832, Philip Johnston, William Conover, John Srope, Samuel Leigh, Jr., Jacob A. Rinehart; 1833, Philip Johnston, A. V. Bonnell, Samuel Leigh, Jr., John Blane, M.D., John Rinehart, Jr.; 1834, A. V. Bonnell, Philip Johnston, John Rinehart, Jr., John Blane, M.D., Jacob A. Rinehart; 1835, A. V. Bonnell, Joseph Exton, William Egbert, John Lake, Benjamin H. Opdycke; 1836, A. V. Bonnell, B. H. Opdycke, Joseph Exton, Joseph Smith, James Bird; 1837, Azariah W. Dunham, B. H. Opdycke, William Egbert, James Bird, Samuel Hamilton; 1838, William Bonnell, A. V. Bonnell, William Taylor, Peter Mechling, Jonathan Robbins; 1839, William Bonnell, A. V. Bonnell, P. Mechling, Jonathan Robbins, Samuel Hamilton; 1840, William Emery, Samuel Hamilton, A. V. Bonnell, P. Mechling, J. Robbins; 1841, David Chamberlin, Andrew Miller, A. V. Bonnell, Moses Farrow, John Rinehart, Jr.; 1842, George W. Rea, A. Miller, A. V. Bonnel, John Rinehart, Jr., Moses Farrow; 1843, I. N. Terwilliger, Charles G. Wilson, John Rinehart, Jr., Moses Farrow, Andrew Miller; 1844, Enoch Abel, Samuel Carhart, J. Rinehart, Jr., J. A. Rinehart, Andrew Miller; 1845, Wm. Bonnell, S. Carhart, J. Rinehart, Jr., J. A. Rinehart, A. Miller; 1846–47, R. Rockhill, W. Tinsman, S. Carhart, J. Robbins, J. Rinehart, Jr.; 1848, R. Rockhill, S. Carhart, Dr. J. Blane, J. Rinehart, Esq., W. Tinsman; 1849, Peter Bodine, John Blane, John C. Wene, W. Tinsman, R. Rockhill; 1850, P. Bodine, John Blane, William Maxwell, W. Tinsman, R. Rockhill; 1851, P. Bodine, Peter Melick, W. Bonnell, W. Tinsman, John Shafer; 1852, P. Bodine, P. Melick, W. J. Fishbough, W. Tinsman, J. Shafer; 1853, George G. Lunger, John Rinehart, William J. Fishbough, Andrew Miller, John Shafer; 1854–55, Joseph Anderson, J. Rinehart, Sylvester H. Smith, A. Miller, William S. Welch; 1856–57, John Shafer, David Huffman, James Bird, John C. Wene, Theodore Gardner; 1858, Peter Rinehart, William S. Gardner, James J. Willover, J. C. Wene, M. Farrow; 1859, M. Farrow, P. Rinehart, J. J. Willover, W. S. Gardner, John Hacket; 1860–61, David Chamberlin, George Juster, Joseph Boss, William Bowlby, W. S. Gardner; 1862–63, George G. Lunger, Thomas Young, W. H. Drake, Ebenezer Wolverton, James Bird; 1864, William H. Drake, G. G. Lunger, J. Bird, John C. Reeves, Thomas Young; 1865, W. H. Drake, G. G. Lunger, J. Bird, Mathias H. Case, Geo. F. Shurts; 1866, W. H. Drake, J. C. Lake, J. Bird, M. H. Case, G. F. Shurts; 1867–68, John L. Wene, John C. Lake, Jacob Hacket, M. H. Case, G. F. Shurts; 1869, J. L. Wene, J. Hacket, George Race, T. Young, John R. Smith; 1870, J. L. Wene, J. Hacket, G. Race, Thomas Young, Staats N. Park; 1871–72, T. Young, S. N. Park, G. Race, W. W. Sweazy, John Miller; 1873, T. Young, G. Race, W. W. Sweazy, Daniel Bloom, William S. Welch; 1874, T. Young, W. S. Welch, G. Race, W. W. Sweazy, Joseph B. Boss; 1875, John Stute, G. Race, J. B. Boss, A. J. Rakes, Peter L. Henry; 1876, A. J. Reeves, John Stute, J. B. Boss, P. S. Henry, M. H. Case; 1877, A. J. Reeves, J. Stute, P. S. Henry, M. H. Case, Charles Alpaugh; 1878, A. J. Reeves, C. Alpaugh, N. H. Heft, M. H. Case, Godfrey C. Lott; 1879, G. C. Lott, N. H. Heft, Thomas T. Huffman; 1880, G. C. Lott, T. T. Huffman, Henry M. Vliet.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

BLOOMSBURY is located on the left bank of the Musconetcong Creek, in the northwest part of the township. The name is derived from the Bloom family, who were influential here in the early history of the place, and are at present represented in other localities. It was previously known as "Johnson's Iron-Works," from Robert Johnson's furnace, which was on the Warren County side of the creek, near where the old charcoal-house now stands. Johnson carried on business here as early as 1750. The ore was carted from the south side of the Musconetcong Mountain and made into what is known as "blooms," and some entertain the idea the name (Bloomsbury) originated from this.

The village is beautifully situated at the foot of the Musconetcong Mountains, at the lower end of the valley. A small part lies upon the north side of the creek, in Warren County.

The site of the village was owned as early as 1810 by George Beidleman, of Easton. His son William lived here, having charge of the estate, and the property became his by heirship. His house was on the corner of Bridge Street and Little York Road, where Henry Gardner's residence now stands. Mr. Beidleman died here about 1838. His widow still lives in the village.

The next owner of the Bloomsbury property was Henry Jones. He was a distiller, and built a still-house on the site now occupied by Huffman's saw-mill, below the grist-mill. This was the pioneer distillery. He died about 1828. He lived in the yellow house where Theodore Melick now resides. His widow in 1832 built the house where Widow Beidleman now lives.

As late as 1832 the land now occupied by Bloomsbury was a farm, and there were but five houses on the Bethlehem side of the creek: the old log house that stood where the brick store now is; the old Beidleman house, on the corner where Gardner's house stands; the old yellow house, down the York Road; and the two log houses of John L. and Bartholomew Lott. These are all standing except the first named. This was kept for several years as a tavern by Charles Tomlinson, and was the first on the south side of the creek. Besides it, Esq. Cougle kept in 1835 in an old house on the site occupied by the north end of the "Bloomsbury House." This was afterwards kept by James Smith, also by Doran Metler. The present hotel was built in 1874 by William G. Jones, now proprietor.

The pioneer blacksmith-shop was that of Bartholomew Lott, on the Little York Road, near where Mrs. Hart now lives.

The first wheelwright now remembered was William Britton, where the marble-yard shop now stands.

The pioneer post-office was on the Warren County side of the river, in the old tavern where W. J. Smith's stone house now stands. From there it was removed to the south side and kept in the then new brick store, and from thence to the store now kept by William Fulmer, where John Carter was postmaster, with Sloan Carter as deputy. Up to this time the mails were brought from Milford on foot, but by whom we were unable to ascertain. The present postmaster is George Scott.

The village contains two churches, two railroad depots, a school-house, a drug-store, a lumber- and coal-yard, a hardware-store, a marble-yard, the Bloomsbury National Bank, Odd-Fellows' Hall, one hotel, a grist- and flouring-mill, two saw-mills (one water and one steam), three general dry-goods and grocery-stores, a grocery- and provision-store, a boot- and shoe-store, and a dozen or more shops embracing the various trades.

SOUTH ASBURY is that portion of Asbury village

lying on the south side of Musconetcong Creek; it is five miles east from Bloomsbury.

Asbury was originally called Hall's Mills. At the Revolutionary period there were only two buildings,—a grist-mill, on the north side of the Musconetcong Creek, and a dwelling, on the site of what was afterwards Van Antwerp's mill.

In 1786, Col. William McCullough united with the Methodist Society, and through his influence the society, in 1800, built a small church, the corner-stone of which was laid by the late Bishop Asbury. About this time the bishop's name was given to the hamlet, which it has ever since borne.

CHARLESTOWN is two miles south of Junction, at the head-waters of the Monselaughaway Creek. It has a school-house (No. 16), a blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop, and about a dozen dwellings.

POLKTOWN (named in honor of the late President James K. Polk) is situated in the mountains of the southeast corner of the township, and contains ten or twelve dwellings.

BETHLEHEM, or WEST END, is located near the centre of the township, on the banks of Bethlehem Creek, half a mile south of Valley Station, on the New Jersey Central Railroad. Bethlehem station is on the Easton and Amboy division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Its early settlement reaches far back beyond the time when the hamlet was called "Jugtown," by which title it is best known. For nearly seventy-five years "Jugtown" has been noted for the conviviality of its inhabitants. It was a resting-place for the travelers and teamsters.

The pioneer tavern, as near as can be ascertained, stood on the upper side of the road, opposite the present hotel, and was kept by Jacob Smith as early as 1815. The first store was by Joseph Cornish, in 1825, on the Asbury road. The property is now owned by the West End Iron Company, and the old store is used by them as an office. At present there are a tavern, saw-mill, blacksmith- and wagon-shop, grist-mill, two stores, a carpet-weaver, tailor, and milliner, and two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic. The west end of the Easton and Amboy Railroad tunnel is at this place; here also are located the mines belonging to the West End Iron Company, the principal business of the laboring class being mining.

Jan. 1, 1880, the name of the post-office was changed from Bethlehem to "West End," to correspond with the name of the iron company. William S. Welch is postmaster, and the office is kept in the store attached to the grist-mill of Sylvester H. Smith, Esq.

JUNCTION is situated on the east line of the township, and the station for the two railroads, the hotels, the post-office, and most of the business are in Lebanon township.*

* The reader is referred to the history of Lebanon, in this work, for a more complete account of Junction village.

SCHOOLS.

According to the report of R. S. Swackhamer, county superintendent of schools for 1880, there are six school districts in this township: Bloomsbury, 12; Bethlehem, 13; South Asbury, 14; Charlestown, 16; Mountain View, 17; Hickory, 18. There are also parts of Disiricts 9 and 10 of Lebanon township and parts of Districts 48 and 49 of Union township running over into this township. The trustees for 1880 were as follows:

No. 12, Valentine Young, Jerome Rappleyea, and James Apgar; No. 13, John Creveling, Charles Opdyke, and Alfred G. Smith; No. 14, J. H. Martin, David Bowlby, and John Huffman; No. 16, A. L. Shrope, Tunis Stiner, and Erwin Lake; No. 17, Jacob Hackett, Thomas Barris, and John L. Wene; No. 18, J. T. Conover, J. J. Thorp, and George Race.

The district clerks and money apportioned for 1880 are as follows:

No. 12, Valentine Young, $716.87; No. 13, John Creveling, $398.26; No. 14, J. H. Martin, $330.44; No. 16, A. L. Shrope, $313.84; No. 17, Jacob Hackett, $315.68; No. 18, Albert Myers, $322.45.

The children of school age in the several districts for the same year were: No. 12, 234; No. 13, 130; No. 14, 99; No. 16, 45; No. 17, 51; No. 18, 73.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BLOOMSBURY,

was originally an appointment on the Asbury charge, and was connected with the Asbury Church until 1858, when Rev. Benjamin Coleman was sent to this place by the presiding elder, and the connection between the two places was severed. Our researches lead us to the conclusion that the first Methodist preaching in Bloomsbury occurred fifty-nine or sixty years ago, as a circuit-preacher (probably Rev. Seeley Bloomer) visited the place in 1821 and preached in John Pippinger's house, where Samuel Stamets now lives. Rev. Samuel Hull and Rev. Jacob Hevener preached in the village occasionally about this time. Rev. Seeley Bloomer is known to have preached at Daniel Stire's residence, then standing near the Central Railroad arch. Willever's and Stires' houses became the headquarters of the Methodist preachers when in this place.

In 1835 a suitable place for public service was purchased. It was the property now owned by Joseph B. Boss, and occupied as a double dwelling, near the corner north of the church.† A Rev. Mr. Chattels preached the dedicatory sermon; he was appointed to this circuit about 1839.

Henry Willever and Daniel Stires were among the early members, and contributed largely to the establishment of the infant church. When Mr. Willever died, in 1841, he bequeathed $400 to the society, with which to refit the wheelwright-shop and adapt it to church purposes. While this was being done Rev. Mr. Page and his colaborer, Rev. J. P. Daly, preached in the school-house.

† It was originally a cabinet-shop belonging to a Mr. Helsman, and later a wheelwright-shop.

At length the edifice again showed signs of decay, and during the pastorate of Rev. William E. Blakeslee was commenced the movement which resulted in the building of the present neat and tasteful temple, whose foundation-stone bears the inscription "1860." The building is of wood, 38 by 60 feet, with stone basement, and is situated south of the old church. It is painted a light drab, with brown trimmings, and is surmounted with a graceful spire, in which is hung a pleasant-toned bell. The cost of the new church was $6000. Nov. 18, 1874, it was formally reopened by Prof. H. A. Buttz, of Drew Theological Seminary, assisted by Rev. W. E. Blakeslee.

After the new church was erected the old one was used for a parsonage till 1870, when the present one on Main Street was completed, during the pastorate of Rev. W. C. Nelson. It cost $3000.

The first board of trustees were Henry Willever, Joseph Smith, James Martin, Jacob Stoll, and Daniel Stires. One of the first class-leaders was Robert Smith; he afterwards became a local preacher, and his first sermon was preached in the long frame building opposite the present residence of Mrs. Zerviah Stires. He was one of the five original members, the others being Daniel Stires, Henry Willever, and their wives.

The preachers, as near as can be ascertained, who have officiated are Revs. Richard Lanning, Seeley Bloomer, Manning Force (presiding elder and a powerful preacher), and George Banghart. Rev. Abram Carhart was the first preacher on this circuit after the old church was bought, for he came in the spring of 1835. In 1840, Rev. Charles F. Deems, D.D., then a young man, came to Bloomsbury and traveled this circuit for one year. The preachers since 1835 have been as follows:

1835, Abram Carhart, Benjamin Reed; 1836, Abram Carhart; 1837, James M. Tuttle; 1838, William E. Perry; 1839, —— Chattles; 1840, George Banghart, Charles F. Deems; 1841, George Hitchens, Jacob Hevener; 1842, George Hitchens, Samuel E. Post; 1843, Abram Owen, Richard Vanhorne; 1844, Abram Owen; 1845, Edward Page, Jonathan T. Crane, Jacob P. Daly, M. Stokes; 1846, Edward Page, George Banghart, Jacob P. Daly; 1847, George Banghart, John Fort, E. Sanders, Ellinwood Rutherford, John K. Burr; 1848, Benjamin Kelly, John Fort; 1849, Benjamin Kelly, Thomas S. Dederick; 1850, George Winsor, R. B. Lockwood; 1851, George Winsor, Isaac Trotter; 1852–53, Isaac Cross, William Copp, William H. Dickerson; 1854, Thomas Rawlings, O. Badgeley; 1855, Oliver Badgeley; 1856–57, Thomas Walters; 1858, Jacob P. Daly;* 1859–60, William E. Blakeslee; 1861–62, Charles Walton; 1863, John F. Dodd; 1864–65, William H. Haggerty; 1866–67, John B. Taylor; 1868–69, William H. McCormick; 1870–72, William C. Nelson; 1873–75, Joseph W. Dally; 1876–78, —— Ruth; 1879–80, S. D. Doolittle.

Present officers: Trustees, William B. Housel, William A. Schooley, James J. Willever, David P. Cline, Farley C. Parker, Peter Hoppock, James Schooley; Stewards, James J. Willever, Joseph B. Boss, Frank P. Young, James Schooley, Calvin H. Rugg. Present membership, 200; value of property, $7500.

* In 1858 the Bloomsbury Church was separated from Asbury, with a young preacher, Nathan Coleman, as a supply until the Conference of 1859.

The Sunday-school was organized in 1836 by Thomas Hilton, with only 12 scholars. From this small beginning the school has grown to its present size,—165 scholars, with an average attendance of 125. The officers of the school are: Superintendent, Frank H. Young; Assistant, Calvin H. Rugg; Secretary, William A. Schooley.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WEST END.

West End Iron-Mines was originally one of the preaching-places on the old Asbury Circuit, which embraced several counties in its territory. Service was held at Joseph Smith's house, which was one of the many "Methodist taverns," as they were latterly called. Mr. Smith lived where his son Robert now resides. Fifty years ago he was a class-leader, and William R. Smith was also class-leader, exhorter, and local preacher. Coonrad Swayze, Abram Housel, Moses Farrow, David Chamberlain, Robert Smith, John Hoppock, Henry Staats, and Asher Smith, together with their families, were among the members of the class at that time.

In 1849 the society built the present house of worship, at a cost of $800, and April 9, 1850, it was dedicated by Rev. Joseph Ashbrook, assisted by Rev. Benjamin Kelly, pastor in charge of the circuit. In 1876 it was remodeled and repaired at a cost of $800. The preachers of the Asbury Church have served this, as it is still connected with that church as a charge. The church is valued at $1000, and the membership numbers 40.

There is a flourishing Sunday-school connected with this society, superintended by Rev. Harris and Mr. Mathias Case, with an average attendance of 60.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BLOOMSBURY.†

This church is a daughter of the old Greenwich Church, in Warren County. It is situated in the village of Bloomsbury, just where the New Brunswick turnpike crosses the Musconetcong River into Hunterdon.

The need of a Presbyterian Church at this point was occasioned by the impetus which the village received from the extension of the railroad through the Musconetcong Valley to Easton. So great was the increase of population and resources at this point, that it was felt to be a question of necessity that a congregation should be organized and a church edifice erected in the locality to accommodate the forty or more Presbyterians who were residents of the village and its immediate vicinity. The question received a practical solution when, on Sept. 1, 1857, the friends of the enterprise founded the church. A subscription was started for the erection of a building, and soon over $4000 were pledged.

A petition signed by 129 persons was presented to the Newton Presbytery at its meeting, Oct. 6, 1857, by William J. Smith and John T. Bird. The request

† By Rev. John C. Clyde, A.M., pastor.

was granted, and the following committee was appointed to organize the church: Revs. Hugh N. Wilson, D.D., J. Arndt, Riley, George C. Bush; Ruling Elders, Peter Winter, of Harmony, Adam R. Reese, of Phillipsburg, and Philip Mutchler, of Asbury. The committee convened in the Methodist Episcopal church of Bloomsbury, on October 29th of that year, and attended to the duties of their appointment. The following persons joined in the organization:

John T. Bird, William J. Smith, Sarah E. Smith, John R. Smith, Sarah C. Smith, Mary Hulsizer, Nancy Mitchell, Lydia Cochran, Sarah Steiner, Margaret Hance, Thomas Young, Rebecca Ann Young, John Hance, Catharine Hance, Jane R. Smith, Annie Parker, Abraham Hance, Susan Housel, Susan McPherson, Penelope McPherson, Deborah Young, Peter Hart, Mary Hart, Annie Creveling, Henry Gardner, Elizabeth Gardner, Henry R. Kennedy, Elizabeth L. Kennedy, Miriam Kay Kennedy, David F. Wean, Absalom James, Robert I. Smith, Mary H. Smith, William S. Gardner, Rachel Tinsman, Joseph C. Smith, James Bird, Mary Bird, Emily A. Hulsizer, Abraham W. Smith, William S. Hulsizer, and William Tinsman,—forty-two in all, among whom were twenty-six heads of families.

James Bird, Henry R. Kennedy, William J. Smith, and William Tinsman were elected ruling elders. Nov. 10, 1857, William S. Hulsizer, John T. Bird, and John Hance were elected deacons, and William S. Gardner, Abraham Hance, and Joseph W. Willever trustees, who, under date of Nov. 16, 1857, signed and sealed their declaration of the corporate existence of the "First Presbyterian Church of Bloomsbury."* Adam D. Runkle donated a suitable piece of land on which to erect a house of worship, deeding the same Nov. 19, 1857.

March 6, 1858, Mr. William E. Westervelt, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Passaic, was elected the first pastor. He was ordained and installed April 15th. His pastoral relations continued until July 2, 1861, during which there were 41 additions to the church.

To the lot of ground donated by Mr. Runkle an adjoining tract was added by purchase in 1858, and a commodious structure, 44 by 66 feet, was erected without delay. It was of frame, neatly finished and furnished, with a seating capacity for 700 persons. Galleries extended around three sides of the room. It was dedicated Oct. 14, 1858, the sermon being preached by Rev. David X. Junkin, D.D.

Joseph S. Van Dyke, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, was elected the second pastor. October 10th, he preached his ordination sermon, and was installed over the church.

In the fall of 1861 this church, with others, was transferred from the Presbytery of Newton to that of Raritan.

May 4th the pastoral relation between Mr. Van Dyke and the congregation was dissolved. During his pastorate 118 persons had been received into the membership.

April 14, 1866, Henry V. Brittain was elected elder, and Charles E. Williamson and Moses Robbins deacons.

* Recorded, November 17th, in the Hunterdon County records, where it may be found, Special Deeds Folio, vol. iii. pp. 376, 377.

July 17, 1869, Rev. H. B. Scott was called, and in that year a commodious parsonage, 22 by 59 feet, was built. During Mr. Scott's pastorate, in 1876, an additional elder, Moses Robbins, was elected, and 142 persons were admitted to the church.

In 1870 this church was again assigned to the Presbytery of Newton, and its name was placed on the roll of that Presbytery on June 22d.

The "Louisa F. Kennedy Fund" was established in 1878 for the relief of the needy in the congregation.

Rev. John C. Clyde succeeded Mr. Scott. He commenced his ministry July 1st. The installation took place Oct. 14, 1879. Mr. Clyde still continues in the pastorate, Jan. 1, 1881.

THE MUSCONETCONG VALLEY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.†

Pursuant to public notice, a number of persons connected with the Mansfield congregation, and residing in the Musconetcong Valley, met at the New Hampton school-house, Dec. 24, 1836, to consider the propriety of organizing a separate church. It was thought best to first express good feeling towards those living in the Pohatcong Valley, and, with a view of uniting the parties, to propose erecting a new church at or near the site of the old one,—that is, near the Mansfield graveyard. Samuel Drake and Richard Rounsavel were appointed a committee to meet the other party at Mansfield church, Jan. 5, 1837.

The committee reported, at an adjourned meeting at New Hampton, Jan. 7, 1837, that the proposition to rebuild on the old site had failed, as the decision had been made to remove the Mansfield church to Washington. On receiving this report it was resolved to build a Presbyterian church between the villages of Asbury and New Hampton.

A meeting was held February 4th, at which seven trustees were elected: Thomas G. Stewart, William Creveling, Richard Rounsavel, Joseph Cornish, Cornelius Stewart, John Lake, and Joseph Bowlby. Richard Riddle was chosen treasurer, and Cornelius Stewart secretary. The same meeting decided on location by a majority vote, and also adopted the name of the new church, as well as a plan for the building.

Application was made to the Presbytery of Newton, in session at German Valley, in April, 1837, for organization into a church. The request was granted, and the Revs. William B. Sloan, Jacob R. Castner, and D. X. Junkin were appointed a committee for that purpose. June 13, 1837, the committee met at the place selected for the church and performed the duty assigned them. On the same day Frederick Lunger and Richard Riddle were chosen and ordained to the office of ruling elder.

Meetings for worship continued to be held during the summer on the ground selected for the church,

† By the pastor, Rev. J. B. Kugler.

and were supplied by members of the Presbytery. The congregation entered the new building in September, though it was not yet completed.

A call was made to the Rev. John McNair, and Nov. 15, 1837, he was installed. At the same time Joseph Carter, Samuel M. Harris, Thomas G. Stewart, and Christian Van Nortwick were chosen to the office of ruling elder. Dec. 21, 1840, Dr. John Gray, of Easton, being moderator, Samuel Drake, William Creveling, Christian Van Nortwick, and Isaac M. Carpenter were elected elders.

Rev. James Lewers, of the Presbytery of South Carolina, became the next pastor, in 1841, continuing until May, 1860,—a little more than nineteen years. Feb. 2, 1850, Robert Simonton, George Smyth, Abram Apgar, and Philip Muchler were chosen ruling elders.

Sept. 15, 1860, a call was given to the Rev. Alfred Yeomans, and Dec. 20th he was ordained and installed. Oct. 10, 1860, 26 persons were, at their own request, dismissed, to be organized into a separate church at Asbury. Dec. 30, 1860, Joseph Cornish, Paul Marlatt, and John Mackey were chosen ruling elders. During the pastorate of Mr. Yeomans the comfortable parsonage was built.

Oct. 16, 1865, Rev. John B. Kugler, of Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Pa., was elected pastor, and continues in that position at the present time, Feb. 12, 1881. June 12, 1868, John B. Lunger was chosen to the office of ruling elder and duly installed; and Jan. 28, 1872, John W. Fritts, Elijah G. Riddle, and Joseph Garrison were elected, and duly ordained and installed to the same office.

Present membership, 175; value of property, $10,000.

CEMETERIES.

There are but five burial-places in this township,—two at Bloomsbury, one near West End, one at the Presbyterian church near Junction village, and one in the Baptist churchyard in Junction village.

The following inscriptions from a few of the tombstones are given:

Methodist Episcopal, at Bloomsbury: Bartholomew Lott, died April 11, 1865, aged eighty; Ann Maria Woolever, died March 31, 1845, aged sixty-four; Phineas Staats, born Aug. 15, 1814, died Aug. 28, 1860; James Cougle, born March 26, 1780, died March 29, 1851; James L. Boss, died Dec. 25, 1855, aged fifty-three; Henry Staats, died May 3, 1874, aged sixty-nine; William P. Lott, born July 4, 1818, died Jan. 30, 1873; Electa Larison, born May 31, 1829, died Aug. 10, 1864; Martin J. Foose, died in the Army of the Potomac, May 13, 1863, aged thirty-two;* Jacob Y. McElroy, First Independent Battery New York Artillery, fell in defense of his country at Gettysburg, Pa., July 9, 1863, aged twenty-one; Peter Foose, born Sept. 6, 1802, died May 16, 1872; John L. Lott, born April 4, 1782, died Aug. 6, 1873.

Presbyterian, at Bloomsbury: James Bird, born March 6, 1797, died Dec. 13, 1876; Mary Bird, born March 10, 1795, died July 20, 1872; Jesse Runkle, died May 6, 1861, aged fifty-eight; Abraham G. Williams, died March 3, 1872, aged eighty-one; William Hagerman, born Aug. 17, 1783, died May 3, 1863; John P. Smith, born Oct. 17, 1821, died April 12, 1872; Elizabeth Gardner, born Jan. 28, 1790, died Sept. 20, 1865; William H. Creveling, born July 31, 1801, died May 19, 1880; Mary R. Creveling, born Feb. 22, 1808, died Aug. 3, 1880; William M. Junkin, U.S.N., born April 8, 1811, died in Pensacola Bay, Sept. 29, 1863, and buried here April 8, 1864.

Fountain Grove Cemetery is located at Glen Gardner, and has been occupied only since 1866. There have been as yet but few interments, and still fewer marble slabs mark the resting-place of the dead. We found here the following: Rev. John McNair, D.D., born May 28, 1808, died Jan. 27, 1867; James H. Bell, died Oct. 2, 1856, aged forty-three; Moses Gardner, born Nov. 9, 1800, died Dec. 7, 1866; Sarah, wife of Robert Seals, died Dec. 22, 1870, aged seventy-six; Eliza A. Hunt, born Dec. 30, 1801, died Nov. 23, 1873; W. A. A. Hunt, M.D., born June 6, 1796, died Sept. 9, 1878.

In Valley Cemetery, located on the lot adjoining the Valley Presbyterian church, near the Junction, lie the remains of many of the early settlers in this locality, the names of whom will be found in history of Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Kugler.

SOCIETIES AND CORPORATIONS.

"The Bloomsbury National Bank" was organized in 1874, and chartered as a national bank in June, 1875, with a capital of $75,000, subsequently increased to $100,000. The bank is located in the Odd-Fellows' building. Henry R. Kennedy was the first president, and Jesse J. Lake the first vice-president. The officers for 1880 were: President, Henry R. Kennedy; Vice-President, Sylvester Probasco; Cashier, Louis Anderson; Teller, Frank Cline.

"Bloomsbury Vigilant Society" was organized June 29, 1867. Its object is "for detection of horse-thieves, and mutually insuring horses, mules, carriages, and harness, stolen." The first officers were: President, William Tinsman; Vice-Presidents, William S. Gardner, William S. Hulsizer; Directors, William S. Hulsizer, William S. Gardner, Charles Hazard, William G. Jones, and William Tinsman; Pursuers, Charles Hazard, Theodore Tinsman, John M. Bayard, Joseph Emery, Readon Stiner, William G. Jones, Henry Gardner, Henry Hoff, Isaac Wolverton, Stacey B. Fine, A. G. Smith, and William S. Hulsizer. This society was incorporated by act of the Legislature, April 3, 1871, and William S. Gardner, William S. Hulsizer, Charles Hazard, Daniel Williamson, and

* He was a member of Co. C, Thirty-first Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.

William Tinsman were named as incorporators. The bounds of the society form a radius of seven miles from the village of Bloomsbury, and the pursuers are to advance seventy-five miles, or farther if necessary. The regular meetings of the society are held in January of each year.

The present officers (1880) are: President, William S. Hulsizer; Vice-Presidents, Joseph W. Willever and William Dalrymple; Treasurer, Theodore Tinsman; Secretary, William G. Jones; Directors, James Apgar, Daniel Williamson, Charles Hazard, Joseph W. Willever, James J. Willever; Pursuers, Charles Hazard, Wilson Metler, John Cole, Joseph Emery, Amos Maxwell, Joseph B. Boss, William Vliet, Albert Insley, Isaac Wolverton, John B. Smith, Thomas Lake, Readon Stiner; and Theodore Tinsman Principal Pursuer.

"Touchstone Lodge, No. 156, I. O. of O. F.," was instituted at Bloomsbury, May 16, 1871, with the following charter members: B. E. Bowne, Henry Carter, John S. Carter, F. K. Young, William B. Housel, and Peter D. Rockafellow. The principal first officers were: Noble Grand, B. E. Bowne; Vice-Grand, Henry Carter; Rec. Sec., John S. Carter; Treas., F. K. Young; Warden, Peter D. Rockafellow; Conductor, Abram W. Smith. The successive presiding officers have been Henry Carter, John S. Carter, S. N. Parks, F. K. Young, W. H. Allen, Henry Carter, W. B. Housel, W. S. Schooley, W. M. Cackender, W. C. Cole, W. H. Foose, H. S. Apgar, J. W. Creveling, Jacob Stone, Joseph L. Allen, Nelson Geary, and John W. Bowlby. The sessions are held Saturday evenings, in Odd-Fellows' building, Bloomsbury. Present membership, 60. But one member has died since organization,—viz., George Wood, killed by accident, Jan. 21, 1875.

The principal present officers (December, 1880) are: N. G., James P. Myers; Vice-Grand, S. R. Dalrymple; Rec. Sec., Peter D. Young; Treas., S. N. Park; Conductor, W. H. Foose; Warden, Nelson Geary.

"The Odd-Fellows' Hall Association" was formed for the purpose of investing the surplus funds of the lodge, and was chartered by the Legislature, March 14, 1873. The first officers were: President, William G. Jones; Vice-President, Jacob Stiner; Secretary, F. K. Young; Treasurer, John S. Carter; Executive Committee, S. B. Fine, John W. Bowlby, and W. B. Housel. The hall was erected on the corner of Main and Centre Streets. It is three stories high, with a Mansard roof, and cost $7000.

The officers for 1880 were: President, Jesse J. Lape; Vice-President, Daniel Bloom; Secretary, W. H. Foose; Treasurer, George W. Scott; Executive Committee, W. H. Foose, George W. Scott, and W. E. Schooley.

"H. R. Kennedy Lodge, No. 140, A. F. and A. M.," Bloomsbury, was granted a warrant of dispensation Sept. 7, 1874, under which it worked until Jan. 21, 1875, when it was chartered by the Grand Lodge. The original members were John Stute, P. D. Rockafellow, J. W. Bowlby, William W. Swayze, Charles Tomlinson, M. D. Knight, Solomon W. Weider, Robert A. Shimer, and Theodore B. Hance. The first W. M. was Samuel Phipps; first secretary, S. B. Fine. The Past Masters are Samuel Phipps, S. N. Park, William Dalrymple, and William A. Schooley. Present membership, 52.

The principal officers for 1880 were: W. M., F. K. Young; S. W., D. S. Stute; J. W., J. J. Lake; Treas., W. G. Jones; Sec., S. N. Park; S. D., W. A. Schooley; J. D., E. T. Vliet; Tiler, Jas. Boss.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The industrial pursuits are about the same as in other townships, except that of mining, in which by far the most capital is invested and the most men employed.

The original mills at Bloomsbury were built probably as early as 1760. The grist-mill was, most likely, the first of the kind in this part of the valley, and was rebuilt about 1825, burned Feb. 6, 1878, and again rebuilt and put in its present condition in 1878 by John Herbert, of Bound Brook. The present owner is Thomas T. Huffman.

There have been three distilleries at Bloomsbury. The first was built by Daniel Stires, in the bend of the Little York Road, just below the arch-bridge of the Central Railroad. There is no trace of it left. The next was on the site of Huffman's saw-mill, below the grist-mill, and the other was built by Jonathan Robbins, on the farm now occupied by Moses Robbins, a little west of the village of Bloomsbury, and still standing, but not used as a distillery.

The distillery below the grist-mill gave place to cotton-factories, built in 1842 and 1843 by the Musconetcong Manufacturing Company. This company was established for the purpose of manufacturing and finishing for market cotton, woolen, and flax goods, and was incorporated in 1842. Enoch Green, John G. Richey, Adam D. Runkle, George B. Green, and Thomas Green were the first directors. The capital stock was not to exceed $200,000. The factories were located below the grist-mill at Bloomsbury, covering the site of the present saw-mill, and were burned in 1856. The present saw-mill, on the site of the factory, was built by John Herbert, and sold to T. T. Huffman, present owner.

The grist-mill at "Jugtown" (or "West End") was built in 1825 by Joseph Cornish; in 1849 it was purchased by Sylvester H. Smith, the present owner. The saw-mill at West End is now owned and operated by Charles Opdyke.

The first manufacturing establishment of any kind at what is now Bloomsbury was a saw-mill and furnace where "blooms" were made from the iron ore, to which reference has already been made.

The grist-mill on the Bethlehem Creek at Asbury was built some time previous to the Revolution, and

Sylvester N. Smith

there has been a mill at this place ever since. The lime interest has been one of importance in this township, and at one time was extensively carried on.

"WEST END IRON COMPANY."

The mines of the company are located in this township, near Bethlehem village, though the post-office is named "West End," to conform to the name of the company. The ore from the Turkey Hill mines, situated about a mile and a half southwest of the village, is delivered on board cars run on a branch from that place on the Easton and Amboy branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The ore from the Swayze mines, located the same distance east of Jugtown, is carted to the Valley station, on the Central Railroad, a distance of two and a half miles. These mines are producing annually large quantities of the best kind of Bessemer iron ore.

The officers of the company are: President, F. A. Potts; Secretary and Treasurer, John Kean, Jr.; General Manager, G. M. Miller; Superintendent, N. H. Heft.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician known to have located in what is now this township was Thomas Elder, at Bloomsbury, between 1800 and 1810. Just how long he remained here is unknown. The next was John Sloan, who practiced in Bloomsbury from 1820 to 1822. He was followed in 1822 by Hugh Hughes, who died here in 1856.

Other physicians in Bloomsbury have been J. M. Junkin, Isaac C. Stewart, Joseph Bird, Jeremiah O. Hoff, Dr. Elder, a Scotchman, and the present practicing physician, William R. Little.

At Junction there have been four physicians, of whom there still remain Philip G. Creveling, located in 1866, and Robert Fenwick, the same year, and still in practice.

H. Servis came in 1874, and T. A. Heron in 1876; both still practice here.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SYLVESTER H. SMITH.

Sylvester H. Smith was born in Franklin township, Warren Co., N. J., July 14, 1821. He is a son of David and Mary (Wyckoff) Smith, the oldest of twelve children,—five sons and seven daughters,—all living.

Mr. Smith lived on a farm till he was twenty years of age, when his father hired him to George Painter, of Asbury, to learn the milling business. This was in 1840. He remained at Asbury, engaged in milling till 1843, in the spring of which year he went to Waterloo, Sussex Co., and engaged in the same occupation there, remaining till the fall, when he returned to Asbury and resumed milling business, which he followed till the spring of 1848. In 1849 he engaged in milling at Spring Mills, Alexandria township, Hunterdon Co., where he remained one year, and in 1850 removed to his present location, his father having purchased the mill property there. This mill property is situated on a mountain stream in the village of Bethlehem, upon which there has been a mill for more than a hundred years. Mr. Smith purchased the property of his father in 1853, and has rebuilt the mill, and erected two dwelling-houses and other buildings upon the place. He is engaged in grinding both merchant and custom flour, and in handling and shipping grain in bulk, the highest amount having been reached in 1864, in which year he shipped $45,000 worth of grain in the three months of December, January, and February, making a large profit. Since then the amount handled has not been so large, though it has steadily amounted to a considerable trade. In 1873 and 1874, while the tunnel on the Lehigh Valley road was being built at this place, Mr. Smith's sales from his mill and coal-yard averaged $2500 per month.

He is a Republican in politics, having, as he says, been "left by the Democratic party in 1856." He had previously been elected justice of the peace by the Democrats, and served for nine years, from 1851 to 1860. He was again elected justice in 1870, and has held various other local offices in his township. He ran at the instigation of his friends for member of Assembly in 1855, but was defeated by a small majority. He has frequently served as a delegate to county, congressional, and State conventions, and was a member of the Suffrage State Convention in 1869. In 1874 he was appointed one of the lay judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and held the office five years. In 1879 he was nominated for senator for Hunterdon County and made a good race, but on account of certain local issues was defeated.

Mr. Smith married, Oct. 22, 1844, Ann Elizabeth, daughter of John and Catharine McCrea, of Bethlehem, N. J. They have had ten children,—two sons and eight daughters; two of the latter are deceased. His eldest son, Simeon H., is in mercantile business at Bethlehem; the youngest, Abraham Lincoln, is attending school at Trenton, N. J.

HOWARD SERVIS, M.D.

Howard Servis, M.D., was born Oct. 6, 1829, near Ringos, N. J. His father was Gerret Servis, a prominent citizen of Hunterdon County, who was for three years sheriff, was twice elected to the New Jersey Legislature, and for several years was postmaster at Clinton. His mother was Susan Stout Servis, a granddaughter of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Servis was educated solely by his father. He studied medicine with Dr. Charles C. Phillips, of Deerfield, Cumberland Co., N. J.

In 1856 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Being over twenty-one years of age at the time of his matriculation, he was required to take but two terms, and in 1858 received his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Howard Servis M. D.

He at once established himself at Fairmount, Hunterdon Co., N. J., and soon built up an extensive practice. With unusual professional ardor, he determined, after having been in active practice two years, to resume his academic studies, and he accordingly, in the winter of 1860, attended a special course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. He returned to Fairmount, but at the end of a year he removed to New Hampton, and succeeded to the practice of Dr. McLenahan, a prominent physician, at whose request Dr. Servis made the change. With such indorsement, he succeeded to the full practice of Dr. McLenahan, and has since won the respect and confidence of the community in which he resides, both as a useful citizen and as an eminently successful physician and surgeon.

He is a member of the District Medical Society of Hunterdon County.

He was married, June 12, 1867, to Belinda, daughter of Philip Johnston, Esq., of Washington, N. J.

SAMUEL CREVELING.

The late Samuel Creveling, of Asbury, was born in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Aug. 6, 1796, and died March 15, 1880. He married Abigail Warne, Sept. 20, 1820. She was born July 27, 1800, and died March 8, 1863. Their children were Elisha W., born Dec. 11, 1821, married Mehitable Stryker, Dec. 11, 1840; Jacob, born Nov. 4, 1823; Susan, born June 19, 1826, married Charles S. Carpenter, Oct. 15, 1845; Samuel, born Aug. 14, 1828, married Emma C. Boyer, Dec. 23, 1858; Rachel Ann, born Sept. 14, 1830, married William A. Young, Sept. 14, 1852; Mary Elizabeth, born July 3, 1834; Sarah Ellen, born Sept. 2, 1837, died Jan. 8, 1867; Emma W., born Feb. 29, 1840, married Dr. Frederick P. Shepherd, Jan. 1, 1867; Jane W., born Feb. 16, 1843, married Charles W. Opdyke, Feb. 27, 1862.

Mr. Creveling was a well-known citizen. He followed the occupation of a farmer, residing on the old homestead near Valley Station. The latter part of his life he lived retired in the village of Asbury, superintending the interest of his farms. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years, was a man of integrity of character and exemplary life, very liberal in support of churches. He was also very strong and decided in his political views, being a staunch Republican and a warm friend and supporter of the principles of that party. He lived to an advanced age, being in his eighty-fourth year at the time of his death.

JOHN C. WENE.

John C. Wene was born in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Sept. 20, 1809. He is a son of Paul and Elizabeth (Cregar) Wene. At the age of eight years he went to live with his grandfather Cregar; lived there until he was thirteen; then hired out to Ichabod Lee, of Bethlehem, for whom he worked till twenty years of age. The last year of his minority his father gave him his time, and he earned eighty-five dollars, out of which he saved forty. He then came with his brother Conrad to the mountain, and they together purchased the adjoining farm, where his brother now lives. After working here one year he was induced to relinquish his interest in this farm and take the Bigler farm, adjoining, to work upon shares. He has ever since lived upon this farm, having, on the 3d of September, 1859, married a granddaughter of Mr. Bigler, Miss Elizabeth Matthews.

Mr. Wene has been an industrious and persistent worker and a good manager, and by prudence and economy has saved a handsome competence. From a boy of eight years of age he has depended upon his own exertions, and had little or no schooling except what he procured for himself after he was twenty-one. Yet he has achieved success, not only in a pecuniary point of view but in the maintenance of a character for integrity and liberality. He has been for about forty years a member of the Bethlehem Baptist Church, and is one of the largest contributors to

SAMUEL CREVELING, SR.

W. S. Creveling

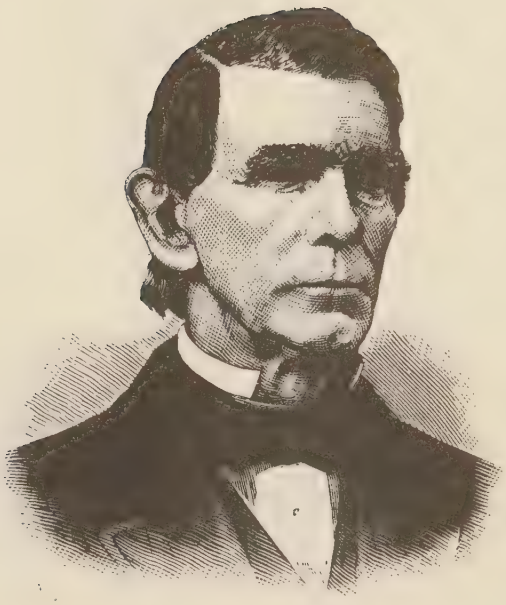
THE ancestors of Dr. Creveling came from Holland, and were among the earliest settlers in the Musconetcong Valley. The following is a record of the first couple who settled there and their children: Johannes Creveling, born Jan. 6, 1706; Catharine, his wife, born July 12, 1716, married, Sept. 6, 1737, by Johannes Casprivis Everhartus, minister in Banmoxcein. Their residence is given as Woverlingen, Holland. Johannes Creveling died Jan. 20, 1782. The children of this couple were: William, born Feb. 14, 1739, married, Jan. 28, 1762, to Catharine Weller, by Charles Huff, Esq.; Mary, born April 24, 1740, married, Jan. 28, 1762, to Henry Strader, by Charles Huff, Esq.; Henry, born Nov. 6, 1741, married, July 1, 1770, to Sarah Weller, by Thomas Van Horne, Esq.; Andrew, born Feb. 28, 1743, married, June 18, 1771, to Margaret Patrick, by Minister McHannah; Johannes, born Feb. 22, 1745, married, Feb. 8, 1776, to Mary Knowles, by Mr. Stright; Margaret, born Sept. 31, 1747, married, March 30, 1763, to David Beer, by Mr. Rosebrook, minister; Christiana, born Sept. 30, 1749, married, Nov. 29, 1769, to Jacob Weller, by Thomas Van Horne, Esq.; Peter, born Feb. 22, 1753; Jacob, born March 25, 1755; Anne, born March 10, 1758, married, Dec. 13, 1778, to John Brinkerhoff, by Joseph Treate.

Jacob Creveling, tenth child of Johannes and Catharine, was the grandfather of Dr. William S. Creveling. His father was William H., youngest son of Jacob Creveling, born July 31, 1801, and married Mary Barber. He lived in the Musconetcong Valley, on the farm cleared by his grandfather Johannes, and had twelve children, nine of whom are living; their names are as follows: John J., now living at Bloomsbury, N. J.; Christiana, deceased; Jacob, residing in the city of New York; Elizabeth, deceased, wife of John Hunt; William S., M.D., of West End, Bethlehem township, Hunterdon Co.; George, now living in Washington, D. C.; Francelia, wife of Dr. William Little, of Bloomsbury, N. J.; Charlotte V., wife of A. York Smith, residing at Hazleton, Pa.; and Isabella, wife of George W. Scott, of Bloomsbury, N. J.

William Sloan Creveling was born at West End, Bethlehem township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Nov. 21, 1829. He was brought up on a farm and received a good English education, reading in the classics and studying medicine with Dr. John Blane, of Perryville, Hunterdon Co. He commenced his medical studies in 1846, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of New York in 1851. After practicing one year with his preceptor, in the spring of 1852 he moved to the village of Stanton, Hunterdon Co., where he remained, pursuing a successful professional career, for twenty-two years, and attaining a high reputation as a physician. In 1874 he removed to West End, or Bethlehem Village, where he still follows his profession with the same ardor and success.

Dr. Creveling is a member of the State Medical Society, and holds a practitioner's license from that body. He is also a member of the District Medical Society of Hunterdon County, of which he has several times been president and a delegate to other important medical bodies.

He married, Jan. 2, 1854, Thisby M., daughter of the late John S. Britton, of Hunterdon County. They have two children,—Martha, born Sept. 8, 1855, wife of Dr. Albert S. Shannon, successor of Dr. Creveling at Stanton, N. J., and Mary, single and living at home.



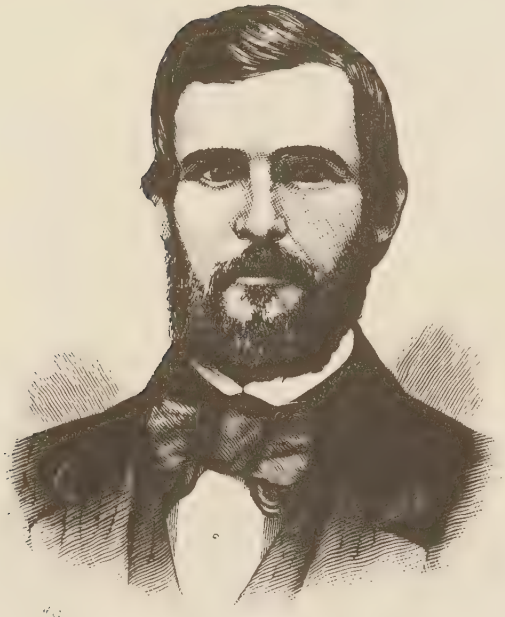
MARTIN H. CREVELING.

Martin H. Creveling was born June 2, 1812, on the place where his life was spent, near the village of Bethlehem, Hunterdon Co., N. J., where he died April 24, 1878. He was a son of Peter and Delilah (Farrell) Creveling; was educated at the common schools, and followed the occupation of a farmer all his life.

He inherited a part of his father's estate, on which he was born, and purchased a portion from the other heirs, leaving to his widow and children who survive him a comfortable competence.

He married, Dec. 24, 1840, Hannah Ann Alpaugh, daughter of Charles Alpaugh, of Alexandria township. They have had four children,—three sons and one daughter, all living,—viz., Agnes, James L., Alfred G., and Charles O. All except Alfred G. reside at home; he married Julia J. Smith, and lives at Bloomsbury, N. J.

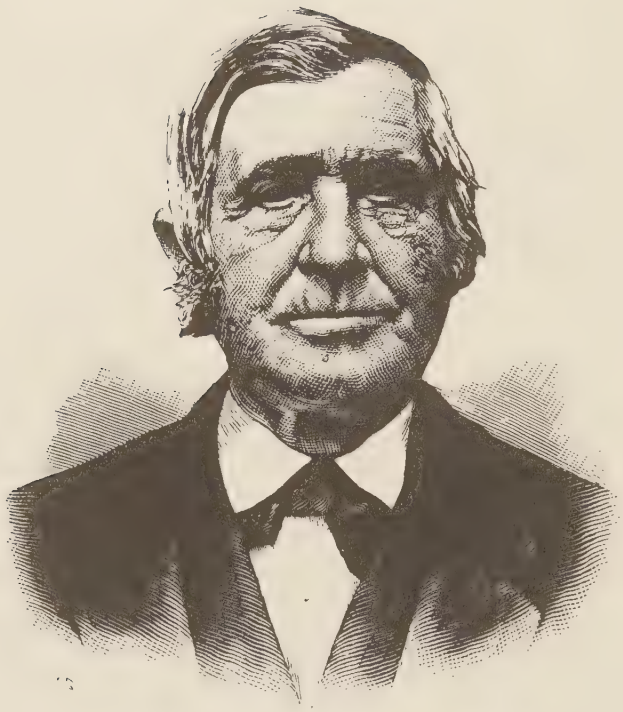
Mr. Creveling was a man of upright and unblemished character, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Although in feeble health for some time, his death was quite unexpected. He died suddenly, of pneumonia, in three days from the time when he was taken seriously ill. His memory will be cherished by many friends and relatives.



SAMUEL CREVELING, JR.

Samuel Creveling, Jr., son of Samuel Creveling, Sr., and Abigail (Warne) Creveling, was born in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Aug. 14, 1828, and died Aug. 19, 1875. He was brought up to the occupation of a farmer, and received his education at the common schools of his neighborhood. He married, Dec. 23, 1858, Emma C., daughter of David and Lydia (Shimer) Boyer, born in Franklin township, Warren Co., N. J. The fruit of this marriage has been eight children, as follows: infant daughter, born Jan. 9, 1860; Harry J., born April 19, 1861, died Sept. 20, 1862; Jennie, born Jan. 26, 1863; George B., born Jan. 23, 1865, lives at home; Julia, born Jan. 11, 1869; Charles, born Sept. 20, 1870, died Oct. 9, 1870; Annie, born Sept. 20, 1870; Luie, born May 28, 1874, died Aug. 15, 1880.

Mr. Creveling was a staunch Republican, and took an active part in the political affairs of his party, being a frequent delegate to conventions, and an earnest and indefatigable worker in behalf of the principles he so highly valued. He had a high reputation for honor and integrity; was a faithful and affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent father, and a true friend. His death was much lamented by a large circle of friends.



John C. Breckinridge

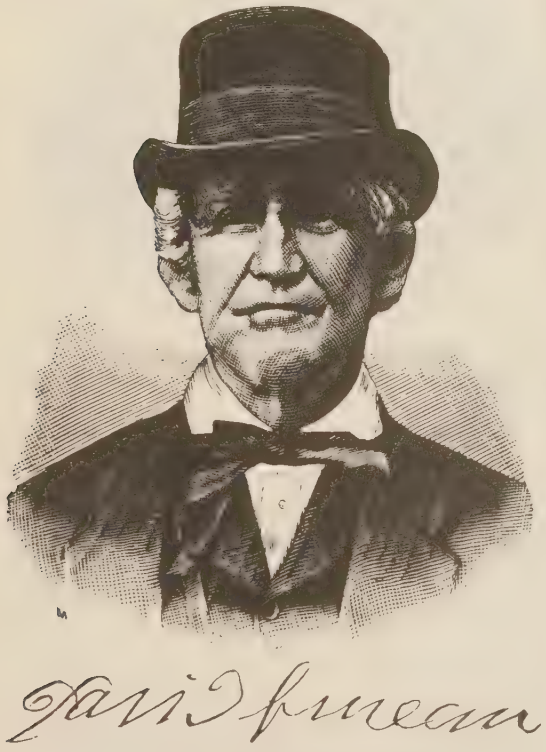
its support and to missionary and other incidental interests.

In politics he is a Democrat, and has held several responsible offices in his township, such as a member of the committee, collector, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Wene have three children, one son and two daughters,—viz., Elizabeth, wife of Henry Laity, foreman of the Swayze mines, Margaret, and John Wene.

DAVID F. WENE.*

His grandfather, Conrad Wene, lived in Tewksbury township, and served in the Revolutionary war. Later in life he lived at Quakertown, where he attained the remarkable age of one hundred and one years. He



was buried at Lebanon church. His third son, Peter Wene, father of David F., married Polly De Forest, served in the war of 1812–14, had nine children, five sons and four daughters, three of whom—viz., Mary, wife of Aaron Roff, of New Germantown; Sarah, wife of John Stakle, of Bucks Co., Pa.; and David F., the subject of this sketch—are living.

David F. Wene was born in Lebanon township, N. J., April 8, 1806. He went to Tewksbury township, where his mother died when he was eleven years old, and he was bound out to Kasper B. Wyckoff, in Readington, and remained there till he was of age, working on a farm. After arriving at his majority, he did farm-work, made brick, etc., up to the time of his marriage to Elizabeth Dalrymple, in May, 1837. He was saving, prudent, and industrious, and has well realized the reward of his virtues. After his marriage he settled in Bloomsbury and bought property largely in the village, much of which he still owns, although he has missed few opportunities to dispose of a piece of property profitably.

He followed the business of a carpenter and undertaker till 1872, since which time he has been in the lumber business, owning a saw-mill at Bloomsbury and a farm near the village. He has ten acres in Warren County which he has been fitting up for a cemetery.

Mr. Wene has been for many years a member of the Greenwich Presbyterian Church.

* Or Wean.

JOSEPH W. WILLEVER.

Joseph W. Willever was born Nov. 20, 1820, on the farm adjoining the place where he now resides, being part of the original homestead, in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon Co., N. J. The estate has been more than one hundred years in the family. It belonged first to the Conover (originally Covenhoven) family, one of whom, Sarah, married James Eckman, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His grandfather Eckman being one of the heirs, the property came into the Willever family partly in this way and partly by purchase by Mr. Eckman of the other heirs.

The Willevers from whom he is descended lived many generations ago in Greenwich (now Franklin) township, Warren Co., where his great-grandfather, Adam Willever, was the original proprietor of a large tract of land, and had also a large tract near Jerseytown, Pa. This land was divided among his six sons, three of whom settled on the estate in Pennsylvania, and three—viz., Joseph, Peter, and Phillip—on that in Warren Co., N. J. Joseph was the grandfather of the subject of our sketch. He lived and died on the old homestead in Warren County, having married a Miss Kinneman and raised a family of three children,—two sons and one daughter,—viz., Adam, Peter, and Barbara.

Peter, the second son, was the father of the present Mr. Willever. He was born and reared in Warren County, and lived there till his marriage to Hannah Eckman, daughter of James and Sarah (Conover) Eckman, above referred to; and after his marriage came to live with his father-in-law on the Eckman, now the Willever estate, in Bethlehem township. He was active in town affairs, especially in the militia, in which he held at different times the positions of captain and major. He died in 1835, leaving two sons, Joseph W. and James; the latter now owns the original homestead, but resides at Bloomsbury, N. J.

Joseph W. Willever was brought up on the old homestead and bred to the occupation of a farmer;

received his education at the common schools; has been an indefatigable worker, carrying on a large farm, remodeling everything upon the premises, and erecting buildings which no farmer would be ashamed to pattern after, for their appearance, convenience, and durability. He is living in the third house erected upon the same foundation, probably laid more than a hundred years ago by John Beamer, a native of Germany, who came here before the Conovers and erected a stone house. That house was torn down by Mr. Willever and a frame one erected upon the same foundation; the latter was burned down and another built, which was also destroyed by fire, and was replaced by the present brick residence in 1859.

Mr. Willever married, May 19, 1842, Elizabeth W., daughter of James Horner, of Northampton, Pa. They have had eight children, five of whom are living,—viz., James H., Hannah M., deceased; Jane Alice, deceased; Robert M., George W., Willard C., deceased; Stephen A. D., and Anna E. James H. was educated at the Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y. Robert M. and George W. were prepared for business at Eastman's Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Stephen A. D. is studying medicine in Philadelphia. Anna E. was educated at the Moravian Seminary, in Bethlehem, Pa.

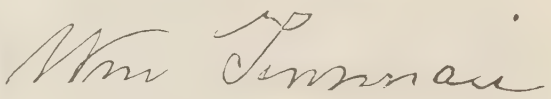
In politics Mr. Willever is a Democrat, and has held several local offices of trust and responsibility, having been justice of the peace and a member of the Legislature for two years,—1855 and 1856. He has been for some fifteen years a director in the Readington Fire Insurance Company, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Bloomsbury.

WILLIAM TINSMAN.

The grandfather of Mr. Tinsman formerly resided across the line from the present homestead, in Greenwich (now Franklin) township, Warren Co., and subsequently removed to Kingwood, Hunterdon Co., where he settled on a farm and lived there till his death. William Tinsman, Sr., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born and brought up in Franklin township, Warren Co., and in 1838 moved across the line into Bethlehem township and settled on the place where his son now resides. It is a beautiful situation, in the rich valley between West End, or Bethlehem village, and Bloomsbury, within sight of both the Lehigh Valley and Central Railroad of New Jersey.

William Tinsman, Sr., married Mary, daughter of John Fine, of Fineville, N. J., and had children,—John, William, Sally, Catharine, Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, and Emily. Only two of these are living at this writing,—to wit, Elizabeth, wife of Abraham Hance, of Bloomsbury, and William, the subject of our sketch.

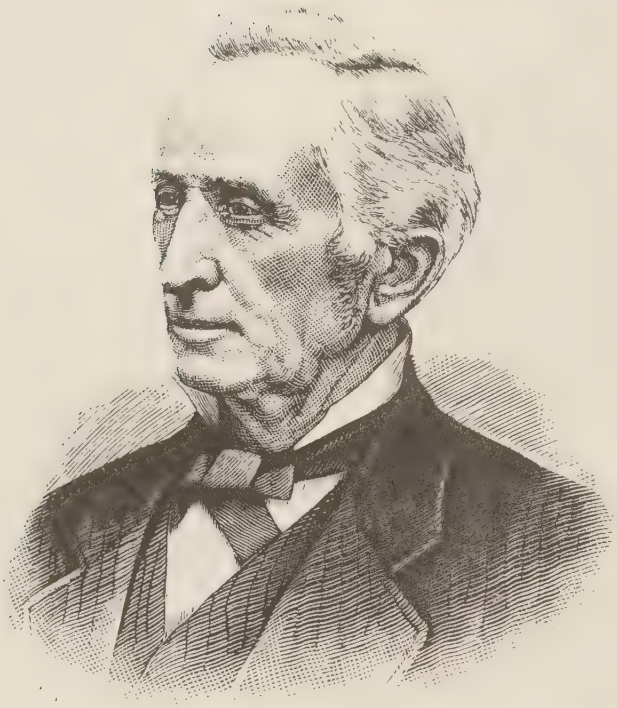
William Tinsman was born in Greenwich (now Franklin) township, Warren Co., N. J., May 1, 1811. He married, while living in Warren County, Rachel, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Gardner, in 1839.



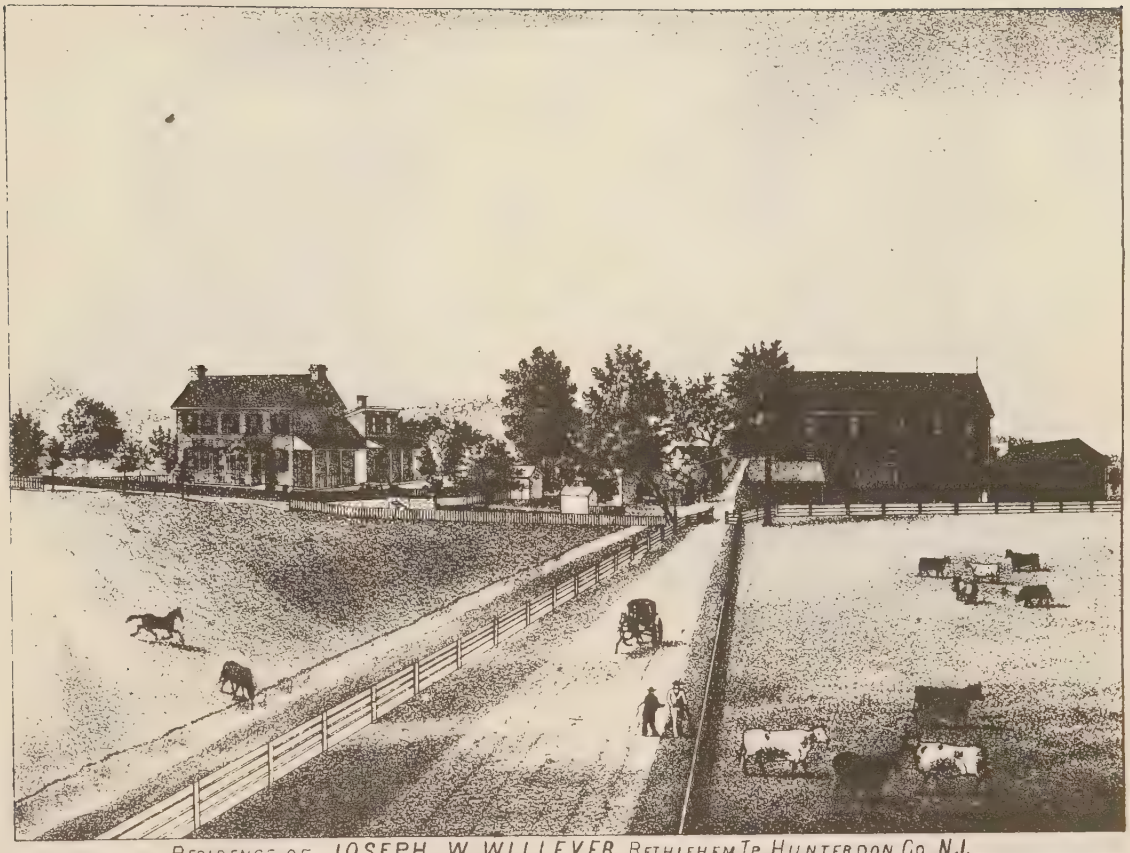
They have had children, as follows: Mary, wife of Charles Alpaugh, of Bloomsbury; Theodore, who married Anna Smith and lives in Bloomsbury; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph B. Emery, living on the farm with Mr. Tinsman; and Margaret, wife of William S. White, a keeper of lighthouse in Salem Co., N. J.

Mr. Tinsman inherited part of his estate from his father and purchased the rest of the heirs. He has been justice of the peace several years, and has held nearly all the responsible offices in his township, has been county collector, and was a member of the Legislature in 1851–52. He was elected on the Democratic ticket, of which party he has always been a staunch supporter, and an active worker in many of its conventions.

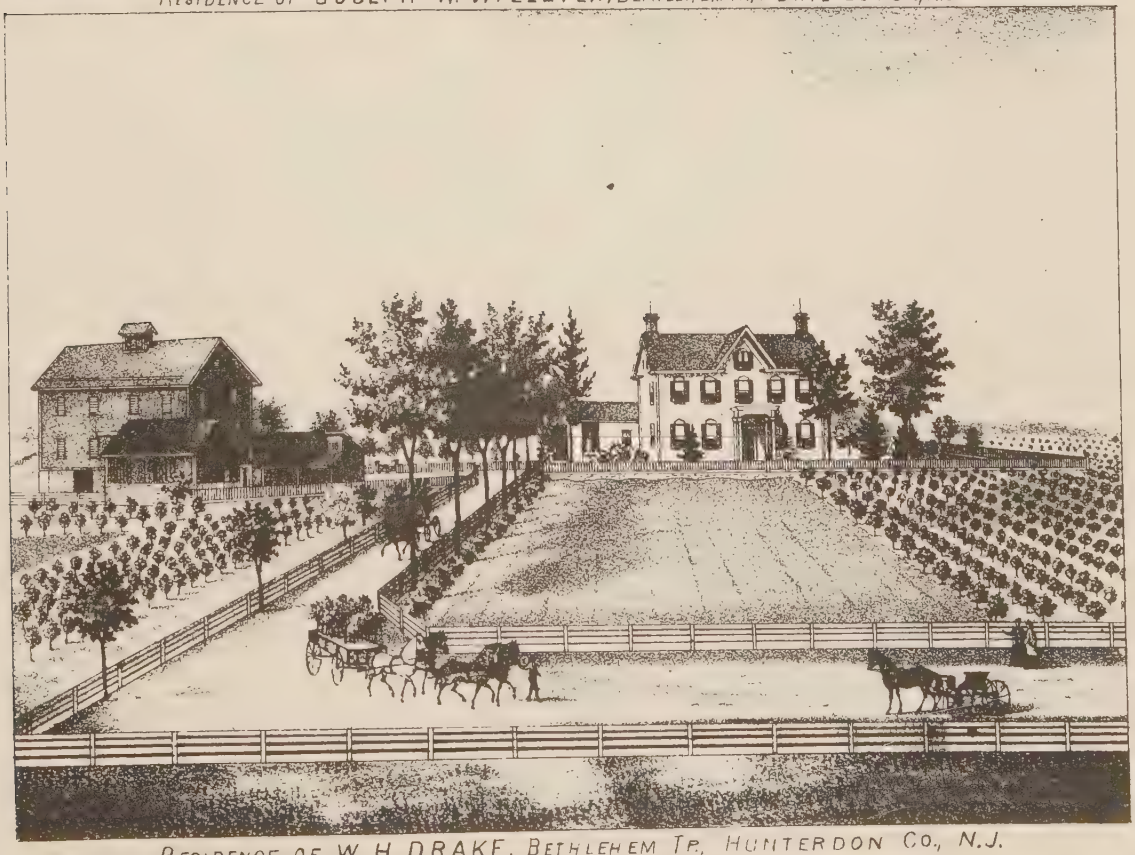
In his ecclesiastical relations he was first connected with the Lutheran Church, and represented it in the General Synod. Since his settlement here he has joined the Presbyterian Church of Bloomsbury, in which he is an elder. He has represented this church in the Presbytery, Synod, and General Assembly, and was elected to represent it in the Synod convened at Bridgeton, N. J., in October, 1880, but his health would not admit of his attending. He is a liberal giver to charitable and church enterprises.



Jos W Wilcox



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH W. WILLEVER, BETHLEHEM TP, HUNTERDON CO., N.J.



RESIDENCE OF W.H. DRAKE, BETHLEHEM TP, HUNTERDON CO., N.J.

Moses Robins

Susan M. Robins

Moses' great-grandfather, Jonathan Robins, settled in Alexandria township, adjoining the "Old Hickory Tavern," in 1751, and bought land of "one Widow Merrill." The original estate contained two hundred and eighty-five acres of land. He had two sons, Jonathan and Isaac, and four daughters, the former being the grandfather of Moses Robins. He lived and reared a large family on the old estate. One of his sons, Jonathan, the third of that name, was the father of our subject. This Jonathan married Widow Charity Lawshe, and had by her nine children. George, James, and Ephraim, of the sons, are deceased, and one of the daughters, Mary, is deceased; those living are Moses, Jonas, Sylvester, Sarah, and Elizabeth. Jonas married Sarah Jane Case, and lives on the old homestead in Alexandria; Sylvester married Isabella Bird, and lives in Branchburg township, Somerset Co.; Sarah married James Sidders, and lives near Urbana, Ohio; Elizabeth married, first, Reuben R. Wright, deceased, and second, Jonas Tharp; they live in Union township adjoining the original homestead.

Jonathan Robins, the father, bought out the heirs and owned most of the old homestead tract; and after his marriage to Widow Lawshe purchased the other homestead in Union township, where he died Dec. 12, 1872, and was buried on the original place. His wife died March 25, 1859, aged sixty-two years, ten months, and twenty-four days.

Moses Robins was born in Bethlehem (now Union) township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Sept. 3, 1826. He was brought up on the place, and lived there till twenty-three years of age. Oct. 25, 1849, he married Susan M. Kels, daughter of Henry Kels, of Alexandria, and has had children as follows: Lucy E., born Sept. 2, 1850, married James A. Creveling, Feb. 13, 1875; Sarah E., born May 21, 1853, died July 14, 1857; George, born Aug. 12, 1854, died Nov. 7, 1855; Sylvester, born April 19, 1856, lives at home; Mary A., born Nov. 22, 1857; Charity E., born July 30, 1859; Henry K., born July 1, 1861; John L., born Oct. 22, 1862, died June 23, 1863; Anna, born Nov. 11, 1864, died Jan. 11, 1873; Jonathan E., born Oct. 13, 1866; Isabella, born Aug. 2, 1870.

Mr. Robins moved to the farm he now occupies in 1853. It was purchased by his father of Adam D. Runkle. He has made great improvements on the place, both in buildings and culture, and it is one of the finest farms in this section of New Jersey.

He is a Republican, and has served his town in several responsible offices. Was nominated and ran as a candidate for the Legislature in 1877, but was defeated, although running ahead of his ticket. He has been commissioner of deeds several years, school trustee, and district clerk. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of Bloomsbury, and he is an elder in that body.

TEWKSBURY.

THIS township is situated in the northeast corner of the county, and is bounded north by Morris County; east by Somerset County and Readington township; south by Readington and Clinton townships; west by High Bridge and Lebanon. It comprises 35.82 square miles, or 22,925 acres. By the census of 1880, it has 189 farms and a population of 2108.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The township is traversed by a range of high and rolling land called Fox Hill, after one of the early proprietors. It constitutes a considerable portion of its area, and ranges generally northeast and southwest, reaching from Pottersville to Cokesburg, and from the Morris county line to within a mile of New Germantown. A rich limestone valley south of this covers most of the remaining portion of the township.

A little over half of the eastern side of the township is washed by the Lamington River, and the northern half of its west side by the South Branch of the Raritan, both of which furnish splendid water-powers at Pottersville and Califon. A small branch of the latter cuts across the northwest corner of the township and empties at Califon.

The north branch of the Rockaway Creek rises in the northwestern part of the township in three branches, which meet at Mountainville, and runs thence southeastwardly across the southern part of the township, and for a distance of three miles from its southern boundary. It furnishes water-powers at Fairmount, Mountainville, and to a mill below Mountainville. Cold Brook furnishes water-power for the mill at New Germantown.

The whole township is a fine farming region, and most of it is in a high state of cultivation. Numerous lime-kilns indicate the source of fertility of the land.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The earliest settlement in Tewksbury was made about 1700,* where New Germantown now is. It was originally composed of English people, Ralph Smith being the leader and becoming the most important landowner. The town was first called, after him, "Smithfield." He resided in a house—standing probably where Peter W. Melick now lives—rebuilt and known after his time as Barnet Hall. He may have been an ancestor of the numerous Smith family hereabouts. He appears to have had a church building erected, which he sold to the Lutheran society in 1749. He also sold the lots opposite the church, on the south side of Church Street, from Main Street east. His name appears in the managing committee of the Lamington Church in 1749.† Other English names appear in that early time,—Johnson, Thompson, Cole, Plat, Ireland, Carlisle,—but they disappear again. James Cole appears as the purchaser of a lot corner of Main and Church Streets in 1761, though he came from Boston in 1734 with a family, having left one child "buried at the east end of the old English church in Boston in 1728." He had thirteen children.

Mrs. Ireland lived on the lot next north of that now occupied by Mr. J. Bosenbury, but which was probably owned by John Carlisle.‡ Thomas Holme appears as the owner of the next lot north, and he and John Fleet as the owners of the corner of Main and Church Streets, where the tavern now stands. These names all disappear, and their places are taken by those of German settlers who came in soon after.

"It was in 1705 that a number of German Reformed people residing between two cities in Germany, called Wolfenbeutel and Halberstadt, driven by persecution, fled first to Neuwird, in Rhenish Prussia, and then to Holland, where, two years later, in 1707, they embarked for New York, but by adverse winds their frail ship was carried into Delaware Bay. Determined, however, still to reach the place for which they were destined, to have a home among the Dutch, they set off from Philadelphia by the overland route to New York."§

Following the Old York Road, they were led to Hunterdon County, and a portion of them ultimately to Tewksbury township, where they settled, and where the present inhabitants are largely their descendants. The old family names of Pickel, Welsh, Apgar, Farley, Alpaugh, Philhower, Melick, Hoffman, Rinehart, etc., come down from these.

Mindurt Farley was in all probability one of these first immigrants. He was the first settler in Cokesburg in the early part of the last century, and bought about 200 acres of land where Oliver W. Farley now lives. He had five sons—Caleb, Isaac, John, Mindurt, and Joshua—and two daughters,—Margaret and Mary. Margaret married Abraham Pickel; Mary, Conrad

* Col. R. R. Honeyman in "Our Home," p. 117.

† Dr. W. W. Blauvelt's sermon on history of Lamington Church, quoted in "Our Home," p. 169.

‡ Col. Honeyman in "Our Home," p. 119.

§ Sermon of Rev. Mr. Wack, in "Our Home," p. 389.

Apgar. Mindurt had three children,—Dr. Francis Asbury Farley, who was a man of some peculiarities, and lived where William Farley now lives; Anthony, who married a Miss McCullough; and Barbara, who married a Mr. Kennedy. Anthony had two sons—William and Mindurt, the latter a lawyer of some distinction—and three daughters. Barbara Kennedy's daughter Catharine married Rev. Mr. Brown, a Methodist minister, and her son Archibald is a lawyer of Jersey City.

Joshua Farley, born in 1769, married Miss Sutton, daughter of Aaron Sutton, another of the first settlers, and had ten children,—Aaron, Mindurt (3), Oliver W., Mercy, Elizabeth, Hannah, Huldah, Mary, Charlotte, and Barbara. Mercy married Charles Wolverton; Elizabeth, William Wolverton; Hannah, David Ulp; Huldah, Samuel I. Houseworth; Mary, John Wolverton; Charlotte, Jesse Reed; Barbara, Richard Wolverton. The six last named removed to Pennsylvania. Oliver W. lives on the old homestead, and his children, and those of Mercy and his brother's, were brought up at Cokesburg. His wife was Anna Apgar.

Jacob Apgar (1) came from Germany, and had nine sons,—Peter, Herbert, Adam, Frederick, Caspar, John, Jacob, Matthias, and Conrad. Jacob came to Cokesburg, and bought land half a mile northwest of the town. He married Charity Pickel, and had twelve children,—Anna, Sophia, Effie, Sallie, Catharine, Frederick, Conrad, Nicholas, Adam, Jacob, Caspar, and Matthias. Most of them lived around Cokesburg. Sallie and Jacob went West; Anna married Herman Henry; Sophia, Charles McKagin; Effie, John Melick; Sallie, McCloskey Skureman; Catharine, George Cramer; Frederick, Eve Hoffman, in 1790 or 1791. Nicholas had eight children,—Jacob, Peter, Abraham, Elizabeth, Charity, Catharine, Anna, and Martha. Jacob lived on Fox Hill, the rest about Cokesburg.

Frederick, who married Eve Hoffman, had eight children,—Jacob (3), Conrad, Anna, Nicholas, Frederick, Charity, Sallie, and Mary. Conrad, born 1800, married Mary Apgar; Anna, 1794, George Hoffman; Nicholas, 1803, Delilah Apgar; Frederick married the Widow Apgar, once Katy Trimmer; Sallie, Aaron Alpaugh; Mary, born 1818 or 1819, Elijah Apgar.

Jacob married Margaret Trimmer, and had ten children,—David, who married Charity Alpaugh, and lives at Mountainville; Elizabeth and Daniel, who died young; Sarah Ann married John Alpaugh, also of Mountainville; Catharine, Henry Roberts, tanner, Fox Hill; Mary, Arthur Seals, and afterwards Alfred Chamberlain, Flemington; Martha married and went to Illinois; Edward S., Effie Swick, removed to Philadelphia; Wesley went to Iowa; Margaret died early.

Peter N. Apgar married Isabel Hoffman, and has nine children; Abraham married Mary Ann Apgar, and had eight children; Elizabeth, Peter Philhower, and had fourteen children,—viz., Mary, married John L. Hoffman; Abraham, Thisbe Starker, then a second wife, and went to Illinois; Susan, George Sutton; Nicholas, went to Illinois; Jessie, married Jacob Hoffman, and removed to High Bridge; Martha Ann, Joseph Apgar, and went to Dunellen; Charity, Morris Eick, and located in Mountainville; Katy, Silas, Hannah, and Harmon.

Charity Apgar married Andrew Stout, and had eleven children,—Margaret, Mary Jane, John, George, Charles, William, Frances, Charity Ann, Martha Elizabeth, Hetty, and Amelia. Catharine Apgar married Morris Teats, and had seven children,—Asa, Lucy, Emma, William, Mary Ann, Sarah Elizabeth, and Jacob. Anna Apgar married Oliver W. Farley; their children are at Cokesburg. Martha Apgar married William Alpaugh; children also at Cokesburg. David Apgar's children are about Cokesburg and Mountainville.

This was a very numerous family, and the different members of the same name were distinguished by various nicknames,—"Fiddler Bill," "Pony Bill," "Tinker Jake," "Straw Creek Crackle," "Old Cross Butler," etc.

Harmon Hoffman came from Germany, and settled where James Stevenson now lives, between Cokesburg and Mountainville. His children were John, Frederick, Harmon, Dolly, and Mary. John Hoffman bought 120 acres next to and after Farley's purchase at Cokesburg. He married Miss Young, of Fox Hill; their children were Henry I, Peter I, William I, Frederick I, John, Philip C., Ann, Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Elsie. The middle letter, "I," is not an initial but a distinctive letter, another family being Henry H, Peter H, Frederick H, etc., another being "M," and another still "P," to distinguish the Henrys, Fredericks, etc.

Henry I Hoffman married Margaret Fritz. Their children are John, Jacob, Philip, Henry, Mancius, Frederick, Rachel, Eliza, Margaret, Mary Ann, and Jemima. They are scattered in other parts of the State and the West.

Peter I married Ellen Bauman. Their children are Peter W., Thomas B., Noah, Philip, Jane, Elizabeth A., Lydia, Ellen, and Mary, of whom Peter W. married Emily Cox; Noah, Elizabeth Teats; Jane, Abraham N. Hunt; Lydia, John Felmley; Ellen, George Teats; Mary, Andrew Johnson,—all in the vicinity. Peter I is still living, at the age of ninety-eight, between Cokesburg and Califon.

William I married Ellen Hays. His children are Peter, married Anna Eick; Frederick, married Ann Teeter; John, married Sedosa Brown, and lives in Newark; Rebecca, married Peter Post, and afterwards D. L. Evert; Lydia, married John Voorhees, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Frederick I married Betsy Lowe. His family live in High Bridge township.

John married Lydia Hays; their children are John H., married Harriet Cox; Henry, Catharine Rinehart; Charles, Mary Flummerfelt; Thomas, Sarah

W. R. Little M.D.

THE great-grandfather of W. R. Little came from Europe, and settled in Chester Co., Pa., in 1710. He had a son, Roger, who was a soldier in the Revolution, although a Quaker, being forced into the service on account of his value as a scout. He settled after the war in Charlestown, Chester Co., Pa.; was twice married, and had five children by his second wife, of whom William, the father of Dr. Little, was the third, and was born in the year 1800. He lived on the homestead property till 1857, when he moved to East Bradford, Chester Co., where he spent the remainder of his life, and died there, in 1879, in his seventy-ninth year. He never would accept any public office, although nominated for the Legislature with a good chance of election, being a staunch Republican. He followed farming through life. In 1833 he married Ann Chrisman, by whom he had four children who arrived at mature age, two sons and two daughters,—viz., George Little, who lives on the homestead property; Martha, wife of Samuel Fetters, of Glenloch, Chester Co., Pa.; Mary J., who died in young womanhood; and William R., the subject of this notice.

William R. Little was born in Charlestown township, Chester Co., Pa., Oct. 27, 1850. He was brought up there, and received his rudimentary education at the common schools; was prepared for college at Litiz Academy, in Lancaster Co., Pa., and graduated at Lafayette College, Easton, in 1873. Two years later he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1877. He immediately settled in Bloomsbury, N. J., where he has remained ever since, acquiring a large practice and a good reputation as a physician. In addition to his practice he is also proprietor of a drug-store in Bloomsbury.

He is a member of the State Medical Society and of the District Medical Society of Hunterdon County.

He married, April 5, 1878, Celia, daughter of William H. Creveling, of Hunterdon County, and has one son, William D. Little.

Cole; Lettie, John Fleet; Elizabeth, Peter Eick; Lydia Ellen, Isaiah Apgar; Mary Jane, died young. These are in and near the township.

Philip C. died single.

Ann Hoffman married Henry Hoffman; she was born 1772 and died 1868, aged ninety-six.

Mary married Jacob Urts. Her children are John Urts, who married Mary Schuyler, and Jane, single.

Margaret, still living, maried Benjamin Robinson. Their children are John, married Miss Johnson; Joseph, Peninnah Jacques; Philip, Miss Longwood; William, Sarah Emmons; Elizabeth, Peter (?) Hill; Mary Ann, Peter Ely; Sarah Ann, died early.

Elizabeth married Mr. Lomison, and, at his death, Garrett Conover. Her children were John; Conrad married Miss Cramer and went West: Nancy, Adam Hope; Elizabeth, George Eick, and afterwards Jacob Reed; Margaret, Harmon Hoffman; Ellen, Crouch Read; Catharine, Harmon Hoffman; Garrett Conover; and Sarah Conover, who married William Lance.

Elsie Hoffman married William Apgar ("Fiddler Bill"); their children are John, married, first, Hannah Potter, and, second, Nellie Van Houten; Jacob, married Katy Apgar; George, went to Ohio with Jacob; Adam, married Mattie Fleming; William, Miss Beam; Peter, Miss Robinson, afterward a second wife; Elizabeth, William Beam; Barbara, Peter Schuyler; Margaret, John Jacques; Anna, William Trimmer; Mary, Philip Trimmer; Fannie, Benjamin Robinson; Philip, died early.

Frederick Hoffman, son of the immigrant, married, first, Miss Schuyler, second, Mamie Hotrum, and had nineteen children,—Mary, Peter, Philip, John, by his first wife; George, Adam, Harmon H., Jacob, Conrad, Annie, Effie, Elsie, Amy, Mary Ann, Charlotte, Huldah, and others who died young. Annie married John Bunn; Effie, Jacob Reed; Elsie, first, William Reed, afterward Matthias Apgar; Charlotte, James Buchanan; Huldah, Peter Apgar. Adam and Harmon are still living, Adam near Califon, Harmon near Cokesburg.

Harmon Hoffman, son of the immigrant, married Anna Schuyler. He bought 160 acres where Enoch and Philip and George B. Sutton now live, three-quarters of a mile southwest of Farmersville. His children were Henry M., Peter M., Philip, Lizzie, Mary, and Ann. Henry M. married Anne Hoffman; Peter M. married Charity Philhower; their children were John, married Anna Robinson; Mary, George H. Lindabury; Anna, Samuel G. Hoffman; Frederick P., Mary Philhower, and afterward Mary A. Canada; Effie, Thomas Apgar; Margaret; Philip P., Sophia Apgar. Frederick P. is still living a mile northwest of Fairmount. Philip married Mary Philhower and went West. Lizzie married Michael Rhote. Mary married Coon Wean. Ann married Henry Teats.

John Alpaugh came from Germany and bought 300 or 400 acres, a mile southward from Cokesburg. His children were John, Peter, George, Eve, Elizabeth, Ann, and Mary. Their families settled in Tewksbury.

Philip Philhower and his wife, Mary, came from Germany, with his brother George, who went to Virginia. They settled where David Philhower now lives. It was about 200 acres then, and has been in the Philhower name ever since. His sons were Christopher, John, Peter, Jacob, and William; daughters, Elizabeth, Charity, Mercy, Catharine Ann.

Christopher married Elizabeth Fox. Their children were Christopher, George W., Catharine, Charity, Mary, Elizabeth, and Sallie. Catharine married Asher Morgan; Charity, Adam Philhower; Mary, Adam Apgar; Elizabeth, a Mr. Young.

John married Rachel Sutton, of Fox Hill. His children were Jacob, Philip, John, Peter J., William, Richard, Aaron; half-brothers, Frederick, Isaac; Elizabeth married Andrew Schuyler; Susan, Harmon Hoffman; Mary, Adam Tiger; the half-sister, Clarissa, Robert Cox.

Peter married Elizabeth Hotrum. Their children were George, married Sophia Ann Felmley; David, Elijah, Mary, married Frederick P. Hoffman; Catharine, John Hoffman; Amy, Peter F. Hoffman, brother of John; Charity, Henry M. Hoffman; Elizabeth, Conrad Lindabury; Mahala, Jacob Apgar; Huldah, and others who died young. Elizabeth, Mahala, and David were triplets.

Jacob married Miss Cramer or Hart. Their children were Mary, Philip, Treenie, Elizabeth, Margaret, William, and Peter. In 1817, Jacob and his family went to Ohio. Mary was married to Philip Hoffman, and Treenie to Peter Schuyler; the rest married in Ohio.

William married Catharine Apgar. Their children were Adam, married Charity Philhower, old Christopher's daughter; Peter, Catharine Trellsie; Ann, Samuel Heldebrant; Philip, first, Miss Merrill, second, Mary Everett; Edward; William, Miss Hendershott; Mary, Frederick Sargeant; Barbara, a Mr. Sickel; Elizabeth married Frederick Apgar; Charity, Peter M. Hoffman; Mary, Peter Sutton; Ann, William Fleming; Catharine, died young. The brother, George, who went to Virginia, left only two daughters, so that the name died out in his family.

Jacob Tiger came from Germany in the immigration, and bought a large farm a little south of Cokesburg. His children were George, Nicholas, Jacob, Abraham, Elizabeth and other sisters. George married Ann Teats; Nicholas moved to Ohio. Jacob went to Peapack. Elizabeth married Peter Sutton.

Abraham's children were Jacob, married Ann Jobs and died aged seventy-two; Adam, Mary Philhower, and moved to Pennsylvania; George, Maria Lutz; Peter, Ann Johnson; Elizabeth; Effie, Peter P. Shurtz; Ann, Peter Teats. The last moved to Illinois.

William Welsh came from Germany and settled in Round Valley, Lebanon township. His sons were

Morris, Jacob, John, and William; his daughters, married, three.

Jacob was the first of the name in Tewksbury. He came in 1797, and settled where David Welsh now lives, a mile northwest of New Germantown. His father gave him the land, willing it to his wife, to revert to his children at his death. He married Catharine Crater. His children were William, married Margaret Drake, born 1798; Morris, Susanna Felmley; David, Polly Dean; Jacob, Amanda Gulick; Isaac, Margaret; David Terriberry; Dorothy, John Craig; Esther, William Sutton; Julia Ann, William G. Eick.

William Welsh, Jacob's brother, married Margaret Drake. His children were John Vandervoort, who married Keziah L. Fisher, and Mary Ann, who married Jeremiah H. Field.

Tunis Melick came from Germany before or about 1735. He married Miss Van Horn, of Whitehouse, and settled where Peter W. Melick now lives, buying about 200 acres from Ralph Smith and afterwards 400 acres two miles west of New Germantown, still in the Melick name, owned by Peter W., and known as the Tunis Melick property. He had only one son, Peter (married Susan Egbert, of Readington), and several daughters. Ellen married Abraham Vliet; Anna, Isaac Farley; another daughter, John Vliet; Treenie, Mindurt Farley; Margaret, Dennis Wyckoff; and another, Martin Mail.

Peter's children were Tunis, Mary, Nicholas Egbert, James, Peter, Abraham, John V., Ellen, Susan, Elizabeth. Tunis married Sarah Van Sickle. Their children were Susan, married Jacob D. Trimmer; Andrew V. S., Rachel McKinstry; Peter W., Caroline Apgar, and Emma Ray. Mary married Moses Felmley. Nicholas Egbert married Elizabeth Backer. Their children were Peter, married Jane Miller; Christopher, Maria Cortelyou; John W.; Elizabeth Apgar; Susan Ann, William Krager; James, Emeline Kennedy; Edwin, Miss Dunham; Catharine, Stephen Wortman; William, Elizabeth Fisher; Elizabeth, Samuel Sutton.

Of the rest of the emigrant's sons, James married Lydia Van Sickle; Peter, Ruth Leek; Abraham, Maria Kline; John V., Maria Able. Their children were Peter, married Margaret Latourette; William T., Rachel Philhower; Ernest, Fanny Hoffman; Susan, John Lane; Jane, Smith Cole; Lavinia, Austin Clark; John V., Margaretta Craig; Emeline, Jacob Specht.

Of the daughters, Ellen married Andrew Van Sickle; Susan, Cornelius Defore; Elizabeth, Charles Williams. Ellen and Susan went to New York State; Elizabeth to Ohio; Peter to Indiana; James to Peapack, and Abraham to Morris County. The rest settled about New Germantown.

David Felmley was first of the name in Tewksbury. He came near 100 years ago. He was born about 1756, and married Sophia Sidells. He owned 500 acres, and had thereon still-works and tannery. His children were Moses, married Mary Melick; John, Hannah Valley; William, Ruth Apgar; David, Miss Wyckoff, Miss Line, and Mrs. Ginthro, formerly Miss Stillwill; James Parker, removed West; Margaret, married John Alpaugh; Sarah, Jonathan Barkman; Katy, William Apgar ("Pony Bill"); Sophia Ann, George Philhower. These all left Tewksbury except David, Sarah, and Katy.

David lived in the old parsonage. His children were Peter Wyckoff, married Margaret Condit; Pohlman, Kate Honeyman; Emeline, Cornelius Voorhees; Margaret, Edward Barry.

Moses' children were David, married Sarah Logan; Susanna, Morris Welsh; Peter M., Gertrude Smith; John, Ann Stothoff and Ellen Voorhees; Anthony, Catharine Van Dyke, Margaret Cortelyou, and Adeline Park; twins who died young.

Sarah Barkman's children were David, married Ann Crate; Pohlman, Melinda Rinehart; William; Catharine, Andrew Van Fleet; Elizabeth, William Shurtz.

Katy Apgar's family were David, married Katy Alpaugh; William, Elizabeth Hotrum; Jacob Newton, O. W. Farley's daughter; Fanny, Cornelius Lance; Katy, William McCatharine; Livia Sophia, Charles Fritts. Sophia Ann Philhower's sons live near Irvington, N. J.

John Van Fleet came from Holland and settled in Readington. John, his son, lived in Lebanon. John, son of this last, came to Tewksbury about 1800, and married Eleanor Van Syckle. In 1809 he bought the place where Andrew now lives. His children were John, Andrew, Maria, Isaac, Elizabeth, Aaron, Alfred, George, and Abraham. John married Miss Lance; Andrew, Catharine Ann Barkman; Maria, Joseph Kennedy. Nearly all went to Illinois.

Andrew Van Syckel came from Readington and bought the place where his grandson, Andrew Van Syckle, now lives. Of his children, Capt. James Van Syckle married Catharine Backer, and went to Sussex County; John M., Christina Cramer, and went to Illinois; Andrew married Sarah Kennedy, Whitehouse; Sarah, Tunis Melick; Eleanor, John Van Fleet; Ann, Michael Shurtz, Illinois; Rachel, Samuel Crater, Lebanon; Lena, John Hunt, Readington.

Philip Hiler and Mary Rowe came from Baden in 1752 to New Brunswick. She was but three years old, and was bound out, till she was eighteen, in pay for her passage. After their marriage they came to Tewksbury and bought the farm John Bosenbury now owns. His children were William; Adam married Christina Auble; Polly, Sylvester Davis; Lena, John Henry; Philip,* Margaret Young; Jacob, Ann Yaager. His house was built 1792. Philip's children were Mary Ann S., married Dennis Potter, and then John Bosenbury; William Young, Sarah Rowe;

* Member of the Assembly of New Jersey.

Eliza Nevius, George Moore. Adam was captain of the ship "Revenge." He was poisoned by a Tory woman. He was a brave and active officer and a pure patriot.

George (or John) Fisher came from Germany about 1790, and settled in Changewater. His son, Rev. George Fisher, came to Tewksbury in 1797 or 1798, and about 1815 bought 50 acres, a part of the Fox Tract, where Charles McKagins now lives, from James Auble. He married Hannah Hiler. Their children were Mary, married Rev. Mr. Lee, of Denville; John, Miss Miller; Elizabeth, Ann Rose, of Newton; George, Anna Sutton; Christopher, Margaret Groff; Henry, Anna Johnson; Susan, Amos Hoagland; Margaret, Rev. Samuel Hull, of Frenchtown.

Frederick Bartles came from Germany to Philadelphia and married Miss Apt. He was one of the early colonists who settled at New Germantown. He soon engaged in the manufacture of iron at Hacklebarney, and in 1793 went to the head-waters of the Susquehanna (Steuben Co., N. Y.), where he built the first mills and was the pioneer in the use of "arks" for transportation.* Two of his sons, Andrew and Joseph, lived at New Germantown. Andrew married Catharine Plum in 1790, and was for some time a hatter, afterwards a farmer. His children were Charles, Frederick, Henry, Joseph, Sarah, Julia, Ann, Eliza, Phebe. Charles married Eliza Hart, and afterwards Eliza Randall, and resides in Flemington; Frederick, Elizabeth (?) Williams, and lives in St. Louis; Henry, Susan Van Pelt, Fox Hill; Joseph, Phebe Ann Hiler, Kansas; Eliza, Joseph Cornish, merchant and farmer, Jugtown; Phebe, George B. Stothoff, farmer near Flemington. The others were single. All were born in New Germantown. Joseph was a merchant in New Germantown. He afterwards bought from his brother Andrew the farm on which Jacob K. Bartles now lives, residing there till he died. His children were Jacob K. and a brother who lives at Flemington.

Three brothers named Pickel early came from Germany together. One (Baltes) settled at Whitehouse and one at Lebanon. George, grandson to one of these, was the first of the name to reside in Tewksbury, at Pottersville. His children were Frederick, married Mary Heldebrant; Isaac, Margaret Gulick, Pottersville; Alfred, Sarah Crater, Fox Hill; Samuel, Deborah Bartles, a farmer at Unionville; Matthias, Maria Smith, and went West; George, Jane Beavers, farmer at Pottersville; Henry, Mary Evert, Pottersville; Marritta, John Rowe, Pottersville; Ruth, John Davis, Chester. Rev. Henry Eugene, now in Kansas, is a son of Matthias.

Aaron Sutton was one of the first settlers, and kept a store before the Revolution where Joshua A. Farley now lives, south of Pottersville. His family were Mary, married John McKinstry, who owned Van Dyke's mill, and a sister, who married Joshua Farley, of Cokesburg.

Aaron's brother Richard married Miss Chidester. Their children were Aaron, whose family went elsewhere, and Samuel, married Ellen Vliet. His children were Anna, married George Fisher, Fox Hill; Eleanor, John C. Moore; William, Esther Welsh, and afterwards Dorothy Welsh. William's children were Catharine Ann, married William H. Vliet; Samuel, Elizabeth Melick; William, Emma J. Goltra.

Jacob Kline came from Germany about 1752, and settled in Readington. His son Jacob early settled in New Germantown, and bought the farm on which Benjamin Van Doren now lives. He sunk the present tan-yard occupied by Jacob Specht. His children were Jacob, married Lydia Quick; Mary, Richard Field, of Bound Brook, grandfather of Dr. Field; Fanny, Isaac Lewis; John, Sally Williams; Phœbe, Joseph Bartles, of New Germantown; Catharine, Aaron Dunham, Clinton; Elizabeth, Jacob Miller, Flanders; Letty, Benjamin Van Doren, New Germantown; Rev. David, Lutheran minister, at Spruce Run, Jane Kirkpatrick.

Henry Miller came from Germany about 1735, and worked for his passage after his arrival. His wife's name was Catharine, sister of Tunis Melick. Their children were Henry, married Miss Baird, and then Catharine Sharp; David, Elizabeth Welsh; Jacob, Elizabeth Sharp; Elizabeth, Christian Kline; Catharine, Baltus Stiger. Henry's children were Jacob B.; Ann, married William Little (pronounced Lytle); John P. Sharp, Elizabeth Lambert, and then Elizabeth Neighbor, daughter of David Neighbor. David's children were Jacob W., lawyer at Morristown, William W., David W., Henry, Eliza, married Rev. John C. Van Dervoort, of Paterson; Dorothy, Thomas G. Talmage; Mary, Mr. Van Pelt; Catharine, single; Lydia Ann, married Moses De Witt, of Paterson.

Samuel Potter, the ancestor of the Potter family, came from Wales about 1685 to near Elizabeth. His son Daniel, born 1692, lived at Connecticut Farms. Daniel's son Samuel, born 1727, was a colonel in the Revolution, and lived at the cross-roads, a little west of Summit.

Capt. Samuel Potter, who was the third child of Col. Samuel, married Sarah Parsons, and lived on the Lamington River, opposite Pottersville. His children were Col. Jonathan Potter, married Hannah Wolverton, of Canada; Sering; Elizabeth, married Thomas Mulford; Sarah, Hugh Bartley; Samuel, died aged twenty.

Col. Jonathan Potter built the house now occupied by Sering's widow, and came over into Tewksbury township. His children are Sering, married Elizabeth Smith; Dennis, Mary Ann Hiler, now Mrs. John Bosenbury; Maria, died young; Sarah, married Col. John McKinstry; Samuel, Jane Rue; Thankful, Benyew Dunham; Jonathan W., Gertrude Craig; Mary, David Dunham, brother of Benyew.

* See pp. 338, 339 for a further account of Frederick Bartles.

Sering's children are Joseph, Jonathan, Sering, Edmund, Harvey, Elizabeth, and Sarah.

George A. Vescelius, "the Red-Cheeked Doctor" (see history of the physicians of Hunterdon County), was the great-grandfather of the Vescelius family at Fairmount. Andrew, his son, had children,—George Andrew, Henry, James, Theodore, Sally (married Henry Carpenter), Helen (married Mr. Price), and a daughter who married Joseph Fisher. These mostly moved to New York State.

George Andrew married Gertrude Heldebrant. Their children are John, Helen, Isaac, Andrew, Hiram, Oliver, and Aaron. John married Catharine Field. His children are scattered. Oliver carries on the largest tannery in the county, at Fairmount. Aaron married Mary Ann Miller. His daughters are the singers.

Andrew Van Derbeek came from Six-Mile Run to Tewksbury in 1800, and bought about 300 acres on the Lamington River, where J. Newton Van Derbeek now lives. He married Altha Barcalow. His children were Maria, Gertrude, Elizabeth, Jacques, Andrew, Cornelius, John Barcalow, Ann, Elijah, William Boyd.

Maria married Joseph Craig, uncle to Robert Craig. Their children were Altha, Andrew, went West; Jacques, married Frederica Harrold; Susan; John, married Ann Filbert; Ann, Henry Parker, and afterwards Rev. Dr. John Hoffman, a Lutheran minister; Amanda, Lewis J. Harrold, of Reading; Sarah, Charles Remington, of Philadelphia; Syms Henry, Kate Sebring.

Cornelius married Elizabeth McDowell. Their children were Jacques, married Mary Ann Smith, and afterwards her twin-sister Susan; John, Emeline Crater, now Mrs. Otis, of Somerville. After the death of Elizabeth McDowell, Cornelius married Eliza Dunham. Their children were Benyew, married Sarah J. Van Arsdale; William B., Elizabeth Cole; Andrew, Eliza Green.

John Barcalow married Catharine Longstreet. Their children are Elizabeth, married Col. Arthur S. Ten Eyck, of Somerville; Horace A., Mary Duyckinck; J. Newton, Gertrude H. Blauvelt, daughter of Dr. Blauvelt, of Lamington; Emily L., William S. Potter, of Somerville; Anna M., Hon. Alvah A. Clark, M.C.

The father of Jacob R. Fisher came from Clinton township to New Germantown about 1824. His children were Fanny, married Derrick Sutphin; Jacob R., Dinah Van Doren; William, Elizabeth Seig.

John Fox was one of the very earliest settlers of Tewksbury township. He purchased a tract on Fox Hill, which took its name from him. He built, or caused to be built, the first Presbyterian church of Fox Hill, a small one inclosed with shingles for siding. Little is known about him. He lived for a time south of Farmersville, and afterwards above the church, where he died.

Adam Reber was one of three brothers who came from Germany about 1731 and settled, one at Clinton, one (Adam) at Whitehouse, and one at Easton. One of them became known as Adam Reger, another as Creger, and the other as Riker. Adam was the ancestor of the family in Tewksbury township; his descendants are now living in the south part. He removed here before 1776, and bought 200 acres where the widow of Harmon Reger now lives. His children were Frederick, John, Harmon, Mary, Margaret, Kate, and Ellen.

Frederick's children were William, Jacob, Adam, John, Isaac, David, and a daughter.

John, born 1782, married Sarah Todd. His children were Adam, Elisha, Henrietta, John, William, Catharine Sarah, Augustin, Job C. Adam married Susan Ann Lambert; Elisha, Margaret Wyckoff; Henrietta, Isaac Vosseller; John, Ann Sutphin; William, Jane A. Hickson and Mrs. Mary Todd; Catharine Sarah, G. V. Stryker; Augustin, Margaret Vosseller; Job C., Phebe Sutphin.

Harmon married Margaret Jobs. She is still living, over ninety, on the homestead. Her child, Catharine Ann, married George Carhart.

For the Smith family, see the history of the Smith family in Bedminster; for the Lindabury family, see their family history in Lebanon township; for the Honeyman family, see in Bedminster township, Somerset Co.; for the Ogden family, see the history of the physicians of Hunterdon County, etc.

EARLY LAND TITLES.

At the time when West Jersey was divided into hundredths, James Parker, of Perth Amboy, grandfather of Hon. Cortlandt Parker, was one of the proprietors, and got a tract of land in Tewksbury, including that part west of the New Germantown and Fox Hill road, and running north from Cokesburg and New Germantown to and beyond the Morris county line. From him all the early settlers of that part of the township got their titles. His agent for a long time was Andrew Bartles, of New Germantown.

The Livingstons of New York were, like Parker, proprietors east of the Fox Hill road, and until 1836 rented out their land to residents at a nominal sum.

On the south or east side of the "society line," which passes north of Robert Craig's, being north 42° east, James Logan was the proprietor. It was put out in 100-year leases at first, and afterwards sold.

This "society line" ran from Lamington Falls to the top of Cushetunk Mountain, and was the boundary of a section known as the "Society's Great Tract," which the West Jersey Society had surveyed for them about the year 1711.* Robert Craig, near New Germantown, has a parchment deed in his possession from James Logan to Joseph Smith, bearing date June 1, 1740, bounding on this "society line." There

* See Mott's "First Century of Hunterdon County," p. 12.

were several "proprietors" of West Jersey who held lands through the township. Harvey Potter, of Pottersville, has a parchment deed bearing date April 27, 1722, conveying 215 acres, part of 1100 acres which belonged to Thomas Wetherill "by virtue of his several shares or parts of proprieties throughout the province of West Jersey, and was taken up by virtue thereof by a warrant from the council of proprietors, and surveyed Oct. 27, 1714." It was sold by Thomas Wetherill to James Beck for "£100, current silver money of West Jersey."

Paul A. Heldebrant bought from Peter R. Fisher, of New Germantown, Livingston's agent; so did Joseph Beavers, Christian Fisher, John Fisher, George A. Tiger, and E. W. Iliff. Ten or twelve dollars an acre was about the price paid by them.

EARLY TAVERNS.

The first hotel in Tewksbury was at New Germantown. It occupied the ground where the residence of Mr. John Specht now stands. A very old building is remembered by the oldest citizens as "the old tavern," but it was not the first one occupying this site. It was kept by Dr. Cruzier, David Melick, and William Farley within the memory of men. John Farley purchased it in 1788 "from the trustees of Zion Church, the sale being a perpetual lease, or what was termed a quit-rent."*

The present house was built by Dr. Oliver Barnet in 1800, and was first kept by Daniel Melick. James Honeyman, father of Dr. Honeyman, owned and kept it from 1812 to 1824. Then Peter Fisher kept it over twenty years. After him, Matthias Cramer, one year; Samuel Clark, from 1846 to 1872; James Large, one year; John R. Clark, seven years; Austin R. Clark, since the spring of 1880.

The hotel at Cokesburg was there over sixty years ago. It was first built and kept by John Farley, uncle to O. W. Farley. John Henry followed him; then Conrad Apgar. Jacob Apgar next kept it twenty years; then O. W. Farley, twenty years; Richard Hoffman, two or three; William Melick, two; John Baker, six or seven; John Wickoff, one year; William Wickoff, a few months; Benjamin Wolverton, one year; John Messerole, six months; Asa Alpaugh, the present occupant.

The earliest hotel at Mountainville was twenty-two years ago; Richard Hoffman opened it, but Daniel Potter had built the house long before. A. C. Snyder kept it a year; Richard Hoffman came back to it a year; Noah Hoffman kept it five or six years; Hiram Rittenhouse, a year; Andrew J. Potter, five years; Jonathan Potter, now (1880) seven years.

Jacob S. Apgar built the hotel at Califon in 1860, and was the first hotel-keeper for two years; then James Anderson, one year; Richard Hoffman, three years; Isaac Sheetz, one year; William Reid, three years; George Beavers, three; Morris Eick, one year; Charles Bowlby, six years.

Where J. V. Welsh now lives Jesse Gray kept a hotel from 1823 to 1830. There has been none there since. A hotel was kept from about 1838 to 1842 or 1843 at the distillery, about a mile from Fairmount, but was then discontinued.

PHYSICIANS.

Oliver Barnet was the first physician in Tewksbury. He came to New Germantown from Orange in 1765, at the age of twenty-two, and began his professional career. He soon acquired a large practice, purchased from Tunis Melick the property long known as Barnet Hall,—now owned by Peter W. Melick,—became the most prominent man in the region, and died in 1809, at the age of sixty-six.

Isaac Ogden, his brother-in-law, graduate of the College of New Jersey in 1784 and physician at White House, came to New Germantown about 1800, when his family first appears in Lamington church. At Dr. Barnet's death he took charge of his estate, which he managed for his sister, and relinquished the practice in favor of his nephew, Oliver Wayne Ogden, who had married a Miss Wisner, a niece of Dr. Barnet, and succeeded to his practice. "Dr. Wayne," as he was called, soon removed to Perth Amboy, but returned to New Germantown and succeeded to the estate of Dr. Barnet by inheritance.

His cousin, William Barnet, another nephew of Dr. Oliver, commenced practice at New Germantown. He died in early life.

John Honeyman was the successor of Oliver Wayne Ogden. (For personal sketches of him and others see chapter on "Medical Profession of Hunterdon.")

Dr. John S. Linaberry, the first physician at Mountainville, is in practice still.

FIRST MILLS, Etc.

The first mill in the township was built by Ralph Smith, where Peter W. Melick now lives, before 1762. He sold it to Tunis Melick, who in turn sold to Dr. Barnet soon after 1765. The mills on the Rockaway now owned by John Lane were built very early and called Thompson's mills. In 1755 they were called Johnson's mills.† There was a distillery very early on Dr. Dusenbury's grounds in New Germantown, built probably near the same time. Aaron Sutton built a mill at Califon, on the Lebanon side of the river, before 1800. Old John Sutton built the first mill at Fairmount. It was an old mill in 1811. It was rebuilt by Jacob T. Philhower in 1860. Cokesburg Furnace was built 1754. There was also a Hacklebarney Forge near the Falls of Lamington, now Pottersville.‡ There was a mill on the Lamington, on the property next to that now owned by William Sutton, built by a Mr. Van Dyke, and called Van Dyke's

* Col. R. R. Honeyman in "Our Home," p. 117.

† "Our Home," pp. 117, 120.

‡ Mott's History of Hunterdon County, p. 22.

mill, in the last century. It was torn down sixty or sixty-five years ago, and rebuilt about three hundred yards below as a still-house on the Somerset County side. There were mills at Pottersville very early.

The earliest road from New Germantown to Fox Hill was about half a mile east of the present turnpike, and was probably one of the first in the township. It still exists. The earliest on record is "from Fox Hill to Hugh McCan's mill, and down the river to the fording-place," June 23, 1756.

Feb. 15, 1762, a road was relaid from Ralph Smith's mill to the Allamatunk bridge. The first record of the appointment of overseers is in 1757. Nov. 12, 1787, a road was laid from a corner of the field of David Jones, adjoining the Potterstown road, through the woods, and so down the Rockaway to James Parker's saw-mill. The road up the Rockaway Creek is probably as old as the township. There was a very old road from Califon to Cokesburg.

In 1811 the New Germantown Turnpike Company was chartered and organized. It was a toll-road twelve or fifteen years, and then made over to the township.

ORGANIZATION.

Tewksbury township was organized in 1755. In 1832 fifteen acres were set off to it from Readington. In 1844 the township was set off from Hunterdon to Somerset County. In 1845 it was reannexed to Hunterdon.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The following minute is the first found in the township-book:

"TEWKSBURY, March 11, 1755.

"Pursuant to a patent granted for the said township by His Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq., our Excellent Governor, the town met at the school-house and made choice of the following persons for town officers for the current year,—viz., Ralph Smith, Town Clerk; Cornelius Skinner and John Smith, Freeholders; William Bay, Assessor, sworn; Christopher Beakman, Collector, sworn; John McCarty and John Rose, Surveyors of Road; Henry Smith, William Barth, Tunis Eike, William Olbah, Overseers of the Road; Patrick Brown and Thomas Harris, Overseers of the Poor; Jonas Melick, Constable, sworn.

"The town voted that they would pay the tax at three places where the collector should advertise to meet them; that the assessor should be allowed forty shillings for assessing the town; that the patent should be paid for out of the surplusage of the money raised on the town, if so much shall remain after the tax shall be paid the county collector, which was paid in the year 1756."

The following have been the principal town officers:

FREEHOLDERS.

1755–56, Cornelius Skinner, John Smith; 1757, John Smith, Thos. Harris; 1758, Cornelius Skinner, Patrick Brown; 1759, Patrick Brown, Hugh McCann; 1760, John Smith, Andrew Smith; 1761, Thomas Harris, Jos. Smith; 1762, Ralph Smith, Robert Craig; 1763, Patrick Brown, Robert Craig; 1764, Patrick Brown, John Melick; 1765, Cornelius Skinner, Thomas Harris; 1766, Patrick Brown, Peter Perrine; 1767–68, John McCarter, Robert Craig; 1769, John McCarter, Benyew Dunham; 1770, John Mehelm, John Adams; 1771, Tunis Melick, Wm. McLean; 1772, Thomas Hains, Benyew Dunham; 1773, Tunis Melick, Mindurt Farley; 1774, Benyew Dunham, Godfrey Rinehart; 1775, Godfrey Rinehart, Fred. Bartles; 1776, Tunis Melick, Abram. Van Dyke; 1777–78, Godfrey Rinehart, E. Bary; 1779, Simon Fleet, Tunis Melick; 1780, Simon Fleet, Anthony Melick; 1781, Simon Reeves, Thomas Thompson; 1782, Thomas Thompson, Tunis Melick; 1783, Anthony Melick, Abraham Van Dyke; 1784–85, Simon Fleet, Frederick Bartles; 1786, Thomas Thompson, John Adams; 1787, Thomas Thompson, Frederick Bartles; 1788, Frederick Bartles, Abraham Van Dyke; 1789–91, Simon Fleet, Anthony Melick; 1792–94, Anthony Melick, Jacob Kline; 1795–97, Jacob Kline, Dennis Wikoff; 1798, Abraham Wikoff, John Haase; 1799–1800, Abraham Van Dyke, John Haase; 1801–14, Jacob Kline, John Haase; 1815–17, Oliver W. Ogden, Jacob Kline; 1818–19, John Haase, John McKinstry; 1820–21, Jonathan Potter, Henry Miller; 1822–23, John McKinstry, Jonathan Potter; 1824–26, John Haase, M. Lane; 1827–29, John Haase, John McKinstry; 1830–31, Matthew Lane, John Crater; 1832, Joshua Farley, Jos. Hoffman; 1833, John McKinstry, Joseph Hoffman; 1834–35, Peter R. Fisher, Joseph Hoffman; 1836–38, Nicholas Wykoff, Frederick Apgar; 1839, Frederick Apgar, Geo. Henry; 1840, Philip Hiler, George Henry; 1841–43, Philip Hiler, Nicholas E. Melick; 1844–45, Philip Hiler, Nicholas F. Apgar; 1846–47, O. W. Farley, John R. Brown; 1848–49, William P. Alpaugh, James N. Ramsey; 1850–51, John C. Rafferty, Andrew Van Sickle; 1852, John C. Rafferty; 1853, Henry J. Stevens; 1854, John C. Rafferty; 1855–56, James N. Ramsey; 1857, William Eick; 1858–59, Richard Hoffman; 1860–62, Sering Potter; 1863–64, Samuel Clark; 1865, Sering Potter; 1866–67, David F. Apgar; 1868–69, William P. Alpaugh; 1870–71, William Eick; 1872–73, Joseph C. Farley; 1874–75, John Rinehart, Jr.; 1876–77, George G. Alpaugh; 1878, Jacob A. Specht; 1879–80, Joseph C. Farley.

TOWN CLERKS.

1755–62, Ralph Smith; 1763, John Welsh; 1764, Conrad Wilmot; 1765, John Forrester; 1766–67, Daniel Castner; 1768–69, Amos Dunham; 1770, Robert Simson; 1771–1805, Henry Miller; 1806–17, Jacob Kline; 1818–22, John W. Kline; 1823–30, Joseph Bartles; 1831–32, Jacob Apgar; 1833–34, Philip Hiler; 1835–37, R. M. Honeyman; 1838–40, Jos. Bartles; 1841, Robert M. Honeyman; 1842–44, Philip Hiler; 1845–46, Joseph Bartles; 1847–49, Andrew Van Syckle; 1850–51, John P. S. Miller; 1852–54, David K. Craig; 1855–57, John P. S. Miller; 1858–63, Peter Apgar; 1864–65, Asa S. Snyder; 1866–68, Peter Apgar; 1869–70, Joseph C. Farley; 1871–73, Austin Eick; 1874, Henry Compton; 1875, Austin Eick; 1876, John S. Skillman; 1877–79, William Craig; 1880, Stephen H. Dorland.

ASSESSORS.

1755–61, William Bay; 1762, Thomas Smith; 1763, John Mehelm; 1764, William Shaler; 1765–67, John Mehelm; 1768–69, Frederick Trepaugle; 1770–76, Henry Traphagen; 1777–78, Thomas Thompson; 1779–82, Henry Traphagen; 1783, Wm. Adams; 1784–85, Henry Traphagen; 1786, John Wikoff; 1787–97, Dennis Wikoff; 1798–1814, John Haase; 1815–17, Peter Kline; 1818–26, William Vliet; 1825–30, Peter Kline; 1831–32, Henry Hoffman; 1833, Philip I. Rowe; 1834–35, Frederick Apgar; 1836–38, Jacob Apgar; 1839–40, David Kline; 1841, Jacob Apgar; 1842–43, Morris P. Eick; 1844, Peter Apgar; 1845, Peter Row; 1846–47, James Todd; 1848–49, William Sutton; 1850–51, Conrad P. C. Apgar; 1852, James Todd; 1853–56, Peter Apgar; 1857, Richard Hoffman; 1858–60, Henry McCatharien; 1861, Jacob Vandoren; 1862–64, William J. Iliff; 1865–68, George G. Alpaugh; 1869–70, Nicholas G. Alpaugh; 1871–73, George N. Alpaugh; 1874–75, Wm. J. Moore; 1876, Frederick Apgar; 1877–78, H. Eugene Parks; 1879–80, Manning L. McCrae.

COLLECTORS.

1755, Christopher Beekman; 1756, Aaron Sutton; 1757, Hugh McCann; 1758, John Melick; 1759–60, Richard Beard; 1761–62, James Cole; 1763, Thomas Cole; 1764–67, James Cole; 1768, Thomas Harris; 1769–70, Robert Craig; 1771–73, Peter Perrine; 1774–78, Patrick Brown; 1779–80, Benyew Dunham; 1781, Robert Craig; 1782, William Aden; 1783, Robert Craig; 1784–85, John Wikoff; 1786, Abraham Van Dike; 1787–90, John Haase; 1791, Thomas Harris; 1792, Peter Montford; 1793, Peter Melick; 1794, Aaron Sutton; 1795–96, Geo. Moore; 1797–98, Matthias McKinstry; 1799–1800, Richard Kroeser; 1801–13, John Hoffman; 1814, Andrew Bartles; 1815, John Hoffman; 1816–17, Philip Alpaugh; 1818–23, Philip Hiler; 1824, Peter Kline; 1825–26, John Rodenbaugh; 1827, Simon Vliet; 1828–30, George Eick; 1831–34, John Rodenbaugh; 1835–36, Jesse Gray; 1837–38, Morris P. Eyck; 1839, Nicholas E. Melick; 1840, Frederick Apgar; 1841, Wm. Vliet; 1842–43, Peter Row; 1844–45, Jacob N. Apgar; 1846–47, Noah Hoffman; 1848–49, Ephraim Eyck; 1850–51, William Eick; 1852–53, Isaac Alpaugh; 1854–55, Samuel Clark; 1856, Geo. G. Alpaugh; 1857–59, Jacob S. Apgar; 1860–61, Jacob Welsh; 1862, Henry Crater; 1863, Asa S. Snyder; 1864–65, John P. S. Miller; 1866–69, Isaac Al-

paugh; 1870–73, George N. Alpaugh; 1874, George B. Sutton; 1875, George P. Sutton; 1876, Jonathan Potter; 1877–78, George B. Linaberry; 1879–80, Frederick H. Eick.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1776, Henry Traphagen, Henry Miller, Patrick Brown, Benyew Dunham, Mindurt Farley, Frederick Bartles; 1798, Jonathan Wolverton, Jacob Kline, Simon Vliet, Abraham Van Dike, William Dumond; 1799–1880, John Haase, Matthias McKinstry, Ananias Mulford, John Vanderbilt, Joshua Farley; 1801, John Haase, Matthias McKinstry, Ananias Mulford, Simon Vliet, Joshua Farley; 1802, John Haase, Peter Melick, Ananias Mulford, Simon Vliet, John McKinstry; 1803, John Haase, Peter Melick, David Traphagen, Ananias Mulford, George Moore; 1804–5, John Haase, Peter Melick, David Traphagen, Ananias Mulford, Andrew Sutton; 1806–9, John Haase, Ananias Mulford, Simon Vliet, Peter Melick, Oliver W. Ogden; 1810, John Haase, Ananias Mulford, Simon Vliet, William Vliet, Jacob Kline; 1811, John Haase, Ananias Mulford, Simon Vliet, William Vliet, Andrew Bartles; 1812–13, Philip Albach, John Haase, Simon Vliet, William Vliet, Andrew Bartles; 1814, Philip Albach, John Haase, Simon Vliet, William Vliet, Henry Van Sickle; 1815–16, Jonathan Potter, Andrew Bartles, Oliver W. Ogden, John McKinstry, Aaron Longstreet; 1817, John Haase, William Vliet, David Felmley, Henry Miller, Peter Kline; 1818, John McKinstry, John Haase, David Felmley, Henry Miller, Nicholas Hoffman; 1819–24, John McKinstry, John Haase, David Felmley, Henry Miller, Andrew Bartles; 1825–26, John McKinstry, John Haase, David Felmley, John C. Salter, Andrew Bartles; 1827, John McKinstry, Jonathan Potter, William Vliet, John Haase, Nicholas Wickoff; 1828, John McKinstry, Jesse Gray, George Hoffman, William Vliet, Nicholas Wickoff; 1829, John Rodenbaugh, John Haase, George Hoffman, William Vliet, Andrew Bartles; 1830, John Rodenbaugh, John Haase, George Hoffman, William Vliet, Jonathan Potter; 1831, John Ramsey, Andrew Striker, George Hoffman, William Welsh, John Hoffman; 1832, John Hoffman, Nicholas Wickoff, Andrew Striker, George Hoffman, William Welsh; 1833, Jesse Gray, Nicholas E. Melick, George A. Vescelius, Peter D. Soverine, Richard Sutton; 1834, David C. Traphagen, William Welsh, Nicholas E. Melick, George A. Vescelius, John Sheetz; 1835, David P. Traphagen, William Welsh, Nicholas E. Melick, John Crater, M. P. Lane; 1836, Frederick Apgar, John McKinstry, Nicholas E. Melick, George A. Vescelius, M. P. Lane; 1837, Frederick Apgar, George A. Vescelius, John W. Kline, Capt. Richard Sutton, George Jones; 1838–39, William Hoffman, Frederick P. Hoffman, William C. Apgar, Richard Sutton, John W. Kline; 1840, William Hoffman, Jacob N. Apgar, John Ramsey, George Henry, Leonard N. Flomerfelt; 1841, William Hoffman, Jacob N. Apgar, John Ramsey, Frederick Apgar, Philetus Cook; 1842, L. N. Flomerfelt, Frederick Apgar, William Hoffman, J. N. Apgar, John Ramsey; 1843, John Ramsey, M. P. Lane, Richard Sutton, Elijah W. Iliff, William Hoffman; 1844, John Ramsey, James Todd, Andrew Vansickle, William Vleit, Thomas Apgar; 1845, Frederick P. Hoffman, James Todd, Andrew Vansickle, Frederick Apgar, Thomas Apgar; 1846, Philip P. Hoffman, Christopher B. Vansickle, John McEachem, Philip Hann, Nicholas E. Melick; 1847, Philip P. Hoffman, John P. S. Miller, Andrew Schuyler, Philip Hann, Nicholas E. Melick; 1848, Asa Tiger, John P. S. Miller, Andrew Schuyler, Aaron Alpaugh, Nicholas E. Melick; 1849, Asa Tiger, John P. S. Miller, Andrew Schuyler, Isaac Alpaugh, Nicholas E. Melick; 1850, William Alpaugh, Jacob Welsh, Joseph N. Ramsey, Isaac Alpaugh, Ephraim Eick; 1851, William Alpaugh, William Welsh, N. E. Melick, Ephraim Eick, Andrew Vansickle; 1852, David F. Apgar, Conrad P. C. Apgar, Andrew Vansickle, N. E. Melick, George G. Alpaugh; 1853, William Eick, Ephraim Eick, Andrew Vansickle, N. E. Melick, George G. Alpaugh; 1854, John I. Hoffman, Nicholas E. Melick, Andrew Vansickle, George G. Alpaugh, John Dougherty; 1855, John I. Hoffman, N. E. Melick, Andrew Vansickle, George G. Alpaugh, John Rinehart, Frederick Apgar; 1856, John Hoffman, Nicholas E. Melick, Jacob Welsh, Wyckoff Stevens, Frederick Apgar; 1857, Isaac Alpaugh, Nicholas E. Melick, Jacob Welsh, Andrew Vansickle, Frederick Apgar; 1858–59, Samuel Clark, Frederick Apgar, Robert Craig, Andrew Schuyler, Andrew Vansickle; 1860, Samuel Clark, Conrad P. C. Apgar, Robert Craig, Andrew Vansickle, Andrew Schuyler; 1861, Samuel Clark, Conrad P. C. Apgar, Robert Craig, John B. Vanderbeck, Andrew Vansickle; 1862, Asa S. Snyder, John Hann, William P. Alpaugh, John B. Vanderbeck, Jonathan Potter; 1863, Dennis W. Stevens, Robert Craig, John Neighbor, William P. Alpaugh, Jonathan Potter; 1864–67, Dennis W. Stevens, Robert Craig, James Smith, Adam Reger, John Neighbor; 1868, Wesley G. Henry, David Crampton, Robert Craig, Peter M. Felmley, Nathan T. Apgar; 1869, Wesley G. Henry, Andrew Vansickle, John Rinehart, Peter M. Felmley, Nathan T. Apgar; 1870, Wesley G. Henry, John Rinehart, Peter M. Felmley, John Neighbor, Henry Crampton; 1871, Matthias Dilley, Henry Crampton, Robert Craig, Peter M. Felmley, Abraham Apgar; 1872–73, Matthias Dilley, Henry Crampton, Robert Craig, Peter M. Felmley, George S. Beavers; 1874–75, Henry C. Hoffman, Frederick H. Eick, Charles W. Hoffman, Asa Alpaugh, Samuel Clark; 1876–77, Robert Craig, Peter M. Felmley, George E. Salter, Isaac Alpaugh, Nathan T. Apgar; 1878, John P. S. Miller, Peter M. Felmley, Isaac Alpaugh, Nathan T. Apgar, Benjamin Van Doren; 1879, John P. S. Miller, Philip P. Hoffman, Isaiah Wise; 1880, Philip P. Hoffman, Isaiah Wise, Henry C. Hoffman.

The town-meetings were held at New Germantown until 1858, originally in the school-house (probably the academy); in 1859–60, at Mountainville; 1861–65, in New Germantown; 1866–76, at Mountainville; 1877–79, in New Germantown; 1880, at Mountainville.

VILLAGES.

NEW GERMANTOWN was begun about 1700,* and was first called Smithfield, from Ralph Smith, the founder. It was called New Germantown about 1753,† when the Germans had gained the ascendancy.

The first street was called "Smith's lane,"—the one running east and west through the village. It was afterwards known as the "Potterstown road," and in the survey of Edward Wilmot, in 1755, was called King Street. In the survey of James Honeyman, in 1818, it was called Church Street.

James Cole owned the lot southeast corner of Church and Main Streets, having bought it from Ralph Smith in 1761. Michael Hendershot owned the next lot east; he bought it in 1753. Edward Kreiter owned the next lot, and Andrew Shandler the fourth one, having bought it in 1759. The fifth was owned by Godfrey Rinehart, he having bought it from Jonathan Toms. The sixth contained a one-story stone house, now gone. All these, unless it be the fifth, came afterwards into possession of Zion Church.

The first store after Smithfield became New Germantown was kept by Godfrey Rinehart. The town received quite an impetus with the building of the turnpike, soon after 1811, but the financial collapse after the war of 1812–15 prostrated everything and destroyed its prosperity. Land which had cost $100 an acre sold after the war for $12. New streets had been opened, however, and built upon at that time. It had at one time a distillery. It now consists of a mill, a tannery, three carriage-shops, a blacksmith-shop, two harness-shops, three stores, two churches, a school-house, and about fifty dwellings. Its population is 249, by the census of 1880. There was probably a post-office as early as 1739 or 1740.

POTTERSVILLE was first called Lamington Falls, and afterwards Potter's Mills. The name was given when the post-office was established there, about 1840. The mills are very ancient. The grist-mill was burned in

* Col. R. R. Honeyman in "Our Home," 117.

† Dr. Mott's History of Hunterdon County, p. 14.

1820, and rebuilt. In 1840 it was remodeled, and again rebuilt in 1878. The feed-mill was first a factory, carding wool and weaving blankets. It was turned into its present use about thirty years ago.

The village consists of a store, with a post-office, flouring-mill, feed-mill, blacksmith-shop, machine-shop and foundry, shoe-shop, and fifteen dwellings. It was named after its principal citizen, Sering Potter.

CALIFON is a station on the High Bridge Railroad, and, although the mills have been in existence many years, the town is of recent growth. It was first called California, from Jacob Neighbor's enthusiasm in the milling business about the time the California gold-fever broke out. He bought corncobs and oats chaff to grind up with his feed, and was making a gold mine of his mills. There are now two stores, a hotel, two grist-mills, two saw-mills, two blacksmith-shops, two wheelwright-shops, two shoe-shops, a harness-shop, a distillery, a depot, and thirty-one dwellings. Of these a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a harness-shop, a wheelwright-shop, a blacksmith-shop, the depot, and nineteen dwellings are on the High Bridge side of the South Branch. The post-office is only three years old.

COKESBURG is a very old place, a furnace having been built there in 1754.* The name, it is claimed, came from the church, still earlier. It is said to be composed of the names of the two bishops, Coke and Asbury, and Cokesbury to have become Cokesburg when the post-office was established there by a misspelling of the word by the Postmaster-General. There are a hotel, store, blacksmith-shop, wheelwright-shop, two churches, and fourteen dwellings.

MOUNTAINVILLE has been so called since the school-house was built, forty or forty-five years ago. It has a store, blacksmith-shop, wheelwright-shop, shoe-shop, hotel, school-house, still-house, saw-mill, two flouring-mills, and twenty-three dwellings.

FARMERSVILLE once had a blacksmith-shop, but now a school-house and eight dwellings are all the town consists of.

FAIRMOUNT has two stores, a blacksmith-shop, shoe-shop, grist-mill, saw-mill, tannery, distillery, school-house, and twenty-three scattered dwellings. There are two churches a mile or more above. The water-powers on the branch of the Rockaway give it importance. The tannery of Oliver Vescelius is the largest in the county. The post-office was established in 1850. Peter D. Emmons was postmaster two or three years, and John Vescelius has continued since.

SCHOOLS.

School District No. 62 centres at Fairmount. The first school held there was in an old log house in the orchard below Fairmount. In 1812 a school-house was first built, and in 1830 a new stone one at a cost of $153. It was rebuilt in 1870, and cost $1500. Frederick P. Hoffman, Jesse Gray, Capt. and Richard Sutton were the first trustees.

District No. 63 includes Farmersville and vicinity. A school was originally taught, about the beginning of the century, by a Mr. Rodgers, in a log house, in which he also lived, at a fee of $1 to $1.50 per quarter. A log school-house was built about 1810 near where Adam Hoffman now lives; John Schuyler taught in it. When the township was struck off into districts a school-house was built at the turn of the road. The present house was built about forty-five years ago, and cost $300. George Hoffman donated the site.

District No. 64 embraces Mountainville and the adjacent region. The first school-house stood near the Rockaway, on a lot leased by Jacob C. Apgar. It cost $100. Andrew Schuyler, Jacob Philhower, and Daniel Porter took the first action towards a school in Mountainville in 1830 or 1840, and William Grant was the first teacher. He afterwards kept the Yellow Tavern at Bound Brook. The new school-house was built on the present site in 1857 or 1858. Nathan Schuyler, Jacob B. Saunders, and William P. Alpaugh were the building committee.

District No. 65, known as Cokesburg, has school property valued at $600, with 158 children of school age, of whom 111 were enrolled in the school register for 1879. The school-house will comfortably seat 90 pupils.

CHURCHES.

ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH,†

in New Germantown, is one of the oldest in the township. The earliest records go back no farther than 1767, but we learn from a "History of the Lutheran Church in America," by Rev. Dr. Hazelius, that the Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg visited and preached at New Germantown as early as 1745. In 1748 the Rev. John Christopher Hartwick, founder of Hartwick Seminary, New York, took charge of the congregation, but remained only a short time, when he received a call to New York City. He was followed in 1749 by the Rev. John Albert Wygandt. According to Dr. Hazelius, Mr. Wygandt was succeeded by Mr. Schenk, of whose labors here we have no further information. It seems that from this time to 1760, Father Muhlenberg exercised a sort of "presiding eldership" over the infant congregation. The next settled pastor was Rev. Paul Bryzelius, who came in the fall of 1760. A Lutheran house of worship having been erected about this date at "Bedminster Town" (Pluckamin), Somerset Co., it is probable that Mr. Bryzelius served both congregations.

In May, 1767, the Rev. Henry M. Muhlenberg, who lived at Philadelphia, was called as rector of "the united churches of Zion and St. Paul." It was under his direction and by his influence that these churches obtained a charter of incorporation from Governor William Franklin, dated June 29, 1767. In the ac-

* Mott's "First Century of Hunterdon County," p. 22.

† Condensed from a sketch prepared by John C. Honeyman.

NATHAN SCHUYLER.

ANDREW SCHUYLER.

Nathan Schuyler was born in Tewksbury, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Aug. 10, 1822, and was a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Philhower) Schuyler.

His great-grandfather, Philip Schuyler, came from Germany, and settled in German Valley, N. J., before the Revolutionary war. He had sons Peter and John, the latter of whom married Elizabeth Sutton and had sons, John, Andrew, and Peter, and three daughters. Andrew, the father of our subject, settled at Mountainville, N. J., on the Philhower farm, in 1818. He was the founder of the first common school at Mountainville, and aided in establishing the first Sunday-school, of which he was superintendent. An Old-Line Whig in politics, he took an active part in local affairs, holding various township offices, and being highly respected as a citizen. He died in 1874.

The children of Andrew and Elizabeth Schuyler were the following named: Rachel, wife of Peter R. Teats; Jesse, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob B. Apgar; Richard, a farmer, residing in Tewksbury; Nathan, the subject of this sketch; Dorothea, wife of David Lindabury; Susan, wife of John R. Apgar; Aaron, deceased; Fanny, wife of David Tiger.

Nathan Schuyler married Elizabeth Tiger, Oct. 28, 1847, and had children: Elizabeth and Amos (twins); the former married Charles B. Alpaugh, the latter Jemima Hoffman; Rachel Ann, wife of Peter Robinson; Noah S., removed West; Fanny and Jacob T. (twins); the former married Peter Philhower, the latter died in infancy; Euphema Jane, single and living at home.

His first wife died in February, 1869. June 24, 1871, he married his present wife, Sarah H. Mahoney, who was formerly well known as a school-teacher in a number of districts in this section of the country.

Mr. Schuyler has devoted his life to farming, and at present is managing two adjoining farms in Tewksbury, near Mountainville. He is a Republican in politics, yet was elected justice of the peace by the Democrats in 1873, and now holds the office. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been a class-leader for twenty-seven years, and superintendent of the Sunday-school twenty-two years; has held the office of steward, and is at present secretary of the board of trustees; and treasurer of the Cokesburg Cemetery Association, of which he was one of the founders.

ceptance of the charter by the rector, church-wardens, and vestrymen, the two churches were styled "the United Zion and St. Paul's Churches and Congregations, in the counties of Hunterdon, Somerset, and Morris, of the Province of New Jersey."

In the spring of 1768, Rev. Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, the eldest son of the rector,—the afterward distinguished Gen. Muhlenberg of the Revolution,—was called as assistant minister. It was not, however, until February of the next year that he came to settle and live among them. In June, 1770, it was agreed by the vestries that St. Paul's Church, which had had service every third Sunday, should thereafter have it only every fourth Sunday, so that the members of Zion's Church living in Roxbury, or "German Valley," might have preaching every fourth Sunday. The pastorate of Peter Muhlenberg continued about three years, or until the spring of 1772, when, having received a call to a parish in Virginia, he resigned his charge.

At a meeting of the congregations in May, 1772, it was "resolved that the rector, still living in Philadelphia, should send some assistant minister to visit the two churches by turns until he could come himself and live on the glebe or find another in his place." This request seems not to have been complied with, for we find it recorded in April, 1773, that the united corporations "resolved that the rector should be desired and requested to substitute one of his sons for his assistant minister, who would live on the glebe, now mended and repaired." The rector agreed to try and do according to their request. The first mention, however, of an assistant minister to succeed Rev. Peter Muhlenberg appears in the church-book under date of May, 1774, when Henry Muhlenberg, Jr., was present at the election of vestrymen. The congregations inquired of him if he could or would officiate any longer. He said that he had received and accepted a call from the corporation in Philadelphia to be minister of the Lutheran Zion and St. Michael's Churches, but that he was willing to remain among them if they would give him a call to succeed the present rector, and would secure him from preaching any other language than the German, and if it could be done by consent of Zion and St. Michael's corporations. The vestrymen agreed to this, and a committee was appointed to visit and obtain the consent of the churches in Philadelphia. At a subsequent meeting the committee reported the failure of their mission. We believe, however, that the junior Muhlenberg continued occasionally to preach for the people as a "supply." Thereafter the name of Muhlenberg disappears from the records of the churches.

In 1775, Rev. William Graaf accepted a call. Of his early history no other information is left than that in the inscription on his monument.

The war for independence coming on, the churches had a difficult time to sustain themselves, and the newly-elected pastor received but an indifferent support. The fever of emigration, too, had seized upon the community, so that after 1800 we hear but little of St. Paul's Lutheran Church at "Bedminster Town."

In 1801 the Lutheran brethren at Spruce Run, having the previous year joined with the German Reformed people in erecting a new house of worship, petitioned for a share in the Sunday service allotted to New Germantown. This was agreed to, and every fourth Sunday falling to Zion's church was given to them.

The pastorate of "Father Graaf" continued until his death in 1809, and during the same year a call was extended to the Rev. Ernest Hazelius, a former teacher in the Moravian seminary at Nazareth, Pa., but at this time residing in Philadelphia. Besides preaching to three congregations, from ten to sixteen miles apart, he successfully conducted a classical academy. In 1815 he was elected professor of Christian theology and principal of the classical department of Hartwick Seminary, New York, and he immediately entered upon the work assigned him.

After the departure of Mr. Hazelius, the associate churches united in calling Rev. David Hendricks, of Saddle River, N. J. He came among them in 1816, and remained till 1822. Not an item of information is obtainable regarding his work in this charge. His successor was Rev. Henry Newman Pohlman, who remained twenty-one years. In 1828 the Spruce Run Church withdrew from the ecclesiastical union. In the winter of 1839–40 a remarkable revival occurred. Over 200 were hopefully converted, of whom 140 joined the associate churches. In 1843, Rev. James R. Keiser succeeded the Rev. Mr. Pohlman, the latter having accepted a call to a charge at Albany. In 1846 a friendly separation took place between the old mother-church and her now flourishing daughter in German Valley. Mr. Keiser remained nearly seven years, and then removed to Schoharie village, N. Y. His successor, in 1850, was Rev. George S. Collins, who was followed in 1853 by Rev. Jacob C. Duy. In 1872, Rev. J. F. Diener accepted a unanimous call, and was succeeded in 1879 by the present incumbent, Rev. J. F. Kreechting.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NEW GERMANTOWN.

The disaffection which culminated in the formation of this church occurred in 1782, when a Methodist missionary who came to labor in New Germantown was entertained by Mr. Tunis Melick, one of the church-wardens, and made some converts. Mr. Henry Miller, indignant at his wife's change of views, brought the matter to the rector's notice in a paper which he had prepared, and from which the rector warned the people against him in terms which brought Mr. Tunis Melick to his feet and Maj. Godfrey Rinehart, creating a great uproar in the church, and resulting in the disciplining of these vestrymen and their disappearance from the church records as officers.

After that Methodist preachers held services in the houses of sympathizers. Bishop Asbury preached at the residence of Mindurt Farley, and others at various places, till, in 1824, a society was incorporated and Wesleyan Chapel built, on James Street, where the cemetery now is. Archibald Kennedy, Nicholas E. Melick, John Melick, James Melick, John Fine, Mindurt Farley, George Bunn, Jacob Blain, and Anthony Farley were the trustees of Wesleyan Chapel, and to them this land was conveyed by Andrew Griffith and James Honeyman.* The church was rebuilt in 1865, when P. W. Melick, W. J. Melick, George G. Alpaugh, Nicholas E. Melick, William Iliff, and Herbert Murphy were trustees.

FAIRMOUNT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

originally called "Fox Hill Church," is one of the oldest in all the region around. Before 1746 there was a church building there, an old log house, at the foot of the hill, on the farm now owned by Mrs. Katie Sutton.† Michael Schlatter speaks of preaching in the Fox Hill church in 1746, which was doubtless in this house.

A new house was erected previous to 1760, on the site of the present one, which was then called Foxenburg, from John Fox, a large landowner in the neighborhood. It was also called Parkersville, or Parker's village, from James Parker, another extensive proprietor, who gave the site on which the church was built. This church was already standing in 1760.

In 1816 the building was torn down, and a new one, of stone, put up in its place, at a cost of $2850. It was smaller than the former, but had galleries on three sides. Jacob Schuyler, Jacob Miller, and George A. Vescelius were the trustees. The next year the church was legally incorporated, and a board of trustees elected, under the corporate name of "The President and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Parker's Village or Fox Hill." Henry Miller was president.

This building was demolished and the present one erected, also of stone, in 1851, at a cost of $3800. It was larger, but had but one gallery. The trustees were David Crater, George Salter, and Frederick Apgar. It was dedicated July 25, 1852, a bell having been previously placed in the tower,—the first in the neighborhood, except that at Chester. In 1869 the name of the church was changed, by act of the Legislature, to the First Presbyterian Church of Fairmount. In 1870 the church was repaired. It has a parsonage at Fairmount.

Ecclesiastically, this church was originally German Reformed, though the services held there previous to 1768 were frequently conducted by Rev. Mr. Graaf, pastor of the Lutheran Church at New Germantown. In that year it was united with German Valley, Rockaway, and Alexandria, under the pastorate of Rev. Frederick Dalliker, whose ministry continued from 1768 to 1782, when Rev. Caspar Wack became pastor of the churches of Lebanon, German Valley, and Fox Hill. Preaching had been entirely in German till his time, but he gave an occasional sermon in English, and towards the close of his ministry alternated,—English in the morning and German in the afternoon. His ministry continued from 1782 till 1809.

Oct. 6, 1813, the church was connected with the Presbytery of New Brunswick. Previous to 1835 it had passed from this Presbytery to that of Raritan. In 1841 it was transferred to that of Newton. In 1861 it was restored to that of Raritan, and after the reunion it became connected with the Presbytery of Morris and Orange. Its pastors since Mr. Wack have been Jacob Castner, 1813–17; John C. Van Dervoort, 1819–25; Mancius S. Hutton, 1828–34; James Scott, 1835–43; Isaac S. Davison, 1843–47; Charles M. Oakley, 1847–50; Charles Wood, 1851–55; Nathaniel B. Klink, 1855–59; John R. Wilcox, 1861–73; Frank P. Tompkins, 1873–74; William O. Ruston, 1875.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF FAIRMOUNT.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Fairmount or Fox Hill was built in 1837. The trustees were Rev. George Fisher, Silas Walters, John Fisher, Christian Fisher, and George Bunn. Revs. Joseph Chattle and Joseph C. Nelson were the pastors. Previous to that preaching had been in private houses. It had belonged about 1800 to a large circuit, including Trenton, New Brunswick, Fox Hill, Flanders, Belvidere, Newton, Easton, Frenchtown, etc.; each place had service only once in six weeks. There was a church organization previous to 1837, and services every two weeks. Among those who preached were Bishop Asbury, Manning Force, Edward Sanders, Ralph Arndt, Benjamin Kelly, and others. When first erected it was called Parkersville Church, but the name was changed to Fairmount when the present house was built, in 1868. The trustees then were Silas Walters, Joseph Beavers, George Fisher, Conrad P. C. Apgar, John V. Welsh. The building committee were Rev. J. B. Howard, George B. Linaberry, and Silas Walters.

The present building is a beautiful structure, 45 by 80 feet, with a spire 132 feet high, and a seating capacity of 600. It cost $13,000.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF POTTERSVILLE

is in Somerset County, and the parsonage in Hunterdon County. It was begun in 1865. The first meeting towards organizing a church was held Aug. 12, 1865. The corner-stone was laid May 22, 1866, and the building dedicated Dec. 26, 1866. The church is 44 by 62 feet; spire, 122½ feet high. The cost was

* Col. R. R. Honeyman in "Our Home," pp. 126, 129.

† This is mainly gathered from the sermon of Rev. W. Otis Ruston, 1876.

$8264.58; furnishing, $2881, including gifts. The total cost was about $10,000. The building committee were Sering Potter, Sr., Jonathan Potter, Simon W. Vliet, Philip J. Philhower, and Peter Miller. The pastors were Thomas W. Jones, 1867–71; Vernon B. Carroll, 1871–73; John Davis, November, 1873–December, 1877; William H. Hoffman, Jan. 10, 1878, present pastor. The parsonage was a gift from Sering Potter, about 1872, and was worth $3000.

A Presbyterian church is in process of erection at Cokesburg. The corner-stone was laid Oct. 14, 1880. The trustees are George M. Rinehart, Stephen Apgar, and John Hope.

There is an old Methodist Episcopal church at Cokesburg, but it is not in the township.

CEMETERIES.

The oldest cemetery is the Lutheran, at New Germantown, which is in the churchyard, and is probably as old as the church. The oldest date on its headstones now decipherable is that of Charity Pickel, which reads as follows:

"Here lies the Body of
Charity,
the wife of
Baltes Pickel fever who
Departed this life December the 4th, 1761,
in the 77th year of her Age.
My Glass is Run,
My grave you see;
Prepare for Death
And follow me."

The new cemetery dates from 1857.

There is an old private burying-ground on the estate of Dr. Barnet, now in possession of Peter W. Melick, where lie the remains of Dr. Barnet and his wife, her widowed sister, Mrs. Haines, Dr. William Barnet, Dr. Oliver W. Ogden, and his wife and sister. It is a beautiful spot, 26 by 30 feet, inclosed with a wall, now going to ruin, the iron gate being entirely gone. A substantial slab of good marble, lying on the ground, without reference to grave or situation, with several pieces broken off, informs us that it is

"In memory of
Dr. Oliver Barnet, Esq.,
Who departed this life
in the 66th year of his age."

The Methodist Episcopal cemetery at New Germantown was established in 1824. The old Methodist Episcopal cemetery in Cokesburg is as old as the church. There is a new one now.

The Presbyterian cemetery at Fairmount is very old. There was an old cemetery at one time where Vescelius' store now stands, in Fairmount. It was free, and in the memory of the oldest inhabitants was used for negroes and poor people. It is entirely obliterated.

The new cemetery of the Presbyterian Church was made in 1878. Three acres were given by George E. Salter, and two were purchased to add to it. A stone wall incloses it.

The Methodist Episcopal cemetery of Fairmount was begun in 1837. George Fisher gave the ground, and the church was built on one corner of it. About 1866 it was enlarged from half an acre to its present size. The grave of Rev. George Fisher is a prominent one. His epitaph reads as follows:

"Rev. George Fisher,
Who departed this life May 14, 1846,
Aged 78 years 5 months and 10 days.

He obtained remission of sins and united himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church A.D. 1806, and was licensed to preach the gospel A.D. 1810. As a preacher he was eminent for zeal and usefulness, and still more distinguished as a Christian for sanctity of manner and deep and unaffected piety.

With poverty of spirit blest,
Rest happy saint in Jesus rest;
A sinner saved, through grace forgiven,
Redeemed from earth to reign in heaven."

PERSONS AND PLACES OF NOTE.

Among the persons of note who have gone out from this township, or lived in it, are Alexander Adams, who formerly resided at New Germantown, but removed to New York and died at Morristown, being buried at Bernardsville. He prepared an illustrated Bible, which the Harpers published.

Rev. Mancius Smede Hutton, pastor of the Fairmount Presbyterian Church from 1828 to 1834, was called from there to the South Dutch Church of New York City, where he remained as pastor till 1875.

Rev. George Enders, of Ohio, a Lutheran minister of prominence, once worked on a farm in Tewksbury township in his early days. Hon. A. A. Clark, of Somerville, a recent member of Congress and prominent member of the bar, was brought up there. J. Daggett Hunt, Esq., formerly city solicitor of New York City, was a native of Tewksbury. Stephen B. Ransom, of Jersey City, a lawyer of note, began the practice of law in Tewksbury. James Honeyman, much sought after by the judges and members of the bar in Trenton for his brilliant witticisms and entertaining good humor, was a hotel-keeper at New Germantown.* His grandson, A. V. D.Honeyman, editor of "Our Home" and *The Somerset Gazette*, and compiler of "Laws of New Jersey," was born at New Germantown.

Among the remarkable *places* is Hell Mountain, a ridge near Mountainville noted for wildcats, of which some have been shot there as late as 1870, and for the evil reputation once had of its inhabitants, who were noted for robberies and State's-prison offenses,—a characteristic now happily passed away. House Rock is a remarkable and famous rock on top of this mountain.

A rather remarkable fact pertaining to the locality is the longevity of many of the people. Peter I. Hoffman is a hale old man of ninety-eight; Joachim Gulick is ninety-six, still vigorous; George Fisher is eighty-five, and very many are still living at a great age.

* Col. R. R. Honeyman in "Our Home," p. 128.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The main pursuit of this township is agriculture, which is carried to a high degree of success. There are mills at Califon, Pottersville, New Germantown, and Mountainville, and tanneries at New Germantown and Fairmount. There are distilleries at Cokesburg, Fairmount, and Califon.

The distillery at Fairmount has a history worth recording. It was built by John Lutz, and proved his ruin in a few years. He and his wife died poor. His administrators sold it to Israel Losey, who began with $2000. In a few years it ruined him, and he became so poor that his son had to pay his board. Albert Proctor purchased it for a trifling sum, and began with a capital of $2000. He soon got to the end of his money, and had to sell. Frederick L. Cook, grandson of John Lutz, bought it. He had $3000, but went through it in a few years and died. His estate was insolvent, and his wife sold the distillery to Henry Fleming, who is now carrying it on with spirit. There was another distillery a quarter of a mile east of it which was carried on for ten or twenty years, till 1849. It was conducted by John C. Moore, but was owned by Henry Miller.

There is a mine of iron ore on O. W. Farley's place, near Cokesburg. It was opened by the English before the Revolution, but the industry stopped by that war. It was reopened by O. W. Farley, nine or ten years ago, and driven about a year. From 500 to 600 tons of ore were taken out in one year and sent to Pennsylvania. There are mines of iron near Califon, on Philip Hann's place; 200 or 300 tons have been taken out by a Pennsylvania company who have leased the right and are now opening and exploring it. In Nathan Schuyler's farm, and on Peter Bunnell's and Philip P. Hoffman's also, there is an excellent quality of ore. There is also a mine of iron near Fairmount, on Henry Fisher's land. Dr. Mills, of Dover, bought it and took out some. It is yet undeveloped.

Christian Fisher opened a mine of black lead near Fairmount, but has not yet fully developed it. There is a quarry of pudding-stone marble near New Germantown, but it is used for burning into lime.

MILITARY.

Some of the early inhabitants of this township served in the Revolution, among them Christopher Philhower, son of the first settler of that name. John Mehelm, one of the members of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, and a member of the Committee of Safety, was a prominent patriot of the Revolution. See sketch in chapter upon "Prominent Men of Somerset County."

In the early part of the war of 1861, Tewksbury township raised Co. A, Thirty-first Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, at New Germantown, of which R. R. Honeyman was captain; he afterwards became major, then lieutenant-colonel, and ultimately colonel.

At a special town-meeting held at New Germantown Aug. 3, 1864, it was ordered that $300 should be paid to every drafted man or every man who should put in a substitute in the three years' draft, and $200 to those for one year's service. It was first arranged to raise this money by a $25 tax on every man liable to the draft, but was afterwards ordered, in a meeting held in New Germantown, Sept. 2, 1864, to be refunded and the whole to be raised by tax.

Under the proclamation calling for 300,000 men, a special town-meeting was held, also at New Germantown, Jan. 2, 1865, and resolutions passed giving to every man who should enlist or put in a substitute the sum of $500.

At a special town-meeting, May 26, 1864, held at New Germantown, by order of the committee, it was ordered that twenty-three drafted men should be paid $300 each, and that all future drafted men should be paid the same as soon as mustered into the service.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

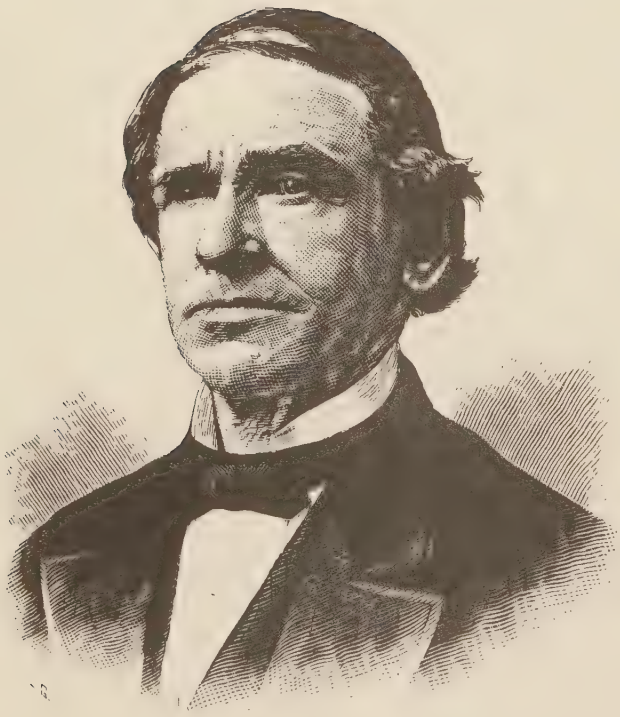
ROBERT CRAIG.

Moses Craig, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, emigrated from the North of Ireland and settled in Bedminster, Somerset Co., with the Presbyterian colony which formed the original church at Lamington, about 1730. The place of his settlement was on the farm now owned by Simon Hageman. The records of the Lamington congregation show that he was a pew-holder in 1754.

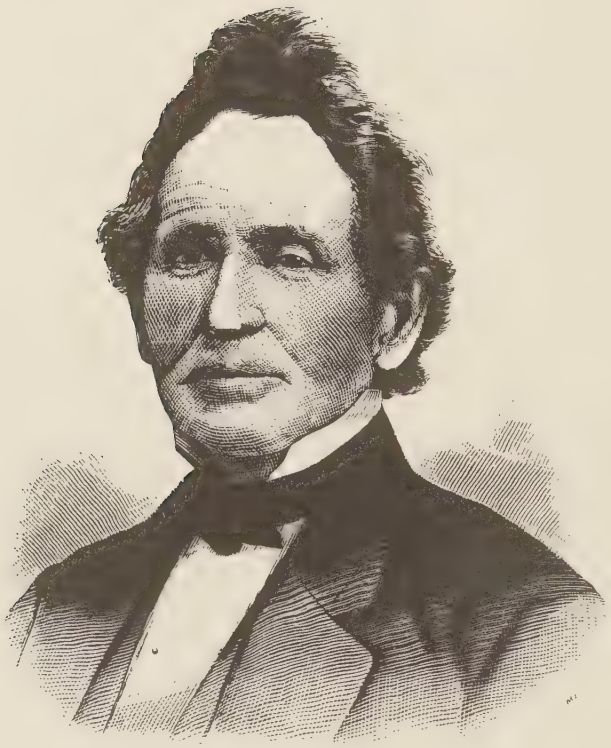
He bought the homestead farm in Tewksbury of Jacob Van Derveer, as per deed bearing date May 2, 1757, and, for love and affection for his son Robert, conveyed the same to him by deed bearing date Dec. 11, 1759. He died July 31, 1777, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Robert Craig, the grandfather, was born Nov. 15, 1734, and married his first wife, Anna, Feb. 7, 1756. She was born Dec. 3, 1731, and died Feb. 24, 1777, leaving several children. He married his second wife, Elizabeth Taylor, of Monmouth County, by whom he had five children, four sons and one daughter. She died Aug. 6, 1830. One of the sons, William, born in March, 1785, was the father of the subject of this notice, and was thirteen years and seven months old when his father died, Oct. 6, 1797. He and his brother Joseph bought out the other heirs when they became of age, and, in 1822, William bought Joseph's interest, and transmitted the estate by will to his son Robert, the present occupant, he paying his sisters a legacy. Thus the estate has been in the family over one hundred and twenty-three years.

William Craig, the father, was singular in respect to his eyes and hair, being very near-sighted, and his hair being white and very stiff. His complexion or skin had the same white appearance. He was of



Robert Craig



Samuel W. Tatlow

medium stature, quick, stirring, and enterprising, a skillful and shrewd manager, and successful in his undertakings. He was particularly averse to being put forward in any conspicuous position, and never could be persuaded to accept an office in his township. He devoted his energies to business, and accumulated considerable property for the chance he had and the times in which he lived. He was modest in his profession, and his religion consisted more of sober, earnest conviction than of emotion or sentiment.

Robert Craig was born March 10, 1815, on the homestead farm, where he has always lived and pursued the occupation of an agriculturist. He is a Democrat in politics, and has held several local township offices, having been a member of the committee, and treasurer during the war, when much money had to be handled in paying for volunteers. In all this he acquitted himself with credit and satisfaction to his fellow-citizens. He has served on the township committee most of the time for the last twenty years.

He married, Jan. 9, 1840, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard H. Field, of Lamington, N. J. They have had nine children,—four sons and five daughters,—to wit: William, married Mary W. Dawes, and resides on part of the homestead; Richard F., married Alice L. Welch, daughter of David Welch, deceased; Sarah E., wife of Henry M. Kline, of Clinton, N. J.; Gertrude P., wife of David Denham, of High Bridge township, near Clinton; Henry F., married Mary Wyckoff, formerly of Lamington, now of Kansas; Mary L., wife of William Dunham, of Pottersville, N. J.; the others, Margaret V., Anna B., and Robert, are single and reside at home.

SAMUEL W. SALTER.

His grandfather, John Salter, came from Westchester County, N. Y., and settled in Pequanock township, Morris Co., N. J. The deed for the place bears date July 13, 1764. It was given by David Ransford to "John Salter, Sr., of Westchester County, N. Y." He had probably removed there from Connecticut previously. He was a Friend or Quaker in his religious affiliations; married Sarah Charlotte Weissenfelt, and had one son and four daughters,—viz., John C., Susan, Elizabeth, Charlotte, and Sarah. Elizabeth married a Cook, and Charlotte an Ellery, of New York. John Salter, Sr., died about 1806.

John C. Salter, father of our subject, was born Jan. 2, 1779, and died April 25, 1847. He married Beulah Wills, of Mendham, Morris Co., Aug. 7, 1800. She was born March 26, 1778, and died Nov. 3, 1835. John C. Salter removed from Morris County to Tewksbury in 1808, and settled on the present homestead, which was given by Samuel Wills to his daughter Beulah, and purchased of Elijah Dunham, the deed bearing date Nov. 11, 1778. This estate has been in the family ever since.

The children of John C. and Beulah Salter were Nancy, born May 31, 1801, married Lewis Young, of Clarksville, N. J., Feb. 26, 1834; Samuel W., born Sept. 14, 1802, married, first, Sophia Z. Sayre, of Madison, Morris Co., June 16, 1836. She died June 26, 1845. He married for his second wife Hannah M., sister of his first wife, July 28, 1846. She died Oct. 28, 1868. He died Nov. 26, 1872, in the seventy-first year of his age. The children of Samuel W. Salter were George E.,—the successor of his father on the homestead farm,—born June 19, 1837; Beulah W., born March 22, 1839, died Nov. 22, 1853; and Martha M, born Aug. 24, 1842, died March 20, 1843.

Samuel W. Salter was a merchant in early life, and kept store at Fairmount, Hunterdon Co., the place of his residence. He was a prominent man in his neighborhood and active in every good work, both in behalf of the church and other public interests; was for many years a justice of the peace, and was a commissioned officer in the militia. He was highly esteemed for his uprightness of character, his genial and kindly disposition, and his exemplary life. He had a rich vein of wit and humor, and many racy and amusing anecdotes told by him are still remembered and related by the old people. His faculty for amusing children was great, and he was the life and soul of every social gathering.

He was a member of the Fairmount Presbyterian Church for many years, and in 1851, when the new church edifice was built, he raised and collected the subscription, amounting to about three thousand dollars.

His son, George E. Salter, is his successor on the homestead, and, in addition to his farming, carries on a store, in partnership with his father-in-law, at Unionville, Morris Co. He has recently given a lot of three acres of land to the Fairmount Presbyterian Church for a cemetery, and takes an interest in having it properly improved during his lifetime. He was married, first, Oct. 11, 1864, to Alletta M., of Liberty Corner, Somerset Co., N. J. She died May 11, 1866, leaving no issue. He married, second, Maggie A. Pitney, of Chester, Morris Co., Jan. 20, 1869. The children by this marriage have been as follows: Lizzie S., born Feb. 24, 1871, died April 26, 1872; Louis P., born April 12, 1874; Annetta W., born Jan. 6, 1880.

It is a remarkable peculiarity of the Salter family that, back as far as the generations can be traced, there has been but one son in each family, and each has been a justice of the peace, with the exception of the present George E. Salter, who declined the office.

READINGTON.

SITUATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES.

THIS township, one of the largest and most important in the county, has an area of nearly 45 square miles, and contains 28,602 acres. Its situation is upon the eastern side of the county. It is of very irregular shape, and has but few straight lines in its boundaries. Branchburg township, in Somerset County, bounds it on the east, and Bedminster, in the same county, upon the northeast; on the north Tewksbury joins with saw-like outlines; westward lies the more recent-formed township of Clinton; while upon the south and southwest Raritan township is separated from it by the South Branch.

LEADING PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The stream rising on the east side of the Cushetunk Mountains, and flowing south of east across this township, is generally called (and so named on the maps) Holland's Brook, as if after a man named Holland. In the ancient documents it is universally given as "Hollands," or "Hollants," meaning *Hollandish*, the significance of which is apparent, Hollanders having been the first settlers in this section. Possibly, also, there may be in it some allusion to the primary meaning of the words,—viz., "muddy" or "marshy land."

Campbell's Brook (now Pleasant Run) was undoubtedly so named after John Campbell, the proprietor of the lands at its mouth, which he purchased in 1685.* Chamber's (sometimes called Smith's) Brook and Rockaway Creek are in the north part of the township. The latter empties into the Lamington River, which was formerly known as the "Alamatong," or *Alamatunk*, and forms a part of the north line of the township.

Other streams are Leslie's Brook, so called from being the south line of William Leslie's land, and Van Fleet's Brook, which empties into the South Branch below Three Bridges.

The mountain elevations of Readington are only the detached spurs of the Cushetunk Mountains,—namely, Round, and Pickel's Mountain.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Readington was divided into four proprietory rights, Joseph Kirkbride taking the southeast part, Col. Daniel Coxe, of Philadelphia, the southwest (he having purchased it of Thomas Williams in London in 1705), Budd & Logan the northwest, and George Willocks, of Perth Amboy, the northeast. In 1712, Coxe had his lands surveyed, and in 1720 the survey was recorded in Burlington. Kirkbride sold, in 1712, 500 acres to Emanuel Van Etta, adjoining the Somerset county line and extending from the Centreville school-house to Jacob Todd's present residence, having previously sold 2000 acres lying west of the Van Etta purchase to Daniel Seabring and Jerome Van Est. On this tract, near Campbell's Brook, was an Indian village in the early day. When the Indians sold their rights to these lands, they still held as their reservation the farms now owned by Backus Hoagland and John S. Craig. Abr. Stull owned the farms now belonging to Peter D. Schomp and H. Hageman; the latter afterwards sold to Isaac Aray, a descendant of "Aray Van Geena," a negro from Guinea.

Hollanders, either direct from the mother-country or descendants of those who had settled on Long Island, were the first to locate in the early part of the eighteenth century. Some of these families are still represented in this vicinity. The first actual settlers of the township, so far as known, were Adrian Lane and Emanuel Van Etta, the former at Readington village, and the latter southwest of Centreville, on the farm where George D. Schomp now resides. Lane settled about 1700, and Van Etta a few years later. The Lowes settled soon after in the southeastern part of the township. Other settlers from 1710 to 1720 were Stull, Lott, Biggs, Schomps, Smith, Van Horn, Wyckoff, Cole, Klein, Jennings, Stevens, Johnson, Hoagland, Fisher, Probasco, Schenck, and Voorhees, several of whom came from Long Island.

The Wyckoffs, Van Horns, Covenhovens, Roelifsons, Johnsons, Traphagens, Van Dorens, and Ten Eycks settled in that part of Readington known as White House; at Pleasant Run the Devores, Schomps, Biggs, and Coles located. The three last-named families came from Long Island in 1712. Between Centreville and Three Bridges, Adrian Aten was one of the first settlers, about 1725.

Frederick Van Fleet came from Esopus, N. Y., in 1725, and bought lands of Van Etta, his homestead being the residence of the late C. W. Van Fleet. He soon after became owner of a large tract at what later was known as Van Fleet's Corner. His son, Thomas, the great-grandfather of the present vice-chancellor, became the owner of a valuable tract of two hundred acres, a part of which is now owned by his great-grandson, John J. Van Fleet. John's father,

* Historical Notes of Judge Thompson.

John T. Van Fleet, known as "Old Collector," was born and died on the same property at the age of ninety-three. His son-in-law, Peter Schomp, is now the owner of the homestead, south of the residence of John J. Van Fleet, between Centreville and Three Bridges. Col. Abraham Van Fleet, father of the vice-chancellor, is remembered by many as one of the brightest young men of Readington. He died at the early age of thirty-five.

Of the Devore family no representative is now found in the township.

David Schomp (whose father and grandfather bore the same given name) now owns and lives on the old Schomp homestead. A part of the old house is still standing. The "old colonel," remembered by some yet living, was a captain in the secret service of Washington, and before his death received a pension from the government. He carried dispatches from Washington, at Valley Forge, to his officers at Ticonderoga, etc.*

Mr. Biggs, with his wife and one child, located before 1720 at the point since known as Pleasant Run Hotel. His pioneer log hut was superseded in 1745 by a commodious (and for those days stately) mansion, torn down about 1850. "Blind George," son of George Biggs, was remarkable for his acuteness of hearing. He could travel for miles on any road he had ever been over, without getting lost, and tell just where he was at any point along the route. Esq. Thompson tells of some instances, of which he was personally cognizant, fully corroborating this, as on one occasion he was a pilot after dark for a party whose eyes were equal to any.

Tunis Cole came from Bergen County to Somerset about 1700. After residing there several years he moved westward, in order to procure more land for his several sons. In 1727, Tunis purchased 400 acres of the Coxe tract, upon which he resided until his death, in 1760. He left four sons,—Benjamin, David, Ezekiel, and Isaiah. The lands passed to Benjamin, and after his death to his brother Isaiah, whose executors sold, in 1767, the lands north of the brook to George Biggs, the father of "Blind George." A part of it is now owned by Abraham Smith, on which is the "old stone house," just east of the Flemington road.

The farm of Isaiah Cole, south of Campbell's Brook, was divided between his two sons, Soyce and Abraham; the former sold his share, and removed to Peapack. David Cole, Sr., son of Tunis, died 1798, having shortly previous executed his will and appointed Rev. Peter Studdiford and Peter Schomp his executors, devising two-thirds of his real estate to his son David, and the remainder to his daughter Margaret. David, known as "captain of the Grenadiers" (a company which did effective service in the Revolution and kept up its organization for some years after), sold the old homestead to his Uncle Ezekiel in 1800 and removed to the "lake country," where he died at an advanced age. David, the third, died some fifteen years or so since, leaving five sons and several daughters.

Ezekiel Cole, one of the four sons of Tunis the elder, was without doubt the most prominent man in the township in his time. He was justice of the peace and judge of the courts during the Revolution. Some of his dockets are now in the possession of Hon. Joseph Thompson. His wife was Lena Shipman. He was buried in the graveyard of the Readington church.†

The Coles married into the families of Voorhees, Higgins, Hoffman, Lowe, Wyckoff, Schomp, Van Sickle, etc.

Michael Cole was an early resident and large landowner, but no relation to the Tunis Cole family. He settled on the east side of Round Mountain, where now is the farm of John B. Sharp. He died Oct. 19, 1827, aged ninety-eight.

Evart Bergen purchased, in 1737, a tract of over 300 acres in the north part of the township. He was a descendant of the famous Bergen family of Long Island. John Bergen inherited his father's farm, near White House, and died June 26, 1828. His son, Evart, who took the farm at his death, was born in 1771, and married Ann Van Deursen. Their children were William, died in 1861; Ann, married John, son of Rev. Abram Messler; James; Maria, widow of James Park; Aletta, wife of James E. Bergen, of Ricefield; Staats, at New Germantown; George, unmarried; and Jane, died in 1826.‡

John Henry Schmidt, the founder of the family, came to America from Holland in 1743, landed at New York, and without delay settled at Stanton, Hunterdon County. Here he remained until his death, in 1776. He was a farmer by occupation. A year or so after he settled in Jersey he married Christina Hassel, a German girl living in the vicinity. The pair had seventeen children,—nine sons and eight daughters,—named respectively Christopher, Martin, John, Andrew, Joseph, Isaac, Peter, Jacob, Zachariah, Charity, Laney, Catharine, Elizabeth, Mary, Rebecca, Sarah, and Christina. All married and had families of children ranging from three to thirteen.

In the time of the Revolution Caspar Berger kept the hotel at Readington village. He became a large landholder on the north side of Holland's Brook, and also owner of the mill now owned by Wm. Fitch. He had four sons—John, Jasper, Aaron, and Peter—and three or more daughters. John at an early day moved to Seneca Co., N. Y.; Jasper died, leaving two sons and six daughters; Peter moved with his family to Ohio, and died there; Aaron, who lived and died

* His nephew, Maj. Henry G. Schomp, was among the volunteers to put down the Whisky Insurrection. His grandson (son of Robert) was a soldier in the Rebellion from Illinois, and fell at Fort Donelson.

† Tunis, the last survivor of Esq. Cole's family, died in 1863, aged over fourscore years.

‡ "Traditions of our Ancestors," 1870.

on a part of the homestead farm adjoining the Readington church, left one son, John S., and one daughter. Jasper's daughters are all living in Readington township or vicinity. The only child of John S., a daughter named Ann, became the wife of Dr. Thomas Johnson, residing at Readington. Caspar's daughters married into the Ten Eyck, Lane, and Van Fleet families.

Balthazar Pickel* purchased land of the Budd & Logan tract prior to 1729, the exact date not being known. It lay next to that of Paulus De Witt, at the foot of Cushetunk (Pickel's) Mountain. He was a native of Hamburg, Germany, and is said to have been a brother of Frederick, who settled on Fox Hill, and Conrad, who located near Everittstown. "Balthus" located first on the Ridge, on the place now occupied by Jacob Hyler, but soon sold this, and purchased 1000 acres to the westward of his former location. There his descendants for five or six generations have lived. He was buried in the Zion Church† graveyard, New Germantown.

Near by lies the body of Charity, his wife, who died in 1761. Two of the sons of the late Baltus A. Pickel, who died Oct. 10, 1871, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, reside on a part of the original purchase of their ancestor, in Readington; a grandson occupies a part of the old Van Horn estate, with the old stone house located thereon. A sugar-bowl of solid silver, marked "B. + P., 1771," was presented to Mrs. Adrian H. Pickel by the late Baltus A. Pickel just before his death, when this interesting relic was precisely one hundred years old. An earthen fruit-dish of curious workmanship, bearing date of June 1, 1806, and said to have been made at a pottery which used to exist on the premises, is carefully preserved as a memento of the past; also an old-fashioned oaken arm-chair, in good state of preservation.‡

Adrian Ten Eyck emigrated to Readington from Somerset County, where his family were among the first. Among his descendants are Cornelius, of Mechanicsville, and Mrs. Theodore Polhemus, near White House.

An early settler at Potterstown was a colored man named Aray Van Genee, who acquired considerable property. A deed now in possession of Joseph Thompson, of Readington, is for one acre of land which Aray sold to William Mackinney, both of Reading; the instrument is dated Jan. 22, 1740. Aray owned also the Wyckoff farm at Potterstown, and sold it to Sharpenstein, later abbreviated into Sharp.

The first representatives of the Van Horns in Readington township were Abraham, Sr., and Capt. Cornelius,§ supposed to have been brothers. Cornelius, son of Capt. Cornelius, made his will June 3, 1783, in which instrument four sons (and five daughters) are named,—Abraham, Simon, Cornelius, and William; the last named inherited the homestead.‖ The testator states in the will that he bought of his father. William married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Van Horn and sister of Cornelius W. Van Horn.¶ One of the daughters of William and Elizabeth Van Horn became the first wife of John G. Van Houten. Descendants of the family, of the fifth generation, now occupy the homestead, and more than a century and a half has elapsed since the first of that honored name came hither from Monmouth Co., N. J.**

Abraham Van Horn was one of the first members, and always a prominent one, of the Reformed Dutch Church of Readington, and later of White House; in his barn for fifteen years the congregation worshiped, and in his orchard they built their first meeting-house. This same barn, it is said, was used by Mr. Van Horn during the Revolution as a place for storage of the provisions which he, as forage-master, collected for Washington's army encamped at Morristown, and in it, too, were some of the Hessian prisoners lodged and fed while *en route* from Trenton to Easton.

Abraham Van Doren (or Van Dorn), a descendant of the Holland emigrant, Jacobus, came to Readington from near Middlebush at an early date, and lived and died at White House. He had four wives, whose names were Charity Bennett, Elizabeth Bowman, Catharine Nevius, and Rachel Babcock. Like his father, he had seventeen children. So late as August, 1873, two of them were yet living,—Joseph Van Doren, aged eighty-one, living with his son Jacob near White House, and Mrs. Gano, of Newark. His aunt Alche (born Nov. 18, 1735, died Dec. 13, 1828), married Simon Wyckoff, of Middlebush, whose sons subsequently settled in Readington township, and have become a numerous family. (See history of Branchburg township, in this work, for a further account of this family, once residents of Dobie's plantation.)

Many of the families of the original settlers have become extinct in the township: thus the names of Van Etta, Lott, Devore, De Lamater, Purcell, and Munfort are no longer found in Readington.

The following family histories, embracing sketches of the Posts, Andersons, Wyckoffs, Atens, Bodines, Moreheads, Thompsons, and Smocks, are kindly contributed to this work by the Rev. John B. Thompson, of Catskill, N. Y.

THE POST FAMILY.

Abraham Post, son of Johannes,†† was born Oct. 11, 1740, and married Catharine Demott, Nov. 14, 1776. Their children were John (1st), born

* Spelled variously Baltus, Balthus, Baltes, all abbreviations of Balthazar.

† Balthazar Pickel left $5000 by his will to Zion Church, also a silver cup and plate.

‡ Rev. William Bailey.

§ Died Feb. 12, 1744, aged forty-nine.

‖ Now owned and occupied by the son of Abraham Pickel.

¶ Died in 1862, at the advanced age of ninety-one.

** William Bailey.

†† Johannes Post was baptized at Raritan, Oct. 29, 1707. His wife was Altje Blaum, born June 14, 1714. In her old age her home was with her

Sept. 26, 1767, died Sept. 2, 1769; John (2d), born Nov. 9, 1769, died Feb. 21, 1772; a daughter (name unknown), born Feb. 6, 1772, died Feb. 25, 1774; Abraham, born Aug. 27, 1774, married Mary Tuttle, and had one child, Maria; John (3d), married Catharine Kinney, and had two children, both dying in infancy; Henry, born Dec. 7, 1782; Peter (1st), born Feb. 5, 1787, died March 15, 1788; Peter (2d), known as "Peter A.," or "Pieter-om," born Sept. 12, 1792, died 1877, leaving no children.

After the death of his wife, Abraham Post secured as housekeeper the handsome widow of Simon Kinney, whom he subsequently married. She lived to be a feeble old woman, cared for by her husband's grandchildren and great-grandchildren, retaining her peculiarities to the last.

Abraham Post was a strong, active, impetuous man, possessed of a keen sense of justice, and was also an ardent patriot. He was only a lieutenant in the militia, when, returning from Raritan Landing, where he had sold a load of corn, he met, near Somerville, six or eight men in separate squads of two or more. Inquiring their destination, he was informed that they were "going to camp." The answer was ambiguous, as the camp of the patriots was at Plainfield, and that of the British at New Brunswick; but, being alone, he did not think it prudent to inquire further. It was after dark when he reached "Crook's Farm" (known latterly as "the McBride Place"), and by this time he had determined what to do. He quietly stabled his horses in Crook's barn, and went to the house and told him the fact, requesting that they should be cared for till his return. He then borrowed a rifle and ammunition and started in pursuit of the men, recruiting as he went. He overtook them as they were camping for the night in the clump of oaks which then stood just above the village of Somerville. They were without arms, and most of them at once acceded to his demand to surrender. Others betook themselves to trees and hid among the branches. He first secured those who had surrendered, and then directed each of his armed recruits to "pick his man" in the tree-tops. When this was done he again demanded that they should surrender, and by this time they were all quite willing to comply. He marched them to White House to deliver them to the authorities for trial, but there were not officers enough there to hold a court-martial, and he was ordered to conduct them to Trenton. Here he was relieved of his charge, but was detained until his prisoners were tried and sentenced to be confined in the log jail at Allentown, Pa., and he had command of the squad which conducted them thither.

It was not long after this that he became a private in Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck's company, Second Battalion, in which he fought at the battle of Monmouth. He was afterwards a lieutenant in the Continental army. He possessed the farm now owned by Peter I. Voorhees and the "Hoagland lot," now owned by Jacob G. Schomp, as well as the 200 acres "lying between Leslie's Brook and John Van Nest's line," which he bought of the executors of Dr. William Leslie,* now owned by Joseph Thompson, Aaron Hoffman, and Ebenezer K. Smock. His land was tilled largely by slave-labor. He lived to be nearly ninety-six years old, as is stated upon his tombstone in the Readington churchyard.

Henry A. Post's descendants alone perpetuate the family of his father. He occupied the northern half of the Leslie farm, now owned by Aaron Hoffman, and lived in the house, still standing, built for him by his father, in which his children were born. From his father he inherited the patriotism, and from his mother the piety, which made him esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. He died before his father, and his descendants are scattered abroad.

Henry A. Post, born Dec. 7, 1782, died April 17, 1830, married, first, Jan. 13, 1803, Elizabeth (daughter of Simon Wyckoff and Jemima Anderson), who was born Oct. 1, 1775, and died April 17, 1808; second, April 23, 1809, Martha Anderson. He had eight children,—viz., John Demott Post, born June 11, 1807, married, first, Jane Van Cleef, of Millstone, and second, Catharine Maria Risler, of Flemington, by each of whom he had three children, none of whom live in this county at this time; Abraham, born Feb. 11, 1810, married, first, March 12, 1834, Amy Eliza Herbert, of Bound Brook, second, Catharine Foster, of Alexander, N. Y.; Ann, born Nov. 14, 1811, died Aug. 11, 1880; married Joseph Thompson;† Henry, born Feb. 13, 1816, living at South Branch, married, first, Mary McGrady, of Peapack, and second, Eliza Stevenson, of Quakertown; Catharine, born March 1, 1818, married Aaron Alpaugh, with whom she removed to Batavia, N. Y., where they died, and where their descendants still live; Elizabeth, born Feb. 19, 1821, living at North Branch, married, first, Peter V. Melick, and second, Peter Demott, both of Peapack;‡ George Anderson, born March 13, 1822, married Marilla Smith, and lives at North English, Iowa; Peter Quick, born June 27, 18-4, married Rebecca Hoffman, of Potterstown, and had only William Tennent, who died in childhood.

THE ANDERSON FAMILY.

George Anderson§ (the third of the name) married Anna Wyckoff. (See sketch of Wyckoff family.)

George, their eldest child, was baptized at Readington, April 30, 1777, and probably died early.

Elizabeth, baptized May 16, 1779, married George P. Schamp, and had Ann, who married Cornelius M. Wyckoff and died without issue; Peter G., who married Catharine Kline, and is living near North Branch; George A., married Catharine Wyckoff‖ (one of his daughters, Mary Emmeline, married Andrew Thompson); Jacob G., had two sons, John and Peter G., the former being the well-known lawyer of Somerville, who married Wilhelmina Schamp; and John, David, and Cornelius.

Martha, born Jan. 16, 1783, died Jan. 1, 1829; married, April 23, 1809, Henry A. Post.

Jemima married Jacob Neff, and had Ann, Fanny, Eliza, and Gertrude.

Ann married George D. Schamp, of Pleasant Run.¶ They had only one son, Henry, and one daughter, Martha Ann.

THE ATEN FAMILY

was originally Scotch, but many of its members fled from persecution on account of their religion, first to France, and then to the Netherlands, with whose inhabitants they became identified, and with whom their descendants came to America as Dutch. Thomas Aten, born in this country, and his brother John were residing near New Brunswick, N. J., in 1717.

Adriaen Aten, probably a brother of these, settled on the South Branch of the Raritan, on the farm between Centreville and the Three Bridges now owned by William C. Van Doren. He was a wealthy man for that region, and devoted himself to the care of his plantation. During the Revolution, like most of his Dutch associates, he was an enthusiastic patriot. Three of his sons were in the volunteer corps on Long Island, where one was captured, and remained a prisoner full two years. Patriots carrying messages to and fro between the Continental Congress and the Northern capitals found his hospitable mansion an ever-ready resting-place. A detachment of Washington's army, passing northward to Morristown on a hot summer day, drank the well dry.

Adriaen Aten's wife was the pious Jacobje Middagh. Of their nine children, the eighth, Jude, married Joseph Morehead. Another daughter married William Van Fleet. None of the Atens remain in this township, although a few are still in the Raritan valleys.

The following is a verbatim copy of Adriaen Aten's family record, from the Testament and Psalms in the possession of the Rev. Dr. John B. Thompson, the grandson of his granddaughter, Elizabeth Morehead. No translation is attempted:

"In't Jaar Onses Heeren, 1693. Den 24 Octoober is Gebooren Jacobje Middagh.

"In't Jaar 1719, Den 25 Augustus is Gebooren Antje Aten.

"In't Jaar 1721, Den 22 Augustus is Gebooren Dirck Aten.

"In't Jaar 1723, Den 3 September is Gebooren Hendrick Aten.

"In't Jaar 1726, Den 27 January, is Gebooren Cathalyntje Aten.

"In't Jaar 1728, Den 15 Januarius is Gebooren Mareitje Aten.

"In't Jaar 1730, Den 29 July is Gebooren Cathalyntje Aten.

"In't Jaar 1732, Den 22 December Zijn Gebooren Jan En Gerradus Aten.

"In't Jaar 1735, Den 9 July is Gebooren Judick Aten.

"In't Jaar 1737, Den 7 November is Gebooren Adriaen Aten."

son Abraham, and her worth is still fresh in the memory of his descendants. Her large Dutch Bible, with the family record of three generations, is in the possession of her grandson's grandson, the Rev. Henry Post Thompson. Johannes and Altje had five children,—Geertje, married Mathias Smock; Johannes; Maria, married Johannes Bennet; Abraham, and Hendrick.

* See Hunterdon County records.

† See Thompson family.

‡ Issue by Melick only,—viz., Martha Ann, married Peter Sutphen; James, married Sarah Ann Ten Eyck; George, died unmarried; Mary Jane, married Lewis E. Elick, and lives in Iowa.

§ Son of Simon (and Mary Van Anglen) Anderson, a grandson of George, who was an early settler at New Brunswick, N. J., prior to 1717.

‖ Daughter of Peter Wyckoff and Margaret Becker, and granddaughter of John Wyckoff and Altje Lane, who kept the Potterstown tavern.

¶ He was called "Maughty," and he and his son were distinguished as "Old Maught" and "Young Maught."

THE WYCKOFF FAMILY

was, and still is, numerous in this vicinity. All its branches are descended from that Peter Claus Wyckoff who came from the Netherlands and bought lands, upon which he settled, in Flatbush, L. I., in 1665. He superintended the farm and stock of Director Stuyvesant and was magistrate of the town that year, and also in 1658, 1662, and 1663. He married Grietje, daughter of Hendrick Van Ness, and had seven sons,—Claes, Hendrick, Cornelius, John, Gerrit, Martin, and Pieter.

Simon Wyckoff son of Cornelius, lived at Three-Mile Run, where he was ordained elder in 1734. His sons settled near White House, one of whom was Cornelius Wyckoff.* He purchased some 600 acres, and owned the farm since known as the "Traphagen place." His wife's name was Elizabeth. He died of palsy, April 21, 1776, and she May 1, 1779. Their children were Gertrude (or Elizabeth), born 1741, died about 1820, married Abraham Van Horn, and had, at least, Abraham, William, Matthew, Cornelius, and a daughter, who married Mr. Brodhead.

Jemima, born June 19, 1742, married John Vliet, lived north of New Germantown, and had sons and daughters.

George, who lived on the farm now owned by J. N. Ramsey, was born June 2, 1745, married Rebecca Van Cleef, of Millstone, and had (though the *order* is conjectural) Margreta (baptized April 14, 1772), married Abraham Voorhees; Mareytje (baptized March 20, 1785), married Elias W. Voorhees; Elizabeth, married Ralph Conover; Cornelia (baptized Nov. 25, 1787), died unmarried; Johannah, died unmarried; George, married Catharine Klickener; and John, died 1879, unmarried.†

Simon, born Feb. 12, 174– (lived near Three Corners, where David Davis now resides), married Jemima Anderson, and had Elizabeth, born 1775, died 1808, married Henry A. Post; Martha, married Jacob Vroom and died without issue; Gitty, married Jasper Berger; Anna, baptized Dec. 18, 1783; Gordina, married Charles Reading, and had only Abby, who married David C. Hoff; Cornelia (baptized 1787), married William Welsh and removed to Ohio; and Jemima, who married Samuel Taylor, widower.

Cornelius, born January, 17—; died early.

Elizabeth (or Gertrude), married William Wyckoff, and died near Millstone.

Annaetje, baptized Nov. 12, 1752, married George Anderson.

Cornelia, born July 16, 1754, married David Traphagen, and died without issue.

Cornelius (known as "Gentleman Cornelius"), born Dec. 5, 1757, inherited the homestead afterwards owned by David Traphagen the second, and married, for his second wife, April 24, 1808, the youthful Sophia Ten Eyck, by whom he had Elizabeth (born July 2, 1809), Eleanor Rue Ten Eyck (born Feb. 26, 1813; died Aug. 28, 1813), Cornelius (born in 1814), Abraham Ten Eyck (born Sept. 18, 1816), Penelope (born March 30, 1818), and George Dennis (born Sept. 10, 1820), who removed to Illinois. Dennis, who was a justice of the peace, judge of the courts for many years, and an influential man, lived near Mechanicsville, on the place now owned by J. W. Van Houten, of Philadelphia. He was born April 17, 1760, and died Dec. 6, 1830. He married, first, Elizabeth Ten Eyck, by whom he had three children,—Cornelius, Ann, and Ten Eyck; married, second, Margaret Melick, by whom he had Simon (married —— Brodhead), Tunis (married Ann Vosseller), George (married —— Waldron), Dennis (married Patty Lowe), Peter M. (married, in 1832, Alice Polhemus, and resided at White House), Eliza (married Abraham Van Pelt), and Ellen (married, first, Henry Vroom, and, second, John Kline, recently deceased), still living in Somerville.

THE BODINE FAMILY

is an honored one in the history of France, but, moderate as were the advices of Jean Bodin, the wise counselor of Henry III., his relatives were afterwards compelled to flee, with other Huguenots, to Holland, whence they ultimately came to Staten Island, at least as early as 1701.‡ From the mouth of the Raritan they ascended to its sources. Among the settlers of this region there were at least five of this name, all of whom left a large number of descendants.

John Bodine had a plantation, early in the last century, on the west side of the North Branch. Immediately north of it was the Ammerman tract, and immediately north of that the Du Mont tract. This John Bodine had a son Abraham, who married Mary Low, and had John, baptized April 15, 1748; Judick, baptized March 31, 1745, married Samuel Willemsen; Mary, probably the Mary that married Thomas Cooper; Cathelyntje, baptized Sept. 3, 1749; Sarah, baptized Aug. 10, 1755; Cornelius, baptized November, 1755, married Margaret Sutphen, of Six-Mile Run, born 1754, and had Abraham, Peter, John, Cornelius, Gilbert, Isaac, Charles, and George, all deceased.

Isaac Bodine had eleven children,—eight by his first wife, Cataleyn, and three by his second wife, Jannetje. These children, with dates of baptism, were Jan, Nov. 19, 1703; Jantien, April 30, 1707; Frederick, April 26, 1709; Mareyken, April 25, 1711; Kataleyn, Aug. 8, 1713; Isaac, April 5, 1715; Abraham, July 31, 1717; Elizabeth, Oct. 31, 1719; Hester, Dec. 25, 1723; Isaac, Aug. 16, 1730; and Jannetje, Aug. 16, 1730.

Peter Bodine had two children by his first wife and one by his second, Margrita. Their names and dates of baptism were Jan, April 30, 1712; David, April 3, 1717; Mareytje, Oct. 15, 1738.

Jacob Bodine's wife was named Elizabeth. They had six children,—viz., Jan, St. Jantien, Jacob, Catharine, Cornelius, and Antje.

Abraham Bodine married Adriantje Janse, and had nine children, among whom were Catrina, baptized April 14, 1725, and married Lodewyk Haydenbrook; Peter, baptized December, 1726, and twice married (first, Mareytje; second, Widow Williamson); John, baptized Dec. 5, 1730, married Femmetje Vorhees; Abraham, and Judick. The last named was born March 17, 1735, and ultimately married John Thompson. (See Thompson family.)

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY.

Ireland, as well as Scotland and France, contributed to build up the Dutch settlement and church in this vicinity.

Joseph Muir Head was born at Strabane, Ireland, in 1727, and came to America in 1747. He served in the French and Indian war in Col. Peter Schuyler's battalion of New Jersey volunteers. He was in the battle of Ticonderoga, and the flint-lock musket which he carried, bearing his initials, "J. M. H.," graven by his own hand, is still in possession of his grandson, Joseph Thompson. He was a weaver by trade, and the carved oaken box in which he brought to this country the fine linen products of his handicraft is still preserved by his great-grandson, John Ward Thompson, of Oakland, Bergen Co., N. J.§

How he came to Amwell does not appear, but he was often in the employ of Adriaen Aten, and in 1767 married his daughter Jude. She was considered an heiress in her day; she was born July 9, 1735, and died July 22, 1819. With $300 which he had saved he bought a house and lot in Amwell, where his four children were born. In 1778 he bought 34 acres adjoining the pond of what are now Higgins' Mills, on the South Branch, whence, in 1795, he removed to the farm (150 acres, purchased of Simon Wyckoff) upon which he died (April 12, 1819), at the village of Readington, and upon which his son John, and afterwards *his* son John, and John *the third*, lived until 1876.

His daughter Sarah Ann died in 1821, unmarried. His third child, Elizabeth, married John Thompson,‖ and his fourth child, Mary, married John Schamp. The descendants of all three are numerous throughout the townships of Readington and Branchburg.

The children of Joseph and Jude Morehead (as the name is now written) were

John, born July 28, 1771, died Aug. 13, 1844, married first (1799) Sarah Van Syckel, who was born Nov. 5, 1779, and died Jan. 14, 1838. He lived and died near the head of the "Brookye." He afterwards married (1839) Olive Ann Hixon, daughter of George and Hannah Hixon, and now the wife of Aaron L. Stout, of Readington. His only child was John, born in Readington, March 14, 1804, died Aug. 25, 1849; married Sophia Van Dorn, who died Nov. 14, 1864. They had Sarah Ann, wife of Jacob Vroom; Hetty Maria, married John Ammerman; Joanna (died June 30, 1853), married Dr. A. T. B. Van Doren; and John, married Mary, daughter of Aaron C. Hoagland.

Sarah, born Nov. 19, 1772, died Sept. 12, 1826; unmarried.

Elizabeth, born July 25, 1775, died Jan. 16, 1861; married John Thompson.

Mary, born Sept. 6, 1777; died at Pleasant Run, in 1870; married the late John Schamp, and had Elizabeth Elisheba, Mary Ann, Peter I., Margaret, Joseph, and Sarah.

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* His Dutch Bible, with the family record, is in the possession of Rev. Abraham Thompson. The homestead is now owned by James N. Pidcock, though recently modernized and remodeled.

† He was known as "Plato,"—a name probably given him by some schoolmaster,—from his broad shoulders. It was commonly shortened by his associates, unacquainted with the Greek philosopher, to "Plate."

‡ The earlier history of the Bodin family has been traced by the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Baird, of New Rochelle, N. Y., for his forthcoming work on the Huguenots of America.

§ It is said that most of his children had a taste and aptness for weaving, and that his daughters made carpets when over eighty years of age.

‖ See sketch of the Thompson family.

THE THOMPSON FAMILY.

No family in this region is more numerous than that which owes its origin to the John Thompson who was born in Scotland, April 15, 1730. He married Judick Bodine, and their only child, John, was born July 5, 1772, near White House Depot, on the farm now owned by Philip D. Lare. Afterwards the little family, with several of their friends and neighbors, removed to Shemokem, Pa., and made themselves a home on the western bank of the Loyalsock.

In 1778 they were compelled to flee for their lives. When the women and children were safe, John Thompson, with Peter Shufelt and William Wyckoff, returned to bring off his cattle. They incautiously entered the house, which was immediately surrounded by a band of twelve Indians. The three men ran for the woods, the Indians firing upon them as they ran. Shufelt was shot through the shoulder, Thompson was killed by the second volley from the Indians, and Wyckoff was made prisoner.*

John Thompson's widow and child returned to New Jersey, bearing with them as the only relic from the destruction of their wilderness home the little Scotch Bible in which the family record was made by Thompson's own firm hand, excepting only the last sad item, which tells the story of his death as follows: "The 9th day of June, A.D. 1778, John Thompson departed this life. Was killed and scalped by y^e^ Tory and Indians at Shemokem."† Judah Thompson bound her boy apprentice to Pietro Mazzini, the Italian tailor, that he might teach him the mysteries of his craft.

"John Thompson, Sr." (as he came to be called), inherited the thrifty virtues of both his Scotch and Dutch ancestors. Before he was twenty-one he married, and soon after bought the farm, near Campbell's Brook, on which he resided during most of his life. His credit was good, for at that time he had, as he said, only "five dollars, his wife, and his goose." He was for more than thirty years justice of the peace, and for thirty-two years one of the judges of the Hunterdon County court.

The Rev. William I. Thompson was the ninth child of Judge John Thompson. A paralytic stroke, at the age of four, left his right arm and side to a great degree helpless. In his youth he showed special aptness for mathematical study. At the age of sixteen he became the teacher of a district school, and soon after determined to obtain a classical education, —a resolution most remarkable in view of the difficulties involved. Three months before graduating he succeeded his former teacher in the charge of the classical school at Somerville, his excellent scholarship allowing him, none the less, to be graduated with his class. The surviving members of that class are Revs. Talbot W. Chambers, John T. Demarest, John H. Duryea, Harrison Heermance, and John F. Mesick. At Somerville, as also at Millstone, where he afterwards taught, he gained an enviable reputation for thoroughness, both as a scholar and as a teacher.

In 1838 he began his special preparation for the ministry, and after graduating from the theological seminary accepted a call to the arduous charge of Pond's and Wyckoff, in Bergen County, in which he labored efficiently for three years. He later assumed charge of the grammar-school at New Brunswick, N. J. After eighteen years of service, with impaired health, he returned to the friends of his youth, continuing to teach among them, however, for four years longer.

Judge Joseph Thompson is the oldest child of Judge John Thompson by his second wife, Elizabeth Morehead. He was born in the old, long, red homestead mansion, and improved the opportunities it afforded him. He early learned both to perform and to plan the work of the farm. At extra hours he wrought at the loom, and expended the proceeds of his labor in books, which were diligently studied. In this way he mastered land-surveying. At the age of eighteen he taught a district school at the Ridge, after that at Pleasant Run, to which he gave the name, and also at Centreville, Readington, White House, North Branch, and "The Centre," now Cedar Grove. He married at twenty-one, and succeeded to the charge of the farm, farming during the summer and teaching during the winter, though often called away from both to survey lands for many miles around. In 1837, with his wife and four children, he removed to the farm on which he still resides, lying partly in Somerset and partly in Hunterdon.

His mental and physical vigor and energy were wonderful, but a still more noted characteristic was his sterling integrity. These traits caused him, when he was but twenty-eight years of age, to be associated with his father as judge of the Hunterdon County Orphans' Court, a position which he held for fifteen years. Since that time he has held the same position in the Somerset County court for thirteen years, and, though his legal knowledge is only such as he could acquire by desultory reading in the intervals of so busy a life, no decision of his as judge of either of these courts has ever been reversed. He has done a very large business as a writer of wills, deeds, and mortgages, as well as a master in Chancery, and in the settlement of estates as executor and administrator. In 1856 he organized the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association, of which he has been secretary from the first.

Judge Thompson was a teacher in the first Sunday-school in this region. It was organized at "the Brookye" (Pleasant Run) in the year 1825. From that day to this the Sunday-school movement has had no more faithful friend. Converted in 1830, he became at once a worker in prayer-meetings and in the church, in which he was an officer in 1840, and often since.

Two of his children died in infancy; the other six are still living. The faithful partner of his toils and blessings for more than half a century has recently entered into rest.

The Rev. John Bodine Thompson, eldest child of Judge Joseph Thompson, like his father, became a teacher at the early age of sixteen, and has continued in that occupation, in some form or other, almost from that day to this. He taught in the public schools at Pleasant Run and Cedar Grove before going to college; afterwards had charge, first, of a classical school, and then of all the schools in Somerville, of a classical school in Flemington, and was teacher of natural sciences in the Trenton Academy. This experience fitted him to become the advisor and instructor of teachers as the agent of the New Jersey State Teachers' Association. He was an active member of the first and second teachers' institutes held in the State, at Somerville, in 1849 and 1850. He was chiefly instrumental in organizing the first teachers' institute in Hunterdon, in 1852. His address to the Legislature at Trenton, Feb. 9, 1854, resulted in the establishment of teachers' institutes by law, and he became organizer and conductor of them in most of the counties of the State. His lectures in connection with them contributed largely towards the establishment of the New Jersey State Normal School and the organization of the system of public schools upon its present excellent basis.

Dr. Thompson was graduated from Rutgers College in 1851, and from the theological school at New Brunswick in 1858. His ministerial life has been spent upon the banks of the Raritan and the Hudson. The late Rev. Dr. Cohen-Stuart characterizes him further (in his book of travels published in Holland in 1875) as "a large, well-developed man, and a true American,—a man who has traveled, seen, and learned a great deal; no stranger at all in the literature of the Old World,—what an Englishman would call a well-informed man, and, what is more than all, a truly pious and lovely Christian."

A vacation of two years enabled Dr. Thompson and family to visit the Old World. During his first winter there he attended lectures on philosophy and logic at the University of Tübingen. After that he supplied the American union church in Florence. Becoming interested in the Free Italian Church (then just organized), he identified himself with the few evangelists of it, and, leaving his family in Europe, came to America to collect funds for its work, bringing with him the well-known patriotic orator and evangelist Alessandro Gavazzi. Their summer tour procured contributions amounting to $30,000.

Dr. Thompson is an acceptable and instructive minister, and has been highly honored by his brethren. Amid the duties of a busy life he has found time for study. For a time it was the languages (especially German, Greek, and Hebrew) that occupied his attention, and he was more than once invited to become a college professor. Discourses published during the last few years, however, show that all this was but preparatory to the metaphysical and theological pursuits to which he is devoting the maturity of his powers.‡ The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater in 1870.

The Rev. Henry Post Thompson, second child of Joseph Thompson and Ann Post, was devoted to the ministry by his parents. At an early age he entered Rutgers College, whence he was graduated in 1854, and from the theological seminary in 1857. He was immediately settled at Peapack, where he continued for sixteen years. Obliged to relinquish the duties of the pastorate in 1873, in consequence of a partial paralysis of the lower limbs, he has since continued to edify the public with productions of his pen.§ Never having married, he resides with his father,

* William Wyckoff was about sixteen. His father, Peter Wyckoff, was captured on the same day. One or both of them returned after about two years and told these details. A negro captured at the same time was roasted alive.

† This date may be erroneous. Col. Hosterman's letter to Col. Winter, dated the 10th of June, details these events as occurring "this day." See Penn. Archives, vol. vi. p. 589, and Comp. Meginnis' "History of the West Branch," pp. 208–215, etc.

‡ See chapter on "Authors of Hunterdon County."

§ See "Authors of Somerset County," in this work.

devoting himself in the intervals of literary labor to the care of his farm.

The Rev. Abraham Thompson, third child of Judge Joseph Thompson, was also graduated from the college and seminary at New Brunswick, and taught in the academy at Holland, Mich. He labored also, in connection with his eldest brother, as a conductor of teachers' institutes. His first pastoral charge was at Pella, Iowa, where he organized the English-speaking Reformed Church, remaining until it was firmly established. During the year 1872, at request of Classis, he had charge of the Reformed Church of Pekin, Ill. In 1874 he accepted the appointment as rector of the college grammar-school at New Brunswick, but resigned two years later, and in 1877 assumed charge of the Knox Memorial Mission of the Collegiate Church, in New York City, where he still remains.

Aaron J. Thompson, fourth child of Judge Joseph Thompson, resides near his father, and is secretary of the Readington Mutual Life Insurance Association, which he was chiefly instrumental in organizing.

The ancestor of this large family on the borders of these two counties was the John Thompson first above mentioned. The following schedule of his descendants will be of interest to many: *

John Thompson's only child, John, was born July 3, 1772, and died March 9, 1847. He married, first, Dec. 1, 1793, Hannah Van Syckle, who was born Feb. 29, 1772, and died May 18, 1806; † second, May, 1807, Elizabeth Morehead, who was born July 25, 1775, and died Jan. 16, 1861. He had eleven children, all of whom save one became heads of families. Their names were

1. Andrew, born Sept. 23, 1794, died in August, 1850; married, June 24, 1816, Susannah Lane, and had: 1. Hannah, married Samuel Connet, and had Stephen, Susan Elizabeth, Eleanor Ann (married William H. Post), Andrew Thompson‡ (married Joanna S. Nevius), Peter Elmer (married Isabella Miller), William (married Martha Lane), John Lane,§ Sarah Louisa (married Peter, son of Jacob Huyler), Charles Ellis (unmarried), resides with his parents in Readington township. 2. John A. married Sarah Ann Ent, and had Susan Ann (married Peter Dalley), Andrew (married Mary Emeline Schamp), William Ent (married Margaret Dalley), John Ent (married Acsah Painter), Henrietta (married Robert Kitchen, and Daniel Ent (married Mary Carkhuff). 3. Jacob, married Jane Schenck, and had Andrew, John Hardenbergh, William Henry (married Helena Dalley), Samuel (married Jenny Van Doren), and Jacob. 4. Peter A., married Ann Elizabeth Nelson, and had John Henry (married Ann Cole), Andrew (married Harriet Van Syckle), Ellen Maria (married John Dow), Jennetta, Caroline Miller, and Edward Anderson. 5. William Van Fleet, married Maria Quick, elder sister of Rev. A. M. Quick, and removed to Illinois. 6. Andrew A., married Sarah Reed, who died 1874, and had John Lane, who married Lina Hill. 7. Susanna, married John A. Lane, and had Henrietta.

2. Judah, born July 17, 1796; married, July 20, 1820, Aaron L. Saxon, and had only Sarah Ann, who married Joseph Linsley.

3. John, born Jan. 3, 1798, died in 1845; married, May 5, 1821, Sarah Emans, and had John J., married Johanna Stout; Elizabeth J., married Charles Roberts, and died leaving one daughter, Sarah; Andrew J., married Rebecca Dalley, who died in 1879 at Grundy Centre, Iowa; Peter J.; Gilbert Emans, married Margaret Yauger; and Aaron Saxon, died unmarried.

4. Peter, born May 23, 1800, died in 1844; married, Feb. 11, 1830, Mary Ann Biggs, and had David, married Jennetta Bowman of South Branch; John P., died in Texas; Lemuel, married, had three children, and lives in Utah; Mary Hannah, married John H. Case; Augustus, captain in the Ninth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and after the war remained in North Carolina.

5. Hannah, born Aug. 1, 1802, married, Aug. 19, 1820, Garret La Tourette, and had Hannah Maria, married Ezekiel Carkhuff; Andrew, married Sarah Maria Dalley; Peter, married and resides near Raritan, Ill.; John, married Rebecca Naylor; Sarah, married Henry S. Van Doren.

6. Sarah, born June 6, 1804, married, May, 1856, Elijah Hudnot, and had Josiah Austin, deceased; John Thompson, died 1879, married Eliza Cole and Anna Boss; Elizabeth, married Ely Everett; Abraham, Margaret Stout, and Peter T.

7. Mary, born May 18, 1806, died in 1806.

8. Joseph, born Sept. 30, 1808, married, January, 1830, Ann Post (see Post family), by whom he had John Bodine, born Oct. 14, 1830, married, 1859, Hannah Garrigues Reeve, and has William Reeve and Henry Dallas; Henry Post, born Nov. 30, 1831, unmarried; Abraham, born Dec. 30, 1833, married Anna Westfall, and has Joseph Murice, James Westfall, John Henry, and Hubert Wayne; William, born Jan. 19, 1835, died Jan. 27, 1837; Aaron, born December, 1837, married, *first*, Anna Louisa Rarick, who died in 1878, and, *second*, 1880, Abby Thomas, of Metuchen; Martha Eliza, born Nov. 30, 1839, married Aaron Hoffman; Luther, born Jan. 19, 1842, and died March 9, 1842; Emma, born Jan. 30, 1843, married Pierre Henri Bousquet, of Pella, Iowa.

9. William J., born March 8, 1812, died 1867; married, 1846, Sophia, daughter of John Ward, of Wyckoff, Bergen Co., and had Kate, Bessie, and John.

10. Aaron, born Sept. 16, 1814, married, Feb. 26, 1846, Maria, daughter of David D. Schamp, and had Charity, married Derrick Hageman, both deceased; Elizabeth Ann, married William Van Doren Dalley; Sophia; Lany, married Wellington Kline; David, married Joanna, daughter of Jacob Vroom; John; Ina, died in infancy.

11. Elizabeth, born Sept. 2, 1817, married, Dec. 15, 1845, John Kee, and had Margaret Jane, married Edward P. Conklin, and Eliza Mary, married J. Richards, a merchant in Flemington, formerly of Philadelphia.

THE SMOCK FAMILY.

Matthias Smock (grandson of Hendrick Matthyse Smock, who came from the Netherlands in 1654 and settled on Long Island) married Geertje Post and had several children, of whom Mary, born Aug. 13, 1765, married John Ditmars, who died 1804. His grave was the first in the burying-ground adjacent to the church at Readington.

Another son of the original Hendrick Matthyse was Johannes Smock, who about 1690 married Catharine Barentse. He settled first on Staten Island, but in 1712 purchased 300 acres of land near Holmdel.

The line of descent from Johannes, through seven generations, down to the Rev. John H. Smock, of Readington, is as follows: Johannes, married Catharine Barentse. His eldest son, Hendrick, married Mary Schenck, whose first-born child, John, married Elizabeth Conover, whose oldest son, Hendrick, married Sarah Lane, and his oldest son, John H., married Elizabeth Du Bois, and had Henry, who married Maria V. Boice, the parents of Rev. John H., now pastor of the Reformed Church of Readington. He was born Jan. 20, 1836, and was graduated at Rutgers College in 1863, and from the theological seminary at New Brunswick in 1866. He accepted a call from the Reformed Church of Oyster Bay, L. I., and also officiated as pastor of the church at Locust Valley and Jericho, L. I., which were organized by him. He was installed over the Readington Church May 10, 1871.

Mr. Smock was married to Cassie V. N. Gaston, of New Brunswick, June 12, 1866. They have had four children.

THE VAN SICKLE FAMILY.

Gerret Van Sickelen (probably a son of Cornelius and Mary, the second child of Jannetje and Reinier the first) was born on Long Island about 1712. He married Margrietje Van Leuven. They had two children baptized in the Dutch Reformed church of Readington,—first, Margrietje, July 24, 1737; and second, Gerrit, Feb. 10, 1740. Whether they had other children is not known.

Lieut. Gerrit Van Sicklen, probably the second child and only son of Gerrit and Margrietje (Van Leuven), was born in Readington, Feb. 2, 1740. He married Ann Canaan, by whom he had eight children, all born in Readington, and most of them baptized in the Readington Dutch Reformed church. He was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and died on his seventieth birthday, Feb. 2, 1810. His wife, Ann, was born April 2, 1752, and died Dec. 22, 1829.

Jacobus Van Sickle, son of John and Lena, was born in 1733. He was a farmer. By deed of date March 2, 1784, "Jacobus Van Sickle and Sarah, his wife, of Readingtown," for £900 sold to "Peter Scamp, of Tucksbury," the tract of land which his father, John Van Sickle, purchased of Rynear Van Sickle by his indenture of release bearing date April 14, 1748, which is spoken of as "being butted and bounded on the northeast

* The numbered paragraphs indicate the children of John Thompson, second.

† See the Van Sickle genealogy, p. 175.

‡ Andrew T. Connet, the oldest living son of Samuel and Hannah Connet. At the age of twelve years he began clerking in a store, and so continued in various stores in the villages of Somerville and Flemington until the civil war broke out. He then enlisted as a private with the three-months' men in Company H, Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and later re-enlisted in the Thirty-first New Jersey Volunteers. He was made first sergeant of Company D, and afterwards promoted to second lieutenant of the same company. After his discharge from the service, he engaged in the mercantile business in Flemington, and in 1876 became employed in the Hunterdon County National Bank, in which he is still engaged.

§ See sketch of J. L. Connet in chapter on "Bench and Bar of Hunterdon County."

side of Hollandsbrook by the land Formerly Berkeloes," by the "Fifty-acre Lott" of Michael Demott, and by "Motforts [Monfort] line," and embracing "also the one-half of the Mill, being the half-part which he, the said Jacobus Vansickle, purchased of Thomas Stout, of Readingtown," etc. This mill was the one in Readington village built by Adrian Lane, and the first in the township.

Adriaes Van Sicklen (son of Rynier and Henah), born 1740, married Hannah Schamp, and had three children,—Andrew, born 1765; Hannah, born 1772; and Sara, born 1779. Andrew married Rebecca Lane, and died June 12, 1815; Rebecca died May 21, 1838; Hannah married John Thompson; and Sara married John Morehead, and died in 1838.

The reader is referred to a recently-published "Genealogy of the Van Sickle Family" for further details.

THE THOMPSON HOMESTEAD.*

The following sketch, although written to describe the Thompson homestead and its family life, applies equally well to many of the other old homes in this region:

Fifty years ago the house itself was a long, low, red building, with a hall through the centre and a jessamine over both the front and back doors, a sitting-room and a bed-room on either side, and a kitchen, first at the west, and afterwards one also at the eastern end. A room in the immense garret was furnished with "cop-stocks" (rows of wooden pegs), on which the family cloaks and garments for Sunday wear were hung, where they formed themselves into ghostly shapes, to the terror of the children who ventured to disturb the awful silence of that "spare-room." The rafters were adorned with long, short, broad, straight, and curved swords, and with bayonets which had seen service in more than one war. On its pegs in the hall hung the musket which did duty annually at general training, and served not much more frequently in securing a rabbit, squirrel, or partridge for the table. In a convenient drawer were laid aside the shoe-buckles and sleeve-buttons which had gone out of fashion. In another was the brass tinder-box, with its flint and steel ready for use. Matches were prepared by dipping pine splinters in brimstone, which, if the tinder chanced to be damp, could easily be lighted by a flash in the pan of the flint-lock musket. Tablespoons and teaspoons of pewter were made by the head of the household in a wooden mould carved by him for that purpose.

Chocolate was a frequent breakfast-dish in this household. Tea was seldom used, but coffee was not uncommon. It was powdered with a stone pestle in a wooden mortar excavated in the end of an oaken block which was securely bound with iron hoops. Loaves of bread were usually baked in the large brick oven at the smoke-house, but occasionally a single loaf would be baked in the "Dutch oven," an iron pot which had a close-fitting iron lid with an elevated rim, so that it might be covered with hot coals while hanging on a trammel over the fire in the huge stone fireplace.

Turkeys were roasted before the fire, suspended from the mantel-piece by a strong cord which turned and twisted continually under the supervision of the mistress, who basted the turkey from time to time with the fat which trickled from it into the huge dripping-pan below. It mattered not that the roasting required half a day and half a cord of wood, nor that it was trying to the face and eyes of the baster, nor that an unbelieving posterity might suppose that the flaxen cord would be burned off before the turkey would be roasted sufficiently: it *was* so roasted. This mode gave place to the Yankee "tin oven," which was much more economical both of the heat and of the cook. This, again, was supplanted by the iron stove, which affords only "baked meats," though a generation which has no experience of the delicious reality still allows itself to be deceived with the *name* of "roast turkey."

What boots it to speak of the glories of departed goodness in the forms of crullers and doughnuts and thick mince-pies, or of the sweet waffles of which the only relic is the waffle-iron in the garret? The favorite dish for the evening meal was soupaan and milk. The soupaan was made by boiling Indian meal in water for three hours or more, the quantity being sufficient for at least two meals. That which was not eaten hot on the first evening was boiled as long in milk for the second. This gave it an excellency of taste unknown to the degenerate palates of this day.

The females of the house did not only the cooking, but also the spinning and much of the weaving. They even worked in the field occasionally at the light flax-pulling, which was usually a sort of a frolic. The days of rotting, breaking, dressing, and hatcheling flax seem to have departed from this land of machinery, but the process was precisely that which may be seen among the small European farmers everywhere to this day. The coarse "hock-tow" filled with "shives" was used for cushions, or for foot-mats. The finer "rope-tow" was loosely twisted by the men between the palms of the hands and the knee, during the long winter evenings, into rope-yarn, to be made into ropes for farm use. Or the evening employment would be varied by shelling, before the kitchen fire, large baskets full of Indian corn, the long handle of the frying-pan being thrust through the ears of the basket for this purpose. Smaller quantities were usually shelled with a cob.

These winter evenings furnished to those who had a taste for such things opportunities for reading and study also. Books were not numerous, but the few at hand were read and reread again and again. The taste of more than one generation was formed by the books gathered in the home here described. The list includes, of course (as first and chief and most read), religious books,—the Bible, "The Life of Christ," Josephus, "Whitefield's Sermons," Newton's works, "The Pilgrim's Progress," etc.,—but after these, also, "Jack Halyard," "Robinson Crusoe," "The Arabian Nights," "Frederick Trenck," and "Baron Munchausen;" "Clarissa Harlowe," "Charlotte Temple," and "The Sorrows of Werther;" Captain Church's "Indian Wars;" Bailey's Dictionary; Posthlewaite's "Dictionary of Commerce;" Father Huet's "Treatise on the Situation of Paradise;" and the Church histories of Eusebius, Socrates, and Evagrius, with Valesius' Notes, this last from the library of the colonial Governor Reading.

In this hospitable home the Scotch and English as well as the American teachers always found a welcome, and its parlors were always at the disposal of Christian preachers of every name for public worship.

The farm-work was difficult, but there was much to cheer it also. Carting the grain to New Brunswick for sale was a sort of excursion. In midwinter the poultry-box (large enough to fill the farm-wagon), well packed, went with its owner or one of his sons to New York City. In spring it was the duty of each member of the "clam-class" to bring clams from New Brunswick, once for himself and his neighbors, thus furnishing a weekly supply for all. In autumn the neighborhood shoemaker would come with his kit of tools upon his back and set up his bench in the living-room for two or three days or a week, till every member of the family was firmly shod for the winter.

Every Sunday the farm-horses plodded patiently to church, four or five miles away, consuming as many hours in the going and returning, and if the younger members of the family availed themselves of this long absence of "the united head thereof" (as the minister said when he prayed for them at his annual visit) to rummage among the treasures in the garret, to try philosophical experiments with lenses from old spectacles, or to prepare themselves a more than usually luxurious dinner of fritters or flap-jacks, who could blame them severely? One thing is certain: no dangerous pistol, no wicked cards, no unhallowed fiddle, was ever seen in this correct household.

The discipline may seem to us to have been strict and the range of thought narrow. Nevertheless, these were the surroundings which helped to make our fathers what they were. Not all in their cases or in ours, but much both in their cases and in ours, is due to heredity and environment; and, amid whatever privation, whatever simplicity of thought or manners, they had within them that integrity of character, that steadfastness of honest purpose, that eminent moral life, which enabled them to leave to their descendants opportunities and capacities for usefulness and excellence surpassed by the inhabitants of no land beneath the sun.

* Prepared especially for this work by John B. Thompson, D.D.

HOTELS.

Readington township, like many others, had many inns in the early days. In the time of the Revolution there was a tavern at White House; another at Readington was kept by Casper Berger, and later by Peter Ten Brook, and was much noted as a stopping-place for teamsters between Easton and New Brunswick. Col. David Schamp kept the hotel at "Brookye," now Pleasant Run; when he gave it up three others were established,—one a mile southeasterly, kept for many years by his nephew, Henry G. Schamp; one half a mile westward, by Benjamin

Yorks, and one at Barley Sheaf, by Maj. Smith; also one at Centreville, kept by John Moore, and for many years by his widow.

Besides the seven above named, persons still living remember when a hotel was kept by Catharine Campbell at Barley Sheaf; one by Henry S. Low where Ann Thompson now resides; one at the forks of Campbell's Brook, by John Smith, and generally known as "The Head of the Lake"; and others by Capt. Mathias Cramer, easterly of the old White House, by John Shurts, in front of the present Reformed church, Mechanicsville, and two at White House Station.

Two taverns only are now licensed in the township,—J. P. Woollen's at White House Station, and one recently opened at Three Bridges.

PHYSICIANS.

Abraham Bertron (Bertrand) and Jacob Jennings were the pioneer physicians of this township, both commencing to practice about 1784, the former being located on the South Branch, the latter at Readington. It is impossible to say which came first. Dr. Bertron lived in a small house on the hill, near the late residence of Levi Mettler, deceased.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

John P. Farlee was postmaster at White House in 1838.

The Jackson "committee of vigilance for the township of Readington," in the Presidential campaign of 1828, was Brogun Brokaw, Gilbert L. Emans, Isaac Rowe, Peter Berger, Cornelius Hoagland, Dennis S. Hall, Abm. Van Fleet, Peter Vlerebome,* Sylvester Emans,* Garret A. Conover, John G. Van Houten,* Andrew Kinney, Voorhees Dilley, Henry Lowe, Matthias Cramer, John Wortman, Martin Nevius, Washington Skillman, John Craft, Abram A. Brokaw, Cornelius A. Ten Eyck, Geo. Hall, John Hall, Peter Emery, John Farlee, Martin Wyckoff, Jr., John M. Wyckoff, Abm. A. Ten Eyck, Rodney T. Hyde, John T. Van Fleet, John J. Kline, and Garret Stryker.

The "panther story" seems well authenticated, according to the statements of many staid and honest old residents, who assert that it created great excitement at the time, particularly among the superstitious class. Howlings were heard in the woods on all sides after dark, and wild stories were soon afloat as to the cause: to panthers, gorgons, and mysterious monsters were they variously ascribed. At last the mystery was solved: a young man, the originator (he had several confederates) confessed to being the cause of the terrific noises, which were produced by whirling rapidly a thin diamond-shaped shingle fastened to a string. The ringleader, however, had to leave the country.

* Still living (December, 1880).

CIVIL HISTORY.

The civil history of this township dates back to about 1733, prior to which it was a part of ancient Amwell. In the absence of township records to give the date of organization, other sources of information consulted on this subject point to about the year above given. The first mention in the court records is in 1732, in which it is called "the town of Reading." In volume 2, records of the court of Hunterdon County, is given the result of the town-meeting held in March, 1733. Among the officers elected were Michael Hendry and Jacob Stoll, freeholders; Lawrence Hoff, assessor; Garret Van Sickle, collector; Meinhart Johnson, clerk; Andries Johnson and Aryon Ten Eyck, commissioners of highways; Thomas Bowman and Daniel Sebring, overseers of the poor.

In March, 1734, the "town of Reading" again held its town-meeting, and elected Lawrence Hoff town clerk, Michael Hendry and Lawrence Hoff chosen freeholders, Peter Monfort assessor, Hendrick Lane collector.

A change was made in 1735, the inhabitants selecting the following to conduct their civil affairs: Lawrence Hoff and Jacob Stoll, freeholders; Daniel Selover, collector; Nicholas Wyckoff, assessor; Lawrence Hoff, clerk; Jacques Barkelow and Peter Van Est, commissioners of highways; Frederick Van Fleet and Daniel Cox, overseers of the highways; Peter Monfort and Michael Hendry, overseers of the poor; and Orea Brewer, constable.

The early records of Readington township have been lost or misplaced. Diligent inquiry on the part of the present clerk, Samuel Young, and others has failed to discover their whereabouts. The following is the earliest record in the possession of the township clerk:

"Proceedings of the annual town-meeting of the township of Readington, held at the house of James Sanders (depot), April 13, 1857. The following persons were elected to office for the ensuing year. Moderator, Peter D. Rockafellow; Town Clerk, John Voorhees, Jr.; Assessor, John Lewis; Collector, Adrian H. Pickle; Commissioners of Appeal, Peter E. Voorhees, Philip D. Lare, John O. Biggs; Surveyors of the Highway, Henry B. Wyckoff, Peter Kline, Jr.; Freeholder, Peter G. Schamp; Overseers of the Poor, Ebenezer A. Connot (north side), Peter S. Dalley (south side); Surplus Committee, Herman Hagaman, Tunis V. M. Cox, David Davis; Town Committee, William C. Van Doren, Aaron Thompson, David Davis, Archibald R. Johnson, Tunis V. M. Cox; Judge of Election, David D. Schamp; Poundkeepers, Henry Pickle, Michael T. Field; Constables, John Lewis, John W. Catouch; Town Superintendent, George W. Vroom."

Then follow the names of the overseers of the 36 road districts of the township, and after the passage of sundry resolutions and motions, the town-meeting closed.

The principal town officers since 1857, as shown by the town records, have been as follows:†

ASSESSORS.

1858, John Lewis; 1859–61, Peter D. Rockafellow; 1862–64, James Ewing; 1865, George A. Schamp; 1866–67, John W. Wert, Sr.; 1868–69, Jacob G. Schamp; 1870–71, John V. Berkaw; 1872, Cornelius T. Swack-

† For chosen freeholders from 1800 to 1880 see page 263.

hamer; 1873, Abram L. Voorhees; 1874–75, George A. Schamp; 1876–77, David C. Hough; 1878–79, Gilbert L. Todd; 1880, John V. Berkaw.

COLLECTORS.

1858, Adrian H. Pickel; 1859–60, Ebenezer A. Connet; 1861, John E. Voorhees; 1862–63, Peter Davis; 1864, William N. Hoagland;* 1865–66, Henry Britton; 1867–68, Garret C. Gerhart; 1869–70, John Ramsey; 1871–72, Fisher Pidcock; 1873, John R. Case; 1874–75, C. T. Swackhamer; 1876–77, Peter G. Schamp; 1878, Peter S. Latourette; 1879, David Davis; 1880, Peter S. Latourette.

TOWN CLERKS.

1858, John Voorhees, Jr.; 1859–61, William D. Quinby; 1862, David Davis; 1863–64, John V. Berkaw; 1865–66, John W. Wert, Jr.; 1867–68, Jeremiah S. Ten Eyck; 1869–70, Henry K. Van Doren; 1871–72, Jacob Hiler; 1873, William S. Thompson; 1874, Aaron K. Kline; 1875–76, James Lane; 1877–78, Charles B. Messler; 1879–80, Samuel Young.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1858, Wm. C. Van Dorn, Aaron Thompson, Garret C. Gearhart, David Davis, Tunis V. M. Cox; 1859, James V. Brokaw, James Ewing, Garret C. Gearhart, C. T. Swackhamer, Tunis V. M. Cox; 1860, James V. Brokaw, C. T. Swackhamer, James Ewing, Alexander Force, George A. Schamp; 1861, James V. Brokaw, Joseph Potts, Wm. A. Force, Andrew Lane, George A. Schamp; 1862, John Higgins, Ezekiel Cole, John M. Wyckoff, T. V. M. Cox, Philip D. Lare; 1863, John M. Wyckoff, John Higgins, Philip D. Lare, Henry Britton, John E. Dalley; 1864, Peter S. Dalley, John E. Dalley, Henry Britton, Isaac G. Stryker, Wm. P. Todd; 1865, Peter S. Dalley, Isaac G. Stryker, Wm. P. Todd, George W. Vroom, John W. Wert, Sr.; 1866, John V. Berkaw, Peter E. Voorhees, James Ewing, George W. Vroom, Wm. C. Van Doren; 1867, Daniel Brown, Peter E. Voorhees, John V. Berkaw, James Ewing, Wm. C. Van Doren; 1868, Peter E. Voorhees, Daniel Brown, John Hankinson, John Alpaugh, Peter S. Latourette; 1869, John Hankinson, John Alpaugh, Peter S. Latourette, Garret C. Gearhart, C. T. Swackhamer; 1870, Garret C. Gearhart, C. C. Lane, Philip D. Lare, John Higgins, Peter P. Kline; 1871, Isaac G. Stryker, John Higgins, Philip D. Lare, C. C. Lane, Peter S. Latourette; 1872, Jacob S. Swackhamer, Ezekiel Cole, George Stillwell, John S. Voorhees, Richard Shafer; 1873, John S. Voorhees, Jacob S. Swackhamer, John C. Lane, Ralph Smith, John V. Hall; 1874, Jacob Dilts, Adrian H. Pickel, John C. Lane, John Hankinson, John V. Hall; 1875, Adrian H. Pickel, Jacob Dilts, Jacob G. Schomp, Martin Wyckoff, Minard W. Abbott; 1876, Jeremiah S. Ten Eyck, Jacob G. Schomp, Garret C. Gearhart, Martin Wyckoff, M. W. Abbott; 1877, Jeremiah S. Ten Eyck, Garret C. Gearhart, Lambert Smith, Jacob Hiler, Wm. H. Sheets; 1878, Garret Conover, J. R. Swackhamer, George W. Cole, Lambert Smith, Jacob Hiler; 1879, George W. Cole, John R. Swackhamer, Garret Conover; 1880, George W. Cole, John C. Lane, John V. F. Wyckoff.

The disbursements made by the town committee, and paid by Peter S. Dalley, treasurer, for volunteers and substitutes, Jan. 19, 1861, to June 5, 1865, were $225,960.64.

VILLAGES.

WHITE HOUSE is situated near the confluence of the two branches of the Rockaway. Its name is derived from an old tavern located near the bridge, on the road leading from New Brunswick to Easton, Pa., whose plastered walls were *white*. It was built by Abraham Van Horn before the Revolution for a public-house, and as such was kept for a number of years. William J Van Horn is its present owner. It has been called "Washington's headquarters," but the only foundation we know of for this appellation is the tradition that Washington stopped there for entertainment. The Van Horn homestead, a little farther up the stream, dates from about 1757.

The "White House" was a noted stopping-place for entertainment in the early days, but now the interest of the traveling community centres about the White House station, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, a little more than half a mile distant, where a thriving village has sprung up within the last twenty or twenty-five years.

White House is 47 miles from New York City. It has a church of the Reformed denomination, a school, a mill, operated by Dalley Brothers, the store of John V. F. Wyckoff, blacksmith-shop, etc., and about thirty dwellings. The post-office is at the station, where also are located three stores, a portable steam saw-mill, a hay-press, a lumber- and coal-yard, hotel, wheelwright-, blacksmith-, and shoe-shops, and about forty dwellings.

MECHANICSVILLE, about a mile east of White House, is a small hamlet. It is an extension of White House village, the two places nearly running together. Here are found a Methodist church, a store, a few mechanical shops, and perhaps thirty houses. It has no post-office.

READINGTON is located on Holland's Brook, near the centre of the east part of the township. It is a post-village of some twenty or more houses, a grist- and saw-mill, a Reformed church, a store, and a few shops of the mechanic arts. L. N. Huffman is present postmaster.

CENTREVILLE, in the eastern part of the township, on Campbell's Brook, has a post-office and store,—the latter owned and lately kept by C. B. Stout, who is also postmaster,—a Methodist church, blacksmith-shop, etc. Neshanic, two miles distant, is the nearest railroad station. The post-office was established about 1828, with Leonard Bunn as the first incumbent. Peter B. Lowe officiated in 1838, and was engaged in merchandising at the same time.

THREE BRIDGES is in the south part of the township. The Easton and Amboy and South Branch Railroads have stations here.

This village has a church (Reformed), a school, two stores, hay-press, tavern, blacksmith- and wheelwright-shops, and twenty or twenty-five houses. John D. Van Liew is postmaster, and Samuel Young station-agent of the South Branch Railroad.

PLEASANT RUN was originally called "Brookye," but its present cognomen was bestowed about 1825 by Joseph Thompson, Esq., when drawing up the constitution for the school at that point. It is merely a collection of farmhouses on both sides of the stream of the same name, in the south part of the township. It has a store, kept by Isaac R. Thatcher, a blacksmith-shop, and a post-office, John A. Cole officiating in the latter.

STANTON has borne several names; it was once called "Mount Pleasant," formerly was known as "Housel's," at one time went by the name of "Wagoner's Hill," and finally was named in honor of Lincoln's Secretary of War. One church (Re-

* Andrew Lane elected to fill vacancy, Sept. 13, 1864.

formed), a store and post-office, kept by John V. Berkaw, a school-house, and about a dozen houses constitute the place. Stanton Station is about a mile distant, on the Easton and Amboy Railroad.

ROWLAND'S MILLS is a post-village, one and a half miles from Stanton, upon the South Branch. It derives its name from the former owner of the mills; besides these, it has a blacksmith-shop and shoe-shop, with five or six dwellings.

DREA HOOK or "Three Corners" is about a mile southwest from White House station. It was originally a Dutch settlement, as its name evidences. A school-house, blacksmith-shop, and a dozen houses constitute the settlement.

BARLEY SHEAF is a small hamlet formerly known as Campbellsville, and at one time as Farmersville. Its present name is indicative of its rural surroundings. It is located on the direct road from Flemington to White House, one mile from Metler's (now Stover's) mills. It had in former days a hotel, but now contains only wheelwright- and blacksmith-shops, together with half a dozen farmhouses.

CHURCHES.

Prior to 1717, about which time the Readington Church was organized, the inhabitants of this township had to go to the Raritan church (Somerville) for public worship. But during the next quarter-century several churches were established, not only in the adjoining townships, but in Readington. Tradition asserts that there were at least two log meeting-houses erected and used in the vicinity of White House at an early day.* The site of one was on the farm now owned by David Sanderson; the other, on lands formerly owned by Baltus Pickel, but now in possession of G. C. Gearhart.† But the first church *known* to have been organized in this township was the

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF READINGTON

This church was organized in the early part of the last century. Its records begin in 1719. The first church edifice was begun in 1718, and completed the following year. It was a log building, and stood near the junction of the North and South Branches, nearly opposite the present residence of John Vosseller, in what is now Branchburg township. The church was then, and for many years, known as the North Branch church. This log building was used for eighteen years; tradition says it was burned down. The first sermon preached in it was Feb. 21, 1720, by Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen,‡ the first settled preacher of the four united churches of Raritan, Six-Mile Run, Three-Mile Run, and "North Branch."

Among the original or first supporters and members of this church were Jacob Sebring, Derrick Van Veghten, Jan Van Sicklen, Abraham Dubois, Koenradt Ten Eyck, John Pursell, Daniel Sebring, Michael Van Veghten, Alexander McDowal, Tunis Van Middlewaert, George Hall, Albert Louw, William Rosa, Lucas Schermerhorn, Benjamin Burt, Jacob Stoll, Paulus Bulner, Joshua Crison, and Coert Jansen. This is not a complete list, but, as their names frequently recur in the church record, we infer that they were among the most active, and nearly all have had successors down to the present time. The first elders, appointed in 1719, were Cornelius Bogart and Jan Hendricksen; the first deacons, Abraham De la Meter and Andreas Ten Eyck.

The first entry in the baptismal register is of date Feb. 21, 1720, recording the baptism of Matthew, son of Andreas and Adriantje Ten Eyck.

In 1736 the four united congregations resolved to get a colleague for Dominie Frelinghuysen, and a call was prepared and sent to Holland. At the same time Simon Van Arsdalen was appointed a "helper." The North Branch Church was at this time, and until Dominie Hardenbergh was called, of the "Conferentie" party.§

The old log church was replaced in 1738 by a frame building, which, with more or less repairing, was used for ninety-five years. Joris Hall, Jan Van Sicklen, Nicholas Wyckoff, and Martin Ryerson were the building committee. Its location was about three miles west of the old log church, and in the township of Readington.‖ The first sermon in the new church was preached Oct. 7, 1739, by Dominie Frelinghuysen.

Sept. 6, 1721, Emanuel Van Etten was elected elder, and Jan Lou deacon, in place of Jan Hendricksen and Abraham De la Meter. In 1722, Abraham De la Meter was chosen elder, and Volkert Dercksen deacon, in place of Jan Lou. In 1727, Andries Ten Eyck was chosen elder, and Pieter Van Neste deacon, and Emanuel Van Etten went out of office. To the foregoing were added, as elders or deacons, up to 1736, Thomas Bouman, Abraham Loth, Simon Van Arsdalen, Dirck De Mott, Jan Van Neste. The minutes are continued regularly, and the yearly election of elders and deacons noted, until 1744, when Jan Van Neste, Abraham De la Meter, and Pieter Wortman were the elders, and Nicholas Wyckoff, Jacob Ten Eyck, and Martin Ryerson deacons; but there is nothing more until 1750. What occurred in those six years we cannot know, only Dominie Frelinghuysen died in 1748, and his son succeeded him. The latter, Johannes Frelinghuysen, preached his first sermon in this church Aug. 10, 1750. His ministry lasted only

* R. R. Honeyman, in an article on the New Germantown Church, in "Our Home," p. 118, says, "Long before this early date [1742] the 'High Dutch' of the county had built them a log church near White House, the old burying-ground of which exists. Doubtless that very ancient society was the parent of this. There was another still, of the Lutheran denomination, located at Potterstown, which was in existence prior to 1740.

† William Bailey.

‡ See personal sketch elsewhere in this work.

§ The Conferentie were not men of progress; on the contrary, they reprobated the idea of independence from Holland, opposed bitterly any attempt to found an institution of learning, and would only have a ministry from the Fatherland.—*Dr. A. Messler.*

‖ About 1835 the name of the church was changed to "Readington."

for three and a half years, when he died. A minister could not be procured in Holland, and so there was no pastor for the ensuing four years. Then the young student of Frelinghuysen, Rev. Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh, took his place. During the interval, however, Dominie Fryenmoet (a fugitive minister from Wawarsing, N. Y.) preached several times, and there was a strong effort made to secure him as pastor of the associate churches. Still, they could not agree, and Dominie Fryenmoet went away.

Hardenbergh was ordained in 1757, and was the first minister in the Dutch Church in America who had not been obliged to go to Holland for study, examination, and licensure. His ministry embraced a period of twenty-five years. In 1781 he resigned his call and removed to Rosendale, N. Y.

In 1783, Simeon Van Arsdale was called, and in May, 1784, he became the pastor.* His remains lie in the Readington churchyard, and on the tablet at the head of his grave is the following inscription:

"In memory of the Rev. Simeon Van Arsdale, who departed this life the 26th day of May, 1786, in the 33d year of his age.

"Here lies entombed a servant of the Lord,
A faithful preacher of his sacred word,
Who now with Christ in glory is set down,
Decked in white robes and honored with a crown."

He was succeeded in 1786 by the Rev. Peter Studdiford, who preached at Bedminster, in connection with Readington, until 1800, and then at Readington alone until his death. His ministry lasted about forty years, and was marked by large accessions of members.† He died Nov. 21, 1826, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and his remains lie at Readington, by the side of those of D. Van Arsdale.

The other pastors of this church have been Rev. John Van Liew, 1828–69; Rev. J. G. Van Slyke, 1869–70; Rev. J. H. Smock, 1870 to present time (1880). During the forty-three years' pastorate of Rev. Dr. Van Liew, 560 persons were welcomed to the communion of the church, and 1119 infants and 85 adults baptized. He died Oct. 18, 1869, and was entombed in the new cemetery near his church. He was born in 1798.

From the church records are here reproduced the names of some of the early members: April 26, 1760, at the house of Andreas Ten Eyck, were admitted to the communion of the church, on confession of faith, Petrus Van Neste, Mattheus Ten Eyck, and Maria Van Arsdalen, wife of Dirck Sebring. Jan. 12, 1762, on confession, Nicholas Egbort and Jannetje Corse, wife of Edward Harrinton. Dec. 31, 1764, Derrick Sutphin and Petrus Nevius (from Bedminster), Catharine, wife of Edward Bunn, Neeltjie, wife of Abraham Montfort, Catharine, wife of Peter Sutphin.

The new church at Readington was built in 1833; it stood thirty-one years. It was consumed by fire March 22, 1864, and replaced at once by the edifice now in use, 56 by 76 feet in size. It was dedicated July 20, 1865. Both these churches were built during the pastorate of John Van Liew, D.D.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF ROCKAWAY was organized Jan. 10, 1792, at the house of Abraham Van Horn, by a committee from the Classis of New Brunswick. Revs. John Duryea and John M. Van Harlingen were present. This church "was originally formed out of persons who had been connected with Readington, with a few families from Bedminster, a few from the Presbyterian Church of Lamington, and also a few from the Lutheran Church of New Germantown. It is first spoken of in the minutes of Synod in 1793 as a place in which religious services were rendered, and called Potterstown. John Duryea rendered a part-service there from 1800 to 1801, preaching in the barn of Abraham Van Horn. John Schureman attended a catechetical class within the bounds of this congregation while he was at Bedminster."‡

This church was probably called the Potterstown Church because of the residence there of Cornelius Wyckoff, the first elder, whose family made up a very important part of the congregation, and whose earlier meetings were held at his house. The first Consistory chosen was: Elders, Cornelius Wyckoff, Sr., and Aaron Lane; Deacons, Henry Traphagen and George Covenhoven.§ The first members received into the communion were Abraham Van Horn, Matthias Lane, John Wyckoff, Cornelius Wyckoff, Jr., Gertrude Wyckoff, wife of A. Van Horn, Catharine Sutten, wife of John Wyckoff, and Altie Covenhoven, wife of Matthias Lane.

Subsequently, and previous to 1808, were received into the church William Van Horn and Elizabeth, his wife; Sarah Van Horn, wife of Jacob Wyckoff; Cornelius W. Van Horn and Maria Suydam, his wife; Cornelia Wyckoff; Ghaertye Wyckoff; Lydia Barnet, wife of George Covenhoven; Abraham Ten

* The following is a minute from the church records of this date:

"Jan. 15, 1784, the Rev. Consistory of North Branch convened at the house of Jan Simonse, and was opened with prayer.

"Article I. Was presented to the Rev. Consistory an offense given to the church by M., who in his own house has permitted the use of improper means (forbidden in God's Word), by a person bearing the name of sorcerer, for the recovery of a child said to be tormented by witchcraft. The said M., being present, did not, upon presentation of his accusation, show a sufficient knowledge of his transgression, whereupon the matter was postponed for consideration at the earliest meeting of Consistory.

"Jan. 30, 1784, the Rev. Consistory met at the house of Edward Bunn, opened with prayer. Article I. Was resumed the matter concerning M., taken into consideration at the last held meeting of Consistory, and the said M., being present, has manifested a sufficient knowledge of his transgression, and thereupon has made confession out of which the Rev. Consistory has taken its satisfaction.

"Article II. J. D., concerning whose child the above mentioned offense was presented, having also ignorantly fallen into the same error, and being addressed concerning it, has also, by a hearty confession, given complete satisfaction. His wife also has given satisfaction in this. Thus the meeting is closed with thanksgiving.

"*Testis.* SIMEON VAN ARTSDALEN,
V. D. M. et H. S., Præses."

† See sketch on pages 253-54 of this work.

‡ Rev. Abram Messler's "Historical Notes."

§ Book of Minutes.

Eyck; Abraham Van Doren and Rachel Babcock, his wife; Eleanor Montfert, Mary Johnson, Catharine Kline, Catharine Adams, Cornelius Messler, Sr. (father of Rev. Abram Messler, D.D.), and Roelif Covenhoven. Of the thirty-five received under the ministry of Rev. Demarest, none now survive, John Reger being the last to depart. Among later members we find, in addition to those before given, the family names of Van Houten, Voorhees, Smock, Brokaw, Space, Vescelius, Swackhamer, Nevius, Stryker, Neff, Quick, Van Nest, Van Deventer, Dilley, Roelifson, Dumont, Emory, Melick, Young, Rodenbough, Sutphin, Van Vleet, Teunison, Lowe, Plumley, Johnson, Stillwell, Farlee; and Rebecca Van Cleef was the one hundredth person who joined the church, Oct. 29, 1820.

The first minister was Rev. John Duryea, 1799–1801;* Aug. 2, 1808, a call was made to Cornelius T. Demarest; he continued until 1813. Later this church united with the Lebanon Church, and called Jacob I. Schultz, who was installed Nov. 26, 1816. He preached on alternate Sabbaths in each church. His was the longest pastorate the church has had,—over eighteen years. His successors have been Revs. Peter S. Williamson, 1835–39; James Otterson, 1840–45; Goyn Talmage, 1845–51; Lawrence Comfort, 1852–54; Aaron Lloyd, 1855–56; Smith Sturgis, 1857–63; Evert Van Slyke, 1864–66; William Bailey, 1868, still (1881) officiating.

For fifteen years after the organization the congregation worshiped in Mr. Van Horn's barn, but in 1807 a church was commenced. The site was in Abraham Van Horn's orchard, not far from the historic barn, and midway between the old *white* house and the store of J. V. F. Wyckoff. William Van Horn deeded the land and funds were raised by subscriptions, aggregating $1200. As soon as the house was fairly inclosed its use was begun. It was not until 1819 that the "galleries were floored, seats put up," and the church completely finished. This house was used for more than forty years. In 1849 a "new and comfortable and most respectable house of worship" was erected. It was dedicated Jan. 10, 1850. The church has a desirable parsonage property, free from incumbrance.

The White House Missionary Association was organized in 1824, and is still in active operation.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, THREE BRIDGES.

This church is of recent date, having been organized in 1874; it had no settled pastor until 1880. Previously it depended upon the ministrations of neighboring preachers as stated supplies. The Rev. P. D. Oakley, D.D., who was teaching at Neshanic from 1870 to 1876, supplied the pulpit during the last three years of that period. Rev. Gilbert Lane officiated in 1877. Subsequently, and until quite recently, they were supplied by Rev. M. N. Oliver, of Clover Hill. The Rev. Edward Birdsall has been called as pastor of this church. The present membership (1881) is 81, and there are 100 pupils in the Sabbath-school.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF STANTON

was formed out of families who had been accustomed to attend divine worship at Readington, but the distance made it inconvenient and burdensome, and led them to make an effort to provide a more convenient place for themselves. This culminated, in 1833, in the formation of what was then called "The Dutch Reformed Church of Mount Pleasant." Its organization was effected through the Classis of Philadelphia, October 15th of that year. Its original members were John M. Wyckoff, Josiah Cole and wife, Abraham and Margaret Anderson. The first Consistory was composed of John M. Wyckoff and Josiah Cole, elders, and Abraham Anderson, deacon. In 1834 they proceeded to build a house of worship. Revs. G. Ludlow, John Van Liew, and Jacob Kirkpatrick officiated at the laying of the corner-stone. The building was completed before the close of the year and dedicated, the same reverend gentlemen again taking part in the services.

In June, 1835, the congregation presented a call to the candidate Jacob R. Van Arsdale. It was accepted, and he was ordained and installed in October. April, 1850, he resigned and removed to Tyre, N. Y. He was followed by Rev. Horace Doolittle, who labored until 1872. His successor was Rev. Edward Cornet, who officiated until 1876, since which date Rev. Abraham J. Martine has had charge, and is the present incumbent.

This church from small beginnings has grown to fair proportions, having in 1872 reported 70 families and 140 communicants.

THE MECHANICSVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.†

The first traces of Methodism in Mechanicsville and White House take us back to the early part of the century. The first definite knowledge of services here dates to about 1836, when Rev. John Lenhart, subsequently lost on the "Cumberland," in Hampton Roads, and James O. Rodgers, still in the work, were appointed to the Flemington Circuit, of which this was a part. They preached at stated intervals in a school-house located a short distance along the ridge east of Mechanicsville. Class-meetings were held, and Father Mendham, now sleeping in the Mechanicsville cemetery, is remembered as a class-leader in those days. After a year or two the Germantown Circuit was formed, with which this place was incorporated. About 1838, Rev. Curtis Talley preached here. The first board of trustees consisted of Judge Isaiah Large, George Hall, John Hall, William Iliff, and J. S. Van Horn.

* From 1792 until 1808 the church was supplied from the Classis of New Brunswick, and between 1801–8 the following served the church: James S. Cannon, William R. Smith, John S. Vredenburgh, and Ira Condit.

† By Rev. J. A. Kingsbury.

In 1844, Rev. Wesley Robertson traveled the circuit. He held a meeting in a grove, then standing on the north side of the turnpike, where now is the centre of the village. There were about forty conversions, including several prominent citizens who subsequently became pillars in the church, among whom were Thomas Applegate, Dr. Scott, and John and Peter Ditmars. Dr. Scott furnished the society with land, and quite a sum of money was raised on subscription, for the new edifice.

Rev. Abraham Owens came next; he preached at the beginning in the upper part of a blacksmith-shop located about where that of E. K. Ward, Esq., now stands. He caused the erection of the first church. The location was on the south side of the turnpike, at the lower or eastern end of the village, where the cemetery now stands. The building was plain, without spire, and cost (including work and materials given) about $1600.

About 1850, Rev. Benjamin Kelley was sent to the circuit. His labors at Mechanicsville were crowned with great success. A revival occurred, during which about 100 were converted.

During the next few years preachers came and went in the order of their appointment, and small revivals occurred which gradually swelled the membership of the church. The circuit was reduced in size until New Germantown and Mechanicsville were alone together, the parsonage being situated at the former place.

Rev. W. W. Voorhies came to the charge in 1866, and remained for only one year. A notable revival occurred during the year, resulting in the conversion of about 100. This large accession led to a desire for a new and larger church. Rev. Martin Herr followed on the charge, and through his energetic zeal the present large and beautiful building was erected. The old church was sold and removed, and the lot, which had been considerably enlarged, was made into a burial-ground. A new property somewhat farther west and more central, on the opposite side of the street, was purchased. The church cost about $10,500, and was dedicated Dec. 26, 1867.

In 1869, Mechanicsville was severed from New Germantown. About 1872 the church was damaged by a high wind to such an extent as to require $1500 for repairs.

During the second year of the ministry of Rev. A. Van Deusen (autumn of 1877) another large revival occurred, and before its close about 120 professed conversion. The present pastor, Rev. J. A. Kingsbury, came here in the spring of 1879. The present membership is about 250.

A Sunday-school has been in operation since the first edifice was occupied.

The society has long been burdened with debt, but for the past few years, through a kind legacy of $1000, and earnest labor and economy, it has been cut down very considerably.

THE CENTREVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first preaching in any way connected with this society was by Rev. David Walters, then stationed at Flemington. He commenced a series of meetings in the school-house near the village, and the result was nearly 100 conversions. The meetings were commenced in the early part of March, 1869, and continued until the meeting of the Newark Conference.

Rev. Walters was returned to Flemington, and continued to preach in the school-house, on a week-day evening, once a week during the year. Before leaving for Conference he had organized a society, known as the "Centreville Methodist Episcopal Society," and appointed J. A. Craig the first class-leader. He had also taken steps towards securing the building of a church edifice. The land was donated by David Van Fleet, Esq., of Flemington (the deed bearing date of Feb. 14, 1870), along with a subscription of $200 and the stone for the foundation. Subscriptions were solicited and paid in, so that in March the church was erected, and dedicated, on the 10th of that month, very nearly clear of debt. Its cost was about $3000, including furniture. The trustees were David Van Fleet, Charles M. Ball, Hiram Huff, William Van Fleet, Oliver H. Smith, Peter D. Thatcher, and Jacob A. Craig. Among those who had previously served was Eldridge Green.

Rev. John Davis was the first preacher in charge; his pastorate was during 1870–71. Bro. Albert Van Deusen supplied regularly for the following year, while stationed at Readington and Allerton. He was followed by Frederic Bloom, local preacher, 1873–74. In 1875 no services were held, except prayer- and class-meetings, until September, when Bro. James Perkins (local) supplied the pulpit. The next spring he was returned by the Conference, and remained until Dec. 1, 1876, when Rev. J. A. Craig was assigned to this charge in connection with Mount Zion Church. He remained three years, leaving in the spring of 1879. Rev. Thomas Sharp was his successor, serving in 1879, and being returned for his second year in the spring of 1880, but supplying the two churches named above.

There has been a Sabbath-school in connection with the church since its first organization. The church started with a membership of about 60, and now numbers about 100. The Rev. J. A. Craig, from whom much of the above history has been obtained, is now a student at Drew Seminary.

THE GROVE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF READINGTON.

This church is located near Barley Sheaf, in Readington township. Of its early history it seems difficult to gather much that is definite or satisfactory. The Rev. Mr. Weed, Rev. John Creamer, and his assistant, Isaac Winner, all preachers on the Trenton Circuit as early as 1824, officiated about that date for this society, preaching in the old school-house at the

"Grove" once a month. Winner at that time was but a youth and unmarried. Mr. Weed was a faithful worker, and was successful in gathering a small flock at the Grove. To John Creamer is due, probably, the honor of really establishing this church upon a substantial footing, for success crowned his efforts.

Asher Atkinson, one of the first converts to Methodism in the township, was an active member of this church. He gave the land upon which their first edifice was built, and assisted materially in putting up the first meeting-house, which was a small, one-story structure, with a board ceiling.* It stood about 200 yards south from the present church. A few grave-stones on the easterly side mark its site.

This church had a nominal existence very early in this century. The Shurts and Egbert families had preaching in their homes occasionally during the latter part of the last century. The name of Nicholas Egbert, and his Christian character, were frequently spoken of fifty years ago. He became a leader in the denomination in this section.

The old church—the pioneer Methodist church in the township—was replaced by a new one in 1854, as is shown by an old book of record of its trustees. Jacob P. Dailey was preacher in charge at that time. July 18, 1854, it was

"*Resolved*, That we circulate subscriptions to obtain money to build a new church in this place, according to a resolution of the last Quarterly Meeting."

October 27th the sum of $1135 was reported subscribed. Proposals for the erection of the church were received, and that of Asa R. Dilts accepted. The church then built was 36 by 50 feet in size, 18-feet posts, with an end gallery. Peter S. Dalley was secretary of the board of trustees. He and John B. Sharp, both now residing at Flemington, were formerly and for many years members of this church. Revs. Lenhart and Ashbrook were among the early and successful preachers of the Grove Church.

This and the Allertown Church (Clinton township) are now united under one charge.

SCHOOLS.

The eleven school-houses of this township are valued at $13,500, and will comfortably seat 800 pupils. The number of children of school age in the township is given as 941, of whom 770 were enrolled in the school registers during 1879, and of which number the average attendance during the time school was kept was 350. The schools of this township were kept open an average of nearly ten months during 1879, with four male and eight female teachers, at an average salary per month of $35.25 for the former, and $31.32 for the latter.

The amount of money received in 1879 was $4677.09 from all sources.

* Mr. Atkinson subsequently removed to Allentown, N. J., and died there.

The following history of the schools of Readington township is drawn from the manuscript "History of Schools of Hunterdon County," by C. S. Conkling, prepared in 1876, while officiating as county school superintendent, and from the contributions of Judge Joseph Thompson and others.

The first house in "Stanton" (District No. 69) was built in 1802. Asher Stout was the first teacher. This school was first called "Housel's Free School," in memory of Jacob Housel, who left $200 to the trustees by will, the interest to be applied to the education of the poor children of the neighborhood.† This fund by some means dwindled, and in 1844 the school was merged in the district school. In that year a constitution was drawn for the government of the Stanton (then Mount Pleasant) school. Feb. 19th, an association was formed and certain articles signed by several persons (whose names are given by the clerk), and on April 1st the first board was elected, —viz., Peter A. Kline, William Wagner, Anthony Harsel, James Osborn, and John Britton. In 1849 the number was changed to three. The present building was erected in 1848–49. It is a frame, 20 by 30 feet, and will seat 60 pupils.

It appears that the present edifice is the third that has served "Three Corners" (District No. 70). The first two were both small frame buildings, but their immediate locality and date of erection are not known. The present house was built in 1866, a frame, 24 by 34 feet, and will seat 60 pupils. The first trustees were Bergen Davis, Jacob J. Kline, and Peter Emory. The board in 1876 consisted of David R. Emory, George Stillwell, and Joseph Lindsley. The first teacher was George W. Noel; the present (1880) incumbent is Mary Wells.

"Station" (District No. 71) school is at White House station. In 1850 a public meeting was held with a view of securing better school accommodations, the outgrowth of which was the erection of the "District of White House Station," being set off from Drea Hook and White House, which was then known as No. 11. It was resolved to build a suitable school-house with as little delay as possible. A lot was donated to the district by A. L. Voorhees, to which the people added by purchase. The building committee consisted of B. Dumont, A. V. Eversole, and A. Pickel. The building was speedily erected,—a small frame structure.

This district was enlarged in 1871 by additions by the county superintendent. The present building was erected in 1871–72, and is 28 by 40 feet, two stories high, and one of the best in the county.

John G. Van Houten, a gentleman much advanced in life, and who attended the first school taught in "White House" (District No. 72) in 1808, kindly furnishes the following:

† Previous to 1838 no boundary-lines of the districts were established. The people paid their own school bills, no school taxes being levied by law.

"The first school-house was built in 1808, was 16 by 24, 10-foot posts, ceiling 7½ feet, and cost $100. It was seated with slab benches. The first trustees were Reuben Guild, Dennis Wyckoff, and Nicholas Stillwell. The first teacher was Cornelius Bodine, a Massachusetts man."

The above-mentioned house was used until 1835, when another was built, 18 by 28, two stories high. This had board desks, with slab seats, and cost $500.

The second building served until 1871, when the house now standing was erected. It is 26 by 38, two stories, and the two rooms are seated with the most approved patent desks. The cost of house, lot, etc., was $3459.50.

The school-house which preceded the present one in "Cold Brook" (District No. 73) was a stone building, erected in 1828, at which time the trustees were Nicholas Wyckoff, David R. Conover, Mathias Dilley, John Haas, Jr., and John Rodenbaugh. This house stood at Cold Brook, one mile from Potterstown. There was, however, an earlier school-house, near the site of the one above mentioned, and the first erected in the district. When built is not known.

The house now in use—the third in the district—was erected in 1869, is a frame building, 22 by 32, with a seating capacity for 50 scholars.

In "Pleasant Run" (District No. 74) the first school-building was erected during the latter part of the eighteenth century, and was situated about half a mile from the present one. The next house was farther south, and was built in the early part of this century. It was small (18 by 22), and its seats were arranged around the sides of the room.

The house now in use was built about 1838. It has nearly fulfilled its mission, and must soon give way to a larger and better structure.

April 2, 1831, at the request of David D. Schamp, Jacob Q. Carkhuff, David O. Cole, T. S. La Tourette, and Tunis Cole, trustees, Joseph Thompson drafted a constitution, which was adopted by the inhabitants then convened. Reuben Chamberlin was the first teacher who subscribed to the rules, April 17, 1832; Rodney T. Hyde appended his name, and was the teacher in 1835. The school-house lot was leased to the district, and afterwards devised by Ezekiel Cole, Sr. His son, Ezekiel E. Cole, deeded the play-grounds, lying between the road and the brook, to the district, for a nominal consideration.

In "The Ridge" (District No. 75) the first house, a frame, was located a little east of the present one. Another house was erected near the then residence of William Brokaw. It was vacated, and a new one built about 1828. The present house was erected about 1850; it is 24 by 32 feet in size.

In "Readington" (District No. 76) it is said there was a school near the village, a short distance northwest of the mill, long before the Revolution. The earliest record existant (evidently a copy of the original) is dated Aug. 4, 1804. When a meeting of the employers was held, the following persons incorporated themselves as "The Holland Brook School:" Abraham Post, Peter Quick, Isaac Berkaw, William Dalley, William Spader, Cornelius Van Horn, Abraham Smock, Andrew Mattis, Adrian Stryker, Peter Ten Brook, Wm. Ditmars, Derrick De Mott. Having elected *five* of their number trustees, they caused their proceedings to be recorded in "Registry of Special Deeds for the County of Hunterdon" (vol. i. folio 95), and adopted a constitution and laws for the government of *themselves* and the school, and defining the duties of the teacher, who was required to sign his name to an agreement to comply with said rules, whereby we have the names of the teachers employed from 1806 to 1854, the first being that of Tunis Ten Eyck.* In 1854 the practice of signing the rules was abandoned. The seventh rule seems strange to our ears at this time, but may have been important then; it reads thus:

"It shall be the duty of the teacher to refrain from spirituous liquors while engaged in this school, and not to enter the school-house while intoxicated, nor lose any time through such intemperance."

The boundary-lines of the district were established in May, 1838, by Isaiah P. Large, Joseph Thompson, Washington Skillman, school committee of Readington, and R. S. Smith, T. A. Hartwell, A. Martin, of Bridgewater. With a few alterations, the boundaries still remain the same.

The school-house was a wooden structure 16 by 20 feet, with a low board ceiling, located at the site of the present house, "where three highways do meet," on the southwest side of Holland's Brook, with the play-grounds in the roads, as at present. The house was erected in the eighteenth century. In 1839 it was unanimously resolved to build a new house; Bergun Berkaw, John Morehead, Jr., and Aaron Lane, Jr., were appointed the building committee. The cost of erection was $754.58, a part thereof being paid in timber and work. This house, the one now in use, is a two-story building, of good size, but one floor only being used for school purposes.

Jan. 10, 1840, Dr. Josiah Quimby, John C. Lane, and Joseph Thompson were appointed a committee to draft a new constitution, which was adopted April 6, 1840, and ordered to be recorded. In 1851, in accordance with a supplement to the school act, the boundaries of the district were defined by Joseph Thompson, superintendent of Readington, George W. Vroom, of Branchburg, and Lewis Kiple, Herman Hageman, and John S. Berger, trustees of the school, and the name changed to "Readington School," the boundaries of which are recorded in vol. iii. of special deeds, Hunterdon County, pp. 130–32. A new constitution was adopted June 30, 1851, and is still in force.

* The "old people" of fifty years ago used to speak of John White and John Mehelm as excellent teachers in the school in the last century. Among the teachers between 1818 and 1830, Harry B. Knox and William Armstrong were probably the best, and made a good reputation as instructors. Knox was a native of Connecticut, married Sarah Egbert, of Readington, and removed to Steuben Co., N. Y. Armstrong was a native of Washington Co., N. J., to which place he returned.

The present teacher is Joanna F. Wack; present trustees, Dr. Thomas Johnson, John Van Fleet, and Talbot C. Gulick, the last named being clerk of the district.

"Centreville" (District No. 77) has had three several school-houses; the time of the erection of the first two is unknown. All that can be learned is that Edward Wilmoth was an early teacher. The present building, at Centreville, 22 by 30, a frame structure, was erected in 1851, and repaired in 1875. There are seating accommodations for 50 pupils.

To the Hon. Joseph Thompson, of Readington, we are indebted for much of the history of the schools of "Three Bridges" (District No. 78). He says that in 1813, when he first went to school, "the old house stood on the north side of the Old York Road, at the point where the road branches towards Taylor's (now Kershow's) Mills, and was known as the school at Van Fleet's Corner. This house was 16 by 16 feet, 8-feet posts. The walls were lined with boards to the height of 4 feet, and writing-tables were fastened to them on three sides. The seats were slabs from the saw-mill, supported by legs of hickory 2 feet in length. All the seats were destitute of backs. The ceiling was of unplaned oak boards, laid on beams 8 inches thick. The teachers of that time were generally English, Scotch, or Irish, with a few stray Yankees. The former were good penmen, and the Irish good arithmeticians. Grammar and geography were not taught, except in a few instances, and for extra pay. The teacher collected his own bills for tuition, which were from $1 to $1.25 per scholar for a term of thirteen weeks. Every alternate Saturday was a holiday. The teachers boarded with their employers *pro rata*.

About 1840 a new building was erected, on the site of the old one. A solitary elm marks the place of the old school-houses which have been superseded by the beautiful and convenient edifice at Three Bridges.

Early teachers were Oliver Dunleavy, Henry B. Mendham, William Bailey, and George Hamilton; and early trustees were John Hoagland, George Vlerebome, and John T. Van Fleet, grandfather of the present vice-chancellor.

The present building, 24 by 40 feet, is in every way in marked contrast with the old houses. It has a commanding situation, and is the pride of the district.

In "The Grove" (District No. 79), a school-house was standing on the lands of George Biggs, not far from the site of the present building, in 1776. It is said that Henry Mendham was an early teacher, and George Sharp one of the oldest trustees. There are reported to have existed within the bounds of this district four school-houses, but the date cannot be given. The present building is in size 18 by 30 feet.

SOCIETIES AND CORPORATIONS.

In 1827 a society was organized after the plan of the one instituted at Amwell the previous year. Its title was the "Readington, Tewksbury, and Lebanon Society for the Suppression of Vice and Immorality, and for the Promotion of Virtue and Good Morals." In its constitution its principal object was stated to be "to carry into full effect the salutary laws of the State against vice and immorality by aiding the civil authorities," and every member was pledged "to employ his influence and exertions to attain this object," but "in no cases shall legal coercion be resorted to except those in which persuasion, admonition, and other mild measures are found ineffectual." The first officers of the society were: President, David Traphagen; Vice-President, Garret V. Stryker; Secretary, William Johnson; Treasurer, Lucas Voorhees; Managers, William Johnson, William Rockafellar, Abram A. Johnson, Martin Wyckoff, Jr., Capt. Cornelius Ten Eyck, Joseph Cratz, David M. Kline, C. Van Nostrand, J. Mitchell, Philip Alpaugh, Esq., John Haas, Esq., Isaac Dumont, Conrad Rarick, Henry Miller, Jr., Nicholas Wyckoff, William J. Alpaugh, Peter P. Schamp, Joseph Van Doren, Martin Nevius, and John Reger. How long this society existed is not known.

"The Farmers' Mutual Fire Assurance Association of New Jersey" was chartered March 3, 1856, by the State Legislature to insure dwelling-houses, school-houses, churches, mechanic-shops, barns, etc., with or without their contents, against loss or damage by fire or lightning. Twenty-two persons were named as the incorporators, the charter to continue at the pleasure of the Legislature. The directors appointed by the charter were nine: Isaac R. Srope, David Davis, Peter E. Voorhees, Tunis V. M. Cox, John P. Rittenhouse, and Nelson Thatcher, of Hunterdon County; John S. Hoagland, Andrew Fleming, and James Ten Eyck, of Somerset County. The company commenced business April 26, 1856, with $120,000 worth of property insured. The first officers (appointed April 26, 1856) were Peter E. Voorhees, President; Andrew Fleming, Treasurer; Joseph Thompson, Secretary.

The increase has been gradual, and, from the statement on file in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, the company on Dec. 31, 1879, had $12,682,434 worth of property insured, extending over the counties of Hunterdon, Somerset, Middlesex, Mercer, Morris, Sussex, and Warren. At the same date the losses had been 323, varying in amount from $3 to $3000. The company is out of debt, and has over $3000 in the treasury.

The present officers are David Davis, President; T. V. M. Cox, Vice-President; Calvin Corle, Treasurer; Joseph Thompson, Secretary; Aaron J. Thompson, Assistant Secretary; David Davis, T. V. M. Cox, Wm. P. Johnson, Peter P. Quick, Henry F. Bodine, Andrew Van Sickle, and Moses Robbins, of Hunterdon; C. N. Dumont, Calvin Corle, and C. Nelson Staats, of Somerset; David W. Dellisher, of Morris; William Ramsey, of Warren; Thomas Armstrong, of Sussex, Directors.

CEMETERIES.

There are burial-places connected with all the churches in the township except the Centreville Methodist Episcopal, also very many family burial-grounds, some of quite early origin. A little to the northeast of the Wyckoff homestead are the relics of the old family burying-ground, the fragments of a few headstones alone marking the site. From these, in 1873, it was deciphered that "Cornelius Wyckoff, Sr., died April 4, 1796, in the 81st year of his age," and his wife "Elizabeth, May 1, 1799, in her 80th year."

An important cemetery is that at Pleasant Run, on what was formerly the Emans farm, now the property of James N. Pidcock. It was used as a place of interment by the people of Readington township generally, and is one of the earliest within her limits. It is still occasionally used. In it repose the remains of many of the Biggs, Coles, Schamp, Van Fleet, and Emans families.

Adjoining the White House station is an ancient ground which about 1850 was inclosed with a stone wall by the descendants of the Van Horns, Pickels, Covenhovens, Andersons, etc., whose ancestors were buried there. The graves of George Anderson and a few others are marked by red sandstone slabs with still legible inscriptions.

The Smith burial-ground is located on the farm first settled by John Henry Smith, at the foot of the mountain, near the source of the Pleasant Run. In it he and various of his descendants lie buried.

On the road from Readington to Drea Hook is the Schamp family cemetery. Directly west, and adjoining, is a very old burial-place, now disused and neglected. On the north side of the road, directly opposite, is the burial-lot of the De Mott, Decker, and Vroom families. This is also in a dilapidated condition.

The burial-ground of the Readington Reformed Church was opened in 1804. John Ditmars, Sr., erected the fence around it, and was the first person buried there. His son, Capt. John, followed soon after. Prior to 1804 the church had a cemetery about one-quarter of a mile from the present one; it was located on land then owned by Casper Berger, now the property of William Fitch. Since the opening of the new yard the old one has not been used, and is much neglected.

INDUSTRIAL.

Jacob Klein, the grandfather of the John who is mentioned elsewhere in this work, was a tanner and currier, and three of his sons carried on the business in this township: John William, on the original homestead; Peter, on the farm adjoining on the west; and Aaron, near Drea Hook. Other descendants continued the business on Campbell's Brook, near Cushetunk Mountain; but it has long been abandoned.

In 1828, Washington Skillman notified the public that he would "continue the business of wool-carding the present season, at the well-known stand of Nicholas Stilwell, at the White House."

William Corwine removed from Cushetunk Mountain to Readington Church in 1829, and with Mr. Cozine (firm of Cozine & Corwine) engaged in the manufacture of "double spread, diaper, carpet, etc."

At Mechanicsville, in 1829, George Hall opened a shop for "cabinet- and plough-making, wheelwrighting, blacksmithing, and painting," Ephraim Parker a saddlery and harness-shop, and William Risler a tailor-shop.

More than one hundred years ago Michael Kinney had an apple-distillery near the middle of the township, on Holland's Brook; his son and grandson afterwards added a rye-distillery. There was another, near the foot of Cushetunk Mountain, west of White House station, and one at Centreville; afterwards one was erected on the farm east of White House, now owned by Theodore Polhemus, another near Pleasant Run store, and one north from The Grove Methodist Episcopal church. They all did a thriving business in their day. The only one now in operation is near Pleasant Run post-office.

The "Readington Mining Company," which in 1847 was carrying on mining operations at the copper mines, four miles north of Flemington, like most of the other mining companies of this section, soon suspended operations, and since has been dormant.

From 1820–25 considerable excitement was created by the discovery of mineral springs near the source of Campbell's Brook. Buildings were erected, grounds improved and cleared, and it appeared for a while that they would rival Schooley's Mountain Springs. Though the waters were pronounced by chemists to be of much benefit in certain diseases, the supply was limited, and the speculation was a failure. Summer boarders from the city, at White House and vicinity, still visit the place and drink of the waters.

EARLY ROADS.

A road leading by the New Mills, built by Andrew Leake, in Readington township, was laid in 1761, "beginning at a black-oak on the main road leading from New Germantown, and along lands of Andrew Ten Eyck, along by a wheat-field," etc. On petition of James Stout, during the same year, November 6th, a two-rod road was laid out, "beginning at a four-rod road against Peter Rockafellow's house, running across said Rockafellow's land as the *beaten path* runs to James Stout's land, thence across Stout's land to Stout's mill." The commissioners who laid out these roads were Thomas Atkinson, Morris Wolverton, Winant Vandeventer, and Isaac De Mott.*

MILITARY.

Joseph Hankinson was a soldier of the Revolution. He subsequently was a member of the Legislature

* "Traditions of our Ancestors," 1870.

and of Congress. He died in Readington, Nov. 30, 1825, aged eighty-one. His descendants still live on the homestead farm, in the southwest part of the township.

Col. David Schamp, who was engaged in the battle of Trenton, was the second son of Hendrick Schamp; he was a captain in the secret service of Gen. Washington. He lived on Pleasant Run, in a house a part of which is still standing, and occupied by his grandson, David Schamp. His wife was Helena Hoffman, daughter of Johannes Hoffman, a large landholder near Metler's Mills.

Other Revolutionary worthies from this township: Fulkert Voorhees, Jacobus Aray (colored), Adrian Johnson, Peter Latourette, and Cornelius Latourette were in the Continental service; in the militia were Lieut. Abram Post, Lieut. (or Ensign) Abraham Ten Eyck, Jacob Neff, and Capt. Cornelius Lane.

Readington did its full share in sustaining the government during the war of the Rebellion.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. JAMES N. PIDCOCK.

James Nelson Pidcock, the subject of this sketch, was born at Mechanicsville, N. J., Feb. 8, 1836. He is descended from an English family who settled in New Jersey at an early date, and is a son of John G. Pidcock, whose wife's maiden name was Ramsey. His parents, when he was about five years of age, removed to Lebanon, Hunterdon Co., N. J., where he was brought up till about the age of thirteen and attended the public schools. About this time he left school and went to work with a corps of engineers on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, where he was engaged till 1851, and so profited by his experience that he was able, upon going South, to take charge of the construction of a section (twenty-five miles in length) of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, situated in the State of Mississippi. This work he carried on successfully, notwithstanding the deleterious effect of the climate, till the financial panic of 1857 so damaged the immediate prospects of the company that he resigned his position and came home. He soon after became a member of the firm of William E. Henry & Co., and took a contract to build several miles of the Allentown and Auburn Railroad. The financial disaster also impeded the progress of this road, and the company being obliged to suspend operations, he and his partner lost heavily, but paid all their indebtedness.

During the remainder of that disastrous year, instead of remaining idle and complaining of hard times, he planned new enterprises, and, in company with J. E. Voorhees and J. F. Wyckoff, engaged largely in the purchase of clothing at forced sales in New York, disposing of the purchases by wholesale and at auction through the country. These operations resulted in handsome profits. Engaging next in business as drover and stock-dealer, his profits largely increased until 1861, when, owing to the embarrassment caused by the first stage of the war, he lost all he had saved during the preceding prosperous years, and had literally to commence business anew, with no other capital than his characteristic energy and perseverance. He chose to remain in the stock trade, and did so with fair success till 1865, when, in company with J. N. Ramsey and Richard Bellis, he commenced business in New York and Jersey City as live-stock commission merchant. He continued in this way till 1868, losing in the mean time eighteen thousand dollars through the defalcation of a bookkeeper in the employ of the firm, and then became sole proprietor of the business, which, under his enterprising and judicious management, became one of the largest of the kind in New York and vicinity, averaging three hundred thousand head of live-stock, sheep, and lambs a year, and comprising, besides the large local trade, heavy consignments from the South and West.

In 1875 he entered into copartnership with Mr. Philip S. Kase, under the firm-name of Kase & Pidcock. The present headquarters of the business are at the Central Stock-Yards of Jersey City.

In politics Mr. Pidcock is a Democrat, but previous to 1873 took no part as a candidate for any office. In that year he was the regular nominee of the Democratic party for the office of State senator, and was defeated by Hon. F. A. Potts, the Republican candidate. He was again nominated in 1876, and elected by a majority of sixteen hundred and seventy-five votes. He is largely interested in real estate in the vicinity of White House, Hunterdon Co., the place of his family residence. He has been largely instrumental in the improvement of the village, selling property on time for building purposes, and advancing purchasers a large part of the money necessary to erect buildings thereon. He was married in 1862 to Fanny A. Faulks, of Elizabeth, N. J.

BERIAH A. WATSON, M.D.

Beriah A. Watson, M.D., was born at Lake George, Warren Co., N. Y., on the 26th of March, 1836. He is the third son of Perry and Maria (Place) Watson, —the former a native of Rhode Island and son of Perry Watson, Sr., who participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. In early youth he removed to Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., where his wife was born, and where he followed the occupation of a farmer in that and the adjoining county of Warren. Here the subject of our sketch was early made acquainted with farm labor; but, having a decided preference for study, he was allowed to attend school more than the

B. A. Watson M. D.

ordinary winter months devoted to the education of farmers' boys. He was soon placed in the family of Jonathan Streeter, an intelligent Quaker of that locality, where he enjoyed uncommon advantages for mental discipline and for that orderly and systematic pursuit of knowledge which laid the foundation of his future success as a student and medical writer. He spent two years in this Quaker family, then taught school to acquire the means of prosecuting his future studies. At the age of twenty-one he entered the office of the late Dr. James Reiley, at Suckasunny, Morris Co., N. J., where he studied medicine, and in the autumn of 1859 entered the Medical Department of the University of New York, where he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in the spring of 1861. After graduation he located at White House, N. J., where he practiced for a short time. In the fall of 1862 he entered the United States service as a contract surgeon, after having passed an examination before the board of examiners, appointed by the Surgeon-General U.S.A., of which Dr. Valentine Mott was president, and was ordered to report for duty September 1st, at Newark, where he was engaged in the army hospital service until March 26, 1863. He then received a commission from Governor Parker as assistant surgeon of the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, and reported promptly to the commandant of his regiment, but very soon after was detached from that command and ordered to report to Dr. Asch, medical director of the Artillery Reserve, and by him directed to take charge of the artillery brigade then located at Falmouth, Va. He remained with that command until after the battle of Gettysburg, when he received orders to return to his regiment (the Fourth New Jersey), of which he was commissioned surgeon, with the rank of major, November 4th. Shortly after this he was detailed as one of the operating surgeons to the First Brigade, First Division of the Sixth Army Corps, stationed in front of Petersburg, Va., at this time.

In this capacity he had served but a few months when he was ordered to take charge of the First Division, Sixth Army Corps Hospital, and at the same time made acting medical purveyor of the corps. He retained these positions, and continued to discharge the duties until the close of the war, retiring from the service July 10, 1865.

Returning to civil life, he made choice of Jersey City as his future residence, and resumed the practice of his profession. Although actively engaged in practice, he still finds time for study, and very few men of any period of life enter into it with more ardor. The passage of the act legalizing dissection of human cadavera in this State was secured principally through his efforts and those of his friend, Dr. J. D. McGill. The same may be said in regard to the formation of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine.

He is a fellow of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine; permanent member of the American Medical Association; member of the New York Neurological Society, New York Pathological Society, New Jersey Microscopical Society, and also of the Jersey City Pathological Society. He has been president of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, and also of the District Medical Society for the county of Hudson, N. J. He was appointed attending surgeon to the Jersey City Charity Hospital at the time of its organization, in 1869, and was also appointed attending surgeon to the St. Francis Hospital in 1873, and still continues to discharge the duties of both positions.

He has from time to time contributed essays and reports of cases to medical journals, among which may be mentioned the following: "A Case of Facial Neuralgia treated by Extirpation of the Superior Maxillary Nerve," *The Medical Record*, Oct. 16, 1871. "A Case of Hæmatoma of the Thigh—Two Operations; Death," *The Medical Record*, Feb. 20, 1875. "The Pathology and Treatment of Chronic Ulcers," *New York Medical Journal*, July, 1875. "A Supposed Case of Rabies Canina treated with Strychnia and Woorara; Recovery," *The American Journal of Medical Science*, July, 1876. "Femoral Aneurism treated by Plugging the Sac; Death, caused by Hemorrhage from Deep Epigastric Artery, on the Eighteenth Day; Autopsy; Remarks," *The American Journal of Medical Science*, October, 1876. "Stomach-Pump, Aspirator, and Syringe," *The Medical Record*, New York, vol. ii. p. 805. "Woorara in Rabies: Report of Two Cases, with Remarks," *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, vol. lxxiii. p. 413. "Lever Exsection-Saw," *The Medical Record*, New York, vol. xiii. p. 38. "Discotome," *Ibid.*, vol. xiv. p. 78. "Gunpowder Disfigurements," *The St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, vol. xxxv. p. 145. "Pyæmia and Septicæmia," *New York Medical Journal*, vol. xxvi. pp. 367, 461. "Disease Germs: their Origin, Nature, and Relation to Wounds," *Transactions of the American Medical Association*, vol. xxix. p. 263. Translation from German, "Woorara in Tetanus" (extract from a "Contribution to the Knowledge of Tetanus," by A. E. Knecht, Physician to the Prison of Waldheim, reported in *Schmidt's Jahrbücher*, band. clxxiii. § 94), *New York Medical Journal*, vol. xxvii. p. 626. "Remarks on Treatment of Stumps after Amputation: a New Method," *London Lancet*, vol. i. (1879) p. 536.

Translations from the French.—"New Mode of Surgical Treatment" ("Histoire de la Chirurgie Française," par le Docteur Jules Rochard, Edit. 1875, p. 635, *et seq.*), *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, vol. xxxvi. p. 442; vol. xxxvii. pp. 23, 439; vol. xxxviii. p. 478; vol. xxxix. p. 484. "A Contribution to the Treatment of Compound Fractures of the Skull," *Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal*, vol. xxviii. p. 1. "Antiseptic Treatment of Wounds: Carbolic Acid *vs.* Alcohol," *The Medical Record*, New York, vol. xvi. p. 46. "The Proper Period for the Performance of Amputation in Cases of Traumatic Injuries," *Gillard's Medical Journal*, vol. xxx. p. 1 (for-

merly the *Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal*), "A Contribution to the Study of the Action of the Carbolized Spray in the Antiseptic Treatment of Wounds," *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, vol. lxxx. p. 419.

JOHN KLINE.

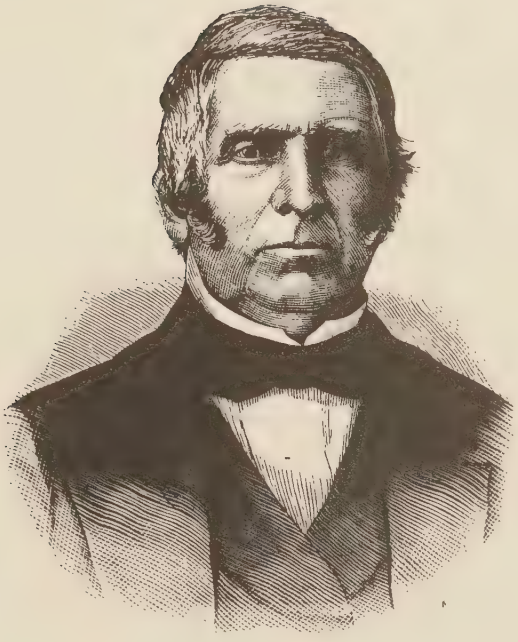
The subject of this brief memoir was born near New Germantown, Hunterdon Co., N. J., on the 8th day of August, A.D. 1784. He was the grandson of Jacob Kline, who was born in Germany, March 6, 1714, and Fraenica Gertraut Melick, born at Landaff, Wurtemberg, Germany, Dec. 9, 1727. They emigrated to America, and settled at Readington, on the farm where the subject of this sketch spent eighty-three years of his life (from 1796 to 1880). Jacob Kline was for many years a justice of the peace of the county of Hunterdon; his docket, kept in the German language, is now in the possession of Lewis Vandoren, of Peapack, N. J. He died A.D. 1789, and was buried in the Lutheran cemetery, at New Germantown. His widow, Fraenica Gertraut, died A.D. 1801, at the house of her daughter, at Germantown, Pa. They had six sons and three daughters. The sons, as well as the father, were not only agriculturists, but tanners and curriers also. Their eldest son, John William Kline, was born Jan. 5, 1750. He married Altje, daughter of Matthias Smock and Geertje Post, Jan. 24, 1780. They had one daughter, Charity Kline, born Nov. 6, 1780, married Henry Van Derveer, May 12, 1799, and had six children, two of whom are deceased, leaving no issue,—viz., Rev. John Van Derveer, D.D., of Easton, Pa., and Jacob K. Van Derveer, of Flemington, late of Clover Hill. Those still living are Peter N. Van Derveer, of Somerville; Alletta Vandoren, relict of Christianus T. Vandoren, late of Neshanic; Mary, relict of John C. Van Liew, of the same place; and Henry Van Derveer, of North Branch. Peter has two sons and three daughters. Mary has two sons and one daughter,—Henry V. D., John J., and Anna Van Liew. Henry Van Derveer, of North Branch, married Frances Caroline Blackwell, of Amwell; she died without issue, August, 1880.

John Kline was born, as above stated, on what was for many years known as "the Cole farm," half a mile southwest from New Germantown. His father, John William Kline, moved to Lower Valley, and engaged in mercantile business with David Miller; and when John was twelve years of age, he returned with his family to the homestead at Readington, three years before his father's death. He was a man of correct habits and exemplary character, much respected in the community,—and so were his brothers and sisters,—and attached to the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

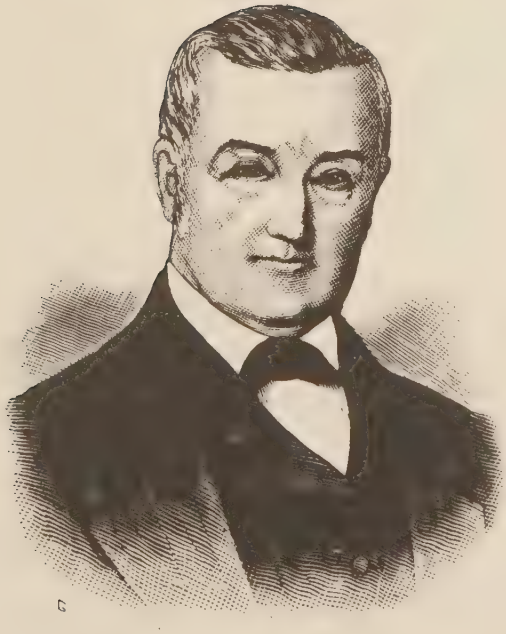
His son, the late John Kline, married Catharine Williamson, Oct. 27, 1804, who died A.D. 1837; and for his second wife he married Ellen Wyckeff (widow of Henry Vroom), Jan. 27, 1841, who survives him and now resides in Somerville, N. J. Mrs. Vroom (the youngest daughter of Dennis Wyckoff, Esq.) had one daughter by her first husband, Henrietta Vroom, born in Wayne Co., Ohio, June 27, 1836; was educated at the female institute in Somerville. She married Lewis Vandoren, of Peapack, Somerset Co., N. J., and died January, 1875, leaving three children,—John Henry, Ellen Kline, and Henrietta Vroom. Mr. Kline did for her in all respects as he would have done for an only daughter, and she loved and respected him as a father. The death of Mr. Kline, which occurred Jan. 20, 1880, was deeply lamented by the whole community. He was the patriarch of that section of the country, and commanded *more* than the respect of all who knew him. He was honored and beloved. Speaking of his funeral at his late residence on the homestead farm of his father and grandfather, and where he had spent eighty-three years of his life, the obituary notice says, "Never had that wide-spread, hospitable roof covered a larger company, and seldom has such a gathering been so entirely pervaded and absorbed with affectionate reverence for departed worth." Several years before his death he selected for his funeral text, "To live is Christ, to die is gain." He was a man of exemplary, devoted Christian life, genial in spirit and abundant in hospitality; of simple, child-like faith and unostentatious manners, he was yet a man of positive strength of character, and exerted a wide-spread influence for good, being a liberal patron of the church and a free giver to every charitable and benevolent enterprise. From the worldly abundance with which Providence had blessed him, and from the rich treasure of his inner life, he shed a light and a benediction upon all around him. His body lies in the Readington cemetery, near the Reformed church, of which he was many years a member and ruling elder. A granite monument, inclosed by an iron fence, marks the place of burial.

DAVID M. KLINE.

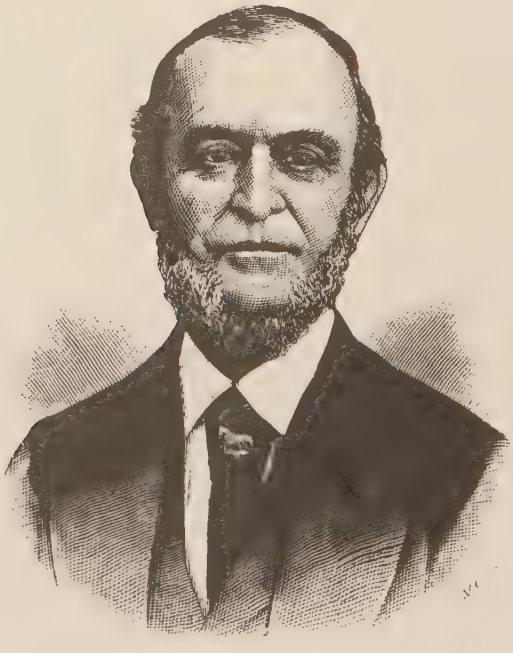
Godfrey Kline and his wife Ida appear to have been the first American ancestors of this branch of the family, who came to this country from Germany. Their son, Christian Kline, was born March 13, 1754; married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Catharine Muller (or Miller, as it is called in this country), who was born July 12, 1758. They had children,—Henry M., David M., Jacob M., Betsy, Ida, and Maria. Henry M. married Sally Ramsey, and lived at Klinesville, near Flemington, where he was a merchant, and reared a family of eight children. David M. married Elizabeth Hager, Dec. 28, 1805. At the age of fourteen he was indentured to his uncle, David Miller, a



Isaac Rowe



David McKlin



Lambert B. Klein

Albert Shannon

Albert Shannon, M.D., was born near Hope, Warren Co., N. J., Aug. 5, 1850, a son of John and Margaret (Harris) Shannon, and was brought up at Hope, receiving his preparatory education at Blair Academy, Blairstown, N. J. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1872, having previously read medicine with Dr. Thomas Bond, of Polkville, N. J. He first settled in Chicago, with the view of remaining there permanently; but his health not being good he returned East, and settled at Stanton, Hunterdon Co., N. J., where he succeeded to the practice of Dr. William S. Creveling, the latter removing to Bethlehem, N. J., to the estate of his father and grandfather.

Dr. Shannon married, Jan. 19, 1875, Martha, daughter of Dr. William S. Creveling, and has one child, Mary C. Shannon, born Oct. 9, 1876. He has quite a successful practice extending over a rich section of country.

merchant in German Valley, Hunterdon Co., to serve until he was twenty-one years of age, at the expiration of which he was to receive a "freedom suit and one hundred dollars in money." Having served his time and received his freedom, with the one hundred dollars as capital, he started in mercantile business for himself at New Germantown, where he remained two years. He then removed to Jacksonville (now Lebanon), where he was remarkably successful in business. He continued there for the rest of his life, building up a large mercantile trade, and realizing a handsome competency. His wife Elizabeth was a daughter of Jacob Hager, of Morris Co., N. J. Their children were Mary Catharine, born Feb. 15, 1807, married William R. Smith, of Pittstown, Hunterdon Co., May 29, 1828; Sophia Boeman, born April 23, 1809, married John Emery, of Lebanon, Oct. 28, 1826 (after his death she became the wife of George S. Shurts, of Lebanon, where they now reside); David Miller, born Nov. 23, 1811, married Sarah Ann Everett, Dec. 14, 1831 (and also married a second wife, Lydia Robison, of Baptisttown; they now reside in Fulton Co., Ill.); Ann, born Feb. 20, 1814, married Dr. Henry Field, of Clinton, N. J., Dec. 15, 1831; Oliver, born May 25, 1816, died in infancy; Jane, born Dec. 2, 1817, married Jonathan Dawes, Dec. 29, 1835; Lambert Boeman, born June 15, 1820; John Ramsey, born Oct. 15, 1822, married Elizabeth Van Syckel, July 23, 1844; Elizabeth, born Aug. 5, 1825, married William Childs, of Basking Ridge, N. J.; William, born Dec. 27, 1829, died in infancy.

Jacob M. Kline married Phebe Kuhl (Cool), and had several children. He was for several years a merchant at Hamden, N. J., and removed to Fairview, Ill., where he died recently. Betsy Kline married John Ramsey; Ida married Harmon Diltz; Maria married Abraham Melick.

David M. Kline died Dec. 6, 1861, aged seventy-seven years. His wife Elizabeth died March 19, 1835.

LAMBERT BOEMAN KLINE,

the seventh child of David M. and Elizabeth Hager Kline, was born in Lebanon, Hunterdon Co., N. J., June 15, 1820; married, first, Emily Shannon, of Lebanon, May 26, 1841. They had children, as follows: David M., born May 5, 1846, died at the age of twenty-two; Sarah S., born Feb. 23, 1848, married George W. Sharp, of Annandale, Hunterdon Co., March 17, 1869; Julia B., born Oct. 5, 1851, married Charles M. Quimby, of Chester, Morris Co., N. J., Feb. 25, 1873; William S., born March 5, 1853, died in infancy; Edgar E., born Aug. 21, 1858, married Eliza A. Mills, of Chester, Aug. 30, 1876. Mrs. Emily Kline died Sept. 22, 1861. Mr. Kline married for his second wife Harriet W. Foster, of Wooster, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1862. They have one daughter, Mary E. M. Kline, born Dec. 25, 1863. Mr. Kline grew up behind his father's counter as clerk, where he remained till he took the store under his own management, and continued a successful mercantile career till 1863, when he removed to the homestead farm of Christopher Rowe, at Three Bridges, Hunterdon Co., where he now resides.

ISAAC ROWE

was a son of Christopher Rowe and Ida Vesselius, who were the grandparents of the present Mrs. Harriet W. Kline, who inherited the estate, part of which had been in the family for over a hundred years. It was bequeathed to her by the subject of this sketch, who died Feb. 16, 1862, and whose memory Mrs. Kline holds in grateful esteem.

Ida Vesselius was the daughter of Dr. George Andrew Vesselius, who was born and educated in Holland or Germany, and came to this country not later than 1749. He lived on the Old York Road, half a mile from Three Bridges, in a stone house on the top of the hill, having an extensive and successful practice. He died in 1767, and his remains were interred on his own land. There is no mark or monument to show where he lies.

Christopher Rowe was born March 1, 1756, and his wife Ida Nov. 4, 1758. Their children were as follows: Mary, born March 15, 1782, married Jacob Young, of Raritan township, and died without issue; Jacob, born April 25, 1787, lived on the homestead till Feb. 15, 1857, when he died; Isaac, born Nov. 25, 1793, married Margaret Case, of Raritan township, and died childless; Abraham, born Sept. 12, 1795, died in infancy. Of the entire family only two remain at this writing,—viz., Mrs. Harriet N. Kline and her daughter, Mary E. M. Kline, of Three Bridges, Hunterdon Co.

UNION.*

THIS township was formed from the south part of Bethlehem township by act of the Legislature, session of 1852–53. It was brought about principally by those who opposed the then existing school law. Two names were proposed for the new township,—"Union," the name of the furnace formerly existing in its northeastern part, and "Rockhill," in honor of the families who had for many years owned and resided in the extreme south part of the township of Bethlehem, embracing at this time Robeson Rockhill, Esq., and Edward A. Rockhill, his brother, great-grandsons of Edward Rockhill, a large land-proprietor (who lived here as early as 1731), and grandsons of Dr. John Rockhill, who settled here in 1748. The former name was selected.

It is divided from Bethlehem by a line commencing at a stone in the boundary of Alexandria, in the road leading from Bloomsbury to the Hickory farm, on the top of the hill north of the Hickory, and running in an easterly direction about four miles to the Union Methodist Episcopal church at the mines (Norton), and thence, in the same direction, until it strikes Spruce Run, which for about three and a half miles divides it from High Bridge, formerly Lebanon township.

The territory is sufficiently undulating to need but very little artificial drainage. There is no marsh-land in the township, and, except the two small mill-ponds of Pattenburg and Cole's Mill, scarcely two successive acres that could not be tilled. It is drained principally by the "Big Brook," known on maps by the names of "Albertson's Brook," "Albertson's Branch," and called by the aborigines "Monselaugh-away" (said to mean *big brook*), which empties into Spruce Run, that discharges its waters into the South Branch of the Raritan. There are also several spring runs in the south of the township, all making their way to the Capoolon and the South Branch of the Raritan. These springs, without exception, supply pure water.

The land, when properly tilled, produces good crops of grass, corn, wheat, and other grains. At Clinton, and thence up Spruce Run and the Big Brook, there is an abundance of good limestone, of which considerable has been burned and distributed in the vicinity as a fertilizer; its effects are plainly visible in the increased produce of the farms where used. The soil along the northern boundary is in some instances gravelly, as is also the western border, being formed by the eastern slope of the so-called Barrens Ridge; the other parts are loam and clay, with some little red shale.

The township has, according to the report of the comptroller of the treasury, in 1879, 13,110 acres of land, valued at $786,550; and personal property valued at $244,600; 272 polls paid a tax of $258. The school tax is $1911.11; county tax, $3136.69; road tax, $1000; poor tax, $800.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Ferdinand Srope came from France about 1750 and settled in what was then the township of Amwell, afterwards Bethlehem, and now Union township, near where Norton post-office is now located. Here his son, Christopher Srope, was born, Nov. 2, 1761. Christopher married Thankful Penwell, Nov. 24, 1785. They raised a large family of children. Christopher died in Union township, Sept. 19, 1848, and his widow in Kingwood township, at Baptisttown, June 19, 1852, aged eighty-eight.

John Srope, oldest son of Christopher, was a blacksmith, and at an early age married Charity Smith and raised a large family, of whom Rev. William B. Srope, formerly pastor of the Baptist Church in Lambertville, is one.

David P. Srope, second son of Christopher, was born Nov. 1, 1787. At that time the then township of Bethlehem was but sparsely settled, his father having, after his discharge from the army, purchased a small lot of land when his young wife and infant children were nearly his only companions. Up to the age of fifteen he had lived and labored within five miles of his birthplace, but a proposition being made to him to assist in the settling of an estate in the territory of Orleans, now the State of Louisiana, he concluded to undertake the journey. At that time there were only a few lumbering stage-coaches to carry passengers from place to place. With all the disadvantages of that kind of travel, Mr. Srope determined to undertake the hazardous journey to Pittsburgh, Pa., in a sulky, and then go by water to New Orleans. At that time much of the distance lay through an almost trackless wilderness, with scarcely a habitation within a day's ride. In spite of the dangers incident to the journey, Mr. Srope started out, and after several weeks spent upon the road arrived at Pittsburgh; then, taking passage on board of an "ark," he commenced the descent of the Ohio River, and thence down the Mississippi to New Orleans. On the Mississippi the ark passed, at Mem-

* By John Blane, M.D.

phis, the first steamboat that ever plied on those waters. Arriving at his destination, he spent several months in settling up the estate, and then returned home.

Jan. 17, 1817, Mr. Srope married Miss Eliza Anderson, of Andersontown, Warren Co., N. J.; she bore him four children, of whom Joseph A. Srope, justice of the peace, residing at Washington, Warren Co., is one. Mrs. Srope died Dec. 7, 1848.

After Mr. Srope's marriage he settled in Lebanon township, about 1830, and was elected a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hunterdon County, which position he held for ten years; he was also a justice of the peace for twenty years.

In 1849, Mr. Srope moved to Washington, Warren Co., where he resided with his son, Joseph A., till March 29, 1876, the day of his death; his remains were interred in the Mansfield Cemetery, near Washington.

Isaac R. Srope, another son of Christopher, was born May 4, 1802, and was a blacksmith, but his life was mostly spent in filling public trusts. He was married, Dec. 25, 1828, to Sarah Roelofson, by whom he had eight children, five of whom are still living. The oldest, William T., resides in Frenchtown and is engaged in public business, being a justice of the peace, notary public, and a master in Chancery.

In 1830, Isaac R. Srope was appointed deputy sheriff of Hunterdon County, which office he filled for three years. In 1837 he moved from Bethlehem township to Baptisttown, in Kingwood township. He was assessor several years both in Bethlehem and in Kingwood. In 1841 he was elected to the Assembly from Hunterdon County without opposition, and was re-elected the following year. He served again in 1846–47, and the latter year was the leader of the Democratic party in the Legislature. In 1854 he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He served three years as chosen freeholder from Kingwood township. In 1861 he moved to Frenchtown, and was elected a justice of the peace, which office he held at the time of his decease, April 12, 1862.

Samuel P. Srope, youngest son of Christopher, was born Oct. 3, 1805. He emigrated to Ohio in 1836, and resided there until his death, Sept. 20, 1866. He married Elizabeth H. Lewis, Sept. 25, 1834.

Sarah Srope, one of the daughters, married James McClouglin, who died at the residence of his son, David McClouglin, in Clinton township, Hunterdon Co., at the advanced age of over one hundred years.

Rebecca Srope, another daughter, married Mordecai Roberts, and her two sons, Charles and John H., have resided in Lambertville for several years.

Catharine Srope, another daughter, married John Hough, and Joseph H. Hough, who has been for more than forty years Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons of New Jersey, is her oldest son.

Isaac Passam was an Englishman by birth. A bachelor of both means and leisure, he came to this country in the latter part of the last century and resided in Flemington. Liking the country, he wrote for some of his nephews and nieces to come here. But one accepted the offer,—Sarah, daughter of John and Hannah Clark, who was born in Leicestershire, England, March 11, 1776. After arriving here she continued with the Capner family, with whom she had crossed the ocean, until 1799, when she married Daniel, son of Philip Case, more commonly known at that time by the name of Tanner Case; his father was a German.

In 1804, Isaac Passam and Daniel Case and family moved on a farm they had purchased of the Cougle family, in Bethlehem, and erected a new stone house and frame barn, still standing and in good condition, and went to farming. The old buildings were of logs and very uncomfortable. Daniel was very fond of blooded stock. He brought the first English sheep into this part of the country, obtaining them from Capt. George Farmer, of Middlesex County; they were part of the stock that William Talbot was accused of smuggling into this country. The country was new, and that kind of farming did not pay well at that time. Others, who came on later, fared better, and even to this day we see and feel what public-spirited individuals did for us by such improvement in domestic animals. Isaac Passam and Daniel Case both died in 1826, and their land is now in the possession of the fourth and fifth generations.

Mrs. Sarah Clark Case was a woman of good common sense, and as a nurse in sickness could hardly be equaled. When they moved into this neighborhood medical help was scarce and distant. The nearest was at Pittstown, and Dr. Forman dying very soon after made the want more felt. Her good success in nursing caused her to be called on to prescribe, which she did with such success that she devoted nearly all her time to it; she was also in much request as an *accoucheuse*. In 1816 the Legislature of New Jersey passed a law declaring as licensed all persons who were of good standing as physicians. Thus she became perhaps the first female practitioner in the State, certainly in the county. She practiced until age and increased medical facilities compelled her to retire.

She always wished to have a physician in the family. She had but one son, John H.; he had no relish for the profession, so she had to wait for another generation. John married Miss Elizabeth Bennett, and when their sons, Isaac and Daniel, were born, there seemed to be reasons why they should not be educated for professional life. But when their third son, Nathan, was born he was immediately dedicated to the profession of medicine. She did not see the fruition of her hopes, as she died in 1859.

On the west of the Passam and Case farm is what was known as the Lompkin and Lawshe farm—since

owned by Jonathan Robins and now in the hands of his descendants—and the Hickory farm, part of which was acquired from the Passam farm; on the south the land was owned by Henry Carter and called the Carter farm, and the location east of this was owned and occupied by John Clifford.

Progressing east, we come to the late residence of William L. King, Esq., deceased, now owned by Miss Anna King, his daughter. There are several dwellings besides the homestead now occupied by Miss Anna and Joseph King, occupied mostly by mechanics and the employees of Joseph King, who has been in business here for several years.

Joseph King, father of William L., purchased this property of Thomas Twining in 1810, and he (Twining) purchased it of James Parker and Gertrude his wife, then of Perth Amboy, Middlesex Co., July 3, 1793, for £383. It was on farm No. 119 of the society's map of division. Mr. Twining was a Quaker, and ran a fulling-mill and cloth-dressing establishment. It was later operated by Jacob Blain, son of Jacob Blain, of Rocky Hill, Somerset Co., who during his stay married Miss Ann, daughter of J. Youel or Yewel, a Scotchman. From this union came several children, among them Revs. John D. Blain and Joseph Blain, ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Jacob Blain, the present mail-carrier.

Farther east is the Grove farm, from 1775 to 1783 the residence of James Parker. He was son of John Parker and grandson of Elisha Parker, who settled at Woodbridge in 1765. James was the grandfather of the Hon. Cortlandt Parker.

After Mr. Parker left Hunterdon, Hugh Exton bought the Grove property, lived there some time, and sold out and bought the "Union farm." It was on this farm that the Union Furnace stood. The ruins of the stack are still there, and bring to mind many legends, particularly those of the French and Indian war in 1755–65. When raids were made by the Indians, or when the whites anticipated one, the inhabitants for many miles around, particularly from that part of Warren County lying between this and the Blue Mountains, used to take shelter within the strong walls of the buildings, which were mostly of stone. Here the women and children would remain until danger was over, the men daily scouring the woods and, as far as they could, looking after their stock, and coming in from miles around to sleep at night. This Union farm is mostly owned by the descendants of Hugh Exton in the third and fourth generations. Some fifty years ago it was used as a dairy-farm.

Going back to the south border of the township, we have the Crawford and Wilson farm. The house, a stone building, is in good repair; it was built in 1765 by John Crawford, a vestryman in St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, in Alexandria, previous to 1764. Here he kept a store and tavern. He gave that part of the original Presbyterian church lot that is on the west side of the Kirkbride line, and John Chamberlin, living on the east side (a Baptist), the other part. This yard was afterwards enlarged by purchase from the Wilson farm, now so called from two of Mr. Crawford's daughters marrying brothers, James and Andrew Wilson, in the hands of whose descendants it has ever since been. The present occupant is Mrs. Catharine Hibler.

From this place we have running in a northwesterly direction the Lehigh Valley Railroad, more familiarly known as the Easton and Amboy, a distance of five miles, having as stations Midvale and Pattenburg, between which (while the road was building), Sept. 22, 1872, occurred what was called the "Pattenburg Riot," and which caused a great excitement at the time. It appears that late on Saturday night or early on Sunday morning a white man, said to be named Thomas Call, was found dead near the mouth of the tunnel, whereupon there was a general rising of the white workmen, who burned the log shanty of the negro workmen, near the mouth of the tunnel, and followed the fleeing inmates through Pattenburg to another shanty, about a mile east, between 6 and 7 o'clock, and killed first, by the side of the road, Dennis Powell, then Benjamin Dishmal, under a porch of a dwelling-house, and then Oscar Bruce, in the public highway. They were buried the next day on land belonging to the railroad company, about 300 yards north from the Midvale station. They were exemplary men, truthful and honest, and the negroes all loved, honored, and revered their "Daddy" Dishmal.

Thomas Twining, when running his fulling-mill and cloth-dressing establishment, employed one John Porter, a son of an Episcopal clergyman who was a chaplain in the British army. He was a good scholar, an excellent linguist, and in epistolary writing had few equals in either language, description, or sentiment. When he came to this country or where he learned his trade is not known; but he was a good workman. He was a monomaniac. On hearing a lady spoken of as handsome or attractive in manners, he avoided every chance of meeting or seeing her, for fear of being fascinated and drawn into love. He claimed to own all the good farms within his knowledge, having been forced to buy them. Through an agent he had received a yearly legacy of 19 guineas annually from his father's estate, sent to him by his sister, who was executrix of her father's will. The agent left Twining's, went into Morris County or upper part of German Valley, and then the yearly stipend ceased. This loss is said to have been the cause of his unsettled mind.

After leaving these parts he was in Morris County some time, but returned. At length it became necessary that the town should help him, but he could not and would not be removed to the poor-house. After some two or three years' resistance he was taken there under the plea that he might be convenient to his farms around there, and under a bargain that he

was a boarder, and not a pauper. He was over six feet in height.

John Head made his appearance in this township shortly after the Revolution; he said he had come from Maryland and wished to teach school. He soon found one, and commenced teaching. He was apparently about thirty years of age. He soon courted and married a widow old enough to be his grandmother,—Mrs. Martin, the mother of Leonard Martin, a soldier in the Revolution. There were a great many of the past generation who received instruction from him. He lost his wife, and, like many other widowers, he married again,—another widow; and when too old to keep school they went to Easton and kept a shop. But, she dying in 1831 or 1832, he sold out and returned to his old friends. In the mean time he applied for and received two pensions,—one from the State of Maryland for two years' service in the Maryland line in the Revolution, and one from the United States for five years' service in the army during the same. He received a severe sabre-wound in the head while in the service, which may have caused or increased his obliquity of mind. He was particularly reticent in regard to his former history, but it was gathered that his father was an officer in the city of London, his mother dying when he was born. He was boarded out and kept at school until a young man, when word came to him that his father was dead; he was persuaded to run away and come to America just as the Revolution was brewing. He landed in Baltimore, and soon went into the army, serving in the Maryland line for two years, and when honorably discharged re-enlisted in the Continental army for five years, served his time, got his honorable discharge, and, being a good penman, found some business in writing for a milling establishment. He soon married a Quakeress. They had one child,—a daughter. They differed; she drove him away and he came here. He was affable and easily suited. If he entered a house that was a little out of order, and the good woman would apologize, Mr. Head had his couplet ready:

> "Poor woman's work is never done
> Until the judgment-day comes on."

He was simple and childlike in manner, but very determined when his mind was made up.

The territory of this township, and some immediately adjacent, was once famous for distilleries of apple-whisky. Since 1828 there was near the Hickory Tavern Mr. Jonathan Robins; at the Cross-roads, George Stires, Thomas Stires, and John Sutphin; at Pattenburg, Tunis Stires and Thomas Stires; at Pittstown, Henry Stires, Henry Snyder, and Jacob Stires; at Barrens, William Maxwell and Josias Maxwell; at Little's, Maj. John Little; at Taylor's, William Taylor; and near Van Syckelville, Henry Carter, Charles Robins, Ezekiel Cole, and Lewis Humphrey. These were all in the township, and just on its borders were located, at Sigler's, Judge P. Sigler, and Michael Haggerty at Clinton,—eight on the soil of the township, and two others deriving each much of their support from it. A patent having been granted by the Patent Office for distilling spirits from grain early in this century, there were a great many patent distilleries erected in different parts of the country. Luther Calvin, one of our early settlers, had built his grist- and saw-mill a decade or two before; it proved a great convenience to the neighborhood, as there were no mill accommodations for a great distance around. It was, of course, called Calvin's Mills. Here Samuel Cummings and a Mr. Dolphin, in or about 1812, commenced making rye whisky according to the patent. It was afterwards run by Adam D. Runkle and Samuel Stevenson. This gave importance to the place, which must needs have a better name than either Calvin's or Case's Mills, and, at the suggestion of Henry Carcuff, it was named Pattenburg, in honor of the patent distillery.

Much of this liquor was carted to Trenton and Philadelphia, and there sold at from twenty-five to thirty-five cents per gallon. From various causes this business has gone down; there is not at this time a single distillery in the township. Although there was so much liquor made, yet the people generally were about as temperate in the use of it as those of any other township in the county.

At the time of the birth of this township there were *four taverns*. One was at Van Syckelville, with a stone in the south-southwest corner of the building marked "D. R. 1763." David Reynolds kept it some time, and afterwards moved into Morris County. A Mr. Buskirk kept it several years in the latter part of the last century, and the Messrs. Van Syckel in this century up to about the middle, when it ceased to be a public-house. It was for many years very extensively patronized by the raftsmen of the Delaware, who, after selling their rafts down the river, would make their way back on foot (there being no stage-lines, railroads, or canals in those days in this part of the country), carrying with them the proceeds of their adventure. They went in companies and squads of different sizes. They were an honest, free-hearted class of men, good citizens, and generally welcome customers. The house is still in a good state of preservation.

The Bonnell tavern, established in 1767,* was at one time very noted, that and Ringo's being the places for holding the elections, one day in each, in what at that time constituted Amwell township. It was kept by members of the Bonnell family nearly a hundred years, and when the New Jersey turnpike was built, in 1812–13, was one of about forty that administered to the wants of travelers on that road,—an average of nearly one for every mile from New Brunswick to Easton. The signs were generally the like-

* See Mott's "First Century of Hunterdon."

nesses of military or naval heroes, as Perry, Pike, Bainbridge, Jackson, and Lawrence.

Another tavern was one that was built by Cornelius Carhart, along whose lands the New Jersey turnpike ran. It was built of brick, and is sometimes called the Brick Tavern. It was erected in September, 1813, at the time of Com. Perry's victory on Lake Erie, the news of which was received through a courier as the workmen were putting on the last tier of joists, who were so overjoyed at hearing of the victory that when they put up the last pair of rafters and nailed the bush on the peak, as was the custom of the day, and poured some whisky out of a bottle on it, they unanimously called it Perryville, which name it still retains as a post-town. But it has not grown much since that day, only one dwelling and a blacksmith-shop having been added to the tavern. It was a place that for many years (until the time of railroads) entertained drovers and droves,—more than any one hotel in all this section of country, thousands of cattle and sheep annually changing hands here. Railroad facilities have in a great measure broken up the traffic.

James Hope for several years kept a tavern on the New Jersey turnpike, close to the bridge that spans the Raritan at Clinton. It had a military sign, and was one of the above-mentioned forty-odd inns. This one was lost by the formation of the town of Clinton.

All knowledge of the origin of the Mechlin tavern seems to be "gone, buried beneath the dusky mantle of obscurity." One Hartpense kept it in the early part of this century. It, no doubt, was built before the Revolution, and, with the "Hickory" tavern, helped to quench the thirst of those who carted iron from Bloomsbury to Pittstown. Its architecture was far in advance of that of any other buildings of the same age in the neighborhood. It was kept by Peter Mechlin, Sr., for forty years, and by his son William twenty years, and then the sign was down at least twelve years before the buildings were all replaced by new ones by William Mechlin. The farm is now conducted by his son Hiram.

Hickory (tavern), when first built, was of logs and was in this township, but when rebuilt by Mr. Peter Van Syckel, early in the present century, it was placed on the west side of the line, in Alexandria. In its early days it was called the "Half-way House," and was much patronized by the teamsters who carted iron from Bloomsbury to Pittstown. (It is said to have derived its name, not from any hickory that grew there, but from the scarcity of it. It is on the dividing line of the water-shed. The water from the shed as it then was went from the one side to the Delaware, and from the other to the Raritan.) In after-years it was famous for its balls and dances. Some years since Garret Conover purchased the property and took down the sign and sheds, and it is now a productive farm.

The tavern in Van Syckelville was built in 1763, and, as the Union Iron-Works were at this time under headway, it is very probable that the Mechlin and the "Hickory" were erected about the same time.

There was a tavern for several years at Midvale, on the property now owned by the Easton and Amboy Railroad Company. The present house is in good condition, though built early in this century; it has not been used for a tavern for fifty years. The old one stood near where is now Andrew Van Syckel's store, and was on the road as it ran at that time from New Hampton to Trenton.

John Crawford, in his stone house, built in 1765, near the Bethlehem Presbyterian church, for several years kept both store and tavern; the house is in good condition still.

During the building of the Easton and Amboy Railroad Lewis Humphrey built a commodious tavern in Pattenburg, now occupied by William Sinclair. This and the Perryville one, now kept by William Mettler, late of Milford, are the present taverns.

Early in this century Aaron Van Syckel, Sr., purchased a large farm, and, in addition to the tavern, erected a store-house thereon, where for about forty years was kept by himself and son, and later by his grandson, one of the best stores in the county.

At that time (1827–28) a store was opened and kept at Pattenburg by John and Andrew Race. Several have kept there since,—viz, David Bowman, William P. Smith, Jacob Apgar, Srope & Roberts (in 1855), Ira Anderson, Edward Dolton, John Conover, Martenis & Weaver, Martenis, Barker & Brother, George Barker,—and on the building of the railroad Peter B. Srope opened a store and established a coal-yard, the store being now kept by Srope & Maxwell. In 1846, Peter B. Srope, then living at what is now called Norton, built a store-house which is now in the hands of Messrs. Gano.

At Midvale Peter Stires erected a store-house on the completion of the railroad, now occupied by Andrew Van Syckel.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The township of Union took its stand among the townships of the county of Hunterdon, April 11, 1853, by holding its first town-meeting at Perryville, at the house of Henry Rockafellow,* who kept the tavern at that time. The township officers have been as follows:

MODERATORS.

1853–55, A. W. Dunham; 1856–58, Oliver Huffman; 1859–65, George W. Rea; 1866, Sylvester Taylor; 1867–68, George W. Rea; 1869–70, Sylvester Taylor; 1871, George W. Rea; 1872, Joseph Van Syckel; 1873–80, George W. Rea.

TOWN CLERKS.

1853–69, John H. Case; 1869–75, Asher S. Housel, Esq.; 1875–76, George B. Srope; 1876–78, Joseph S. Taylor; 1878 to the present time, Alfred Cook.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1853–55, John Carhart; 1855–59, Peter Mechling; 1860–65, George W. Rea; 1866–67, Peter R. Williamson; 1868–69, Mahlon Swarer; 1870–73, George W. Rea; 1874–80, Cornelius B. Sheets.

* Every subsequent town-meeting has been held in the same place.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1853–57, 1862–64, John Blane; 1865, William Bonnell; 1866, Enoch Abel.

[For Chosen Freeholders see page 264 of this work.]

TOWN COMMITTEE.

1853, William Maxwell, Peter Melich, Peter Bodine, Joseph Taylor, John Blane; 1854, William Maxwell, William B. Labaw, Joseph Taylor, John Worthington, John Blane; 1855, John H. Roberts, William B. Labaw, Jos. Taylor, John Worthington, Oliver H. Huffman; 1856, George W. Rea, Holloway Housel, Joseph Taylor, William Egbert, Oliver H. Huffman; 1857–58, John P. Lair, William Bonnell, Joseph Taylor, William Egbert, Abraham H. Housel; 1859, William Maxwell, William Egbert, Abraham H. Housel, John P. Lair, William Bonnell; 1860, William Maxwell, William Egbert, Joseph Taylor, John P. Lair, William Bonnell; 1861, Asher S. Housel, William Egbert, Joseph Taylor, John P. Lair, William Bonnell; 1862–63, Hiram Huffman, Joseph Taylor, William Bonnell, William Taylor, Mahlon Swarer; 1864, Hiram Huffman, William Bonnell, William M. Taylor, Joseph Taylor, Joseph Van Syckel; 1865, Hiram Huffman, A. S. Housel, John P. Lair, Joseph Taylor, Joseph Van Syckel; 1866, Clement Bonnell, A. S. Housel, John P. Lair, Joseph Taylor, William Mechlin; 1867, Clement Bonnell, A. S. Housel, John P. Lair, George Young, Joseph Taylor; 1868, Clement Bonnell, A. S. Housel, John P. Lair, Sylvester Taylor, Joseph Taylor; 1869, G. G. Lunger, A. S. Housel, John P. Lair, Sylvester Taylor, Joseph Taylor; 1870–71, G. G. Lunger, Clement H. Bonnell, John P. Lair, George W. Rea, Joseph Van Syckel; 1872–73, G. G. Lunger, Clement Bonnell, Joseph Gano, George W. Rea, Joseph Van Syckel; 1874, G. G. Lunger, Gardner Housel, C. H. Bonnell, Joseph Van Syckel, Jos. Gano; 1875, G. G. Lunger, Joseph Van Syckel, Gardner Housel, C. V. Hall; 1876–77, Samuel H. Smith, G. G. Lunger, C. E. Barker, W. Dunham, S. C. Hawk; 1878, G. G. Lunger, Samuel H. Smith, Charles E. Barker, P. B. Srope, Joseph Van Syckel; 1879–80, Jos. H. Exton, Silas C. Hawk, C. W. Carhart.

ASSESSORS.

1853–55, Nathan Wyckoff; 1856–60, John Worthington; 1861, Ira C. Anderson; 1862, Luther Opdycke; 1863, A. W. Dunham;* 1863–79, Enoch Abel; 1880, Wholston Stockton.

COLLECTORS.

1853, Thomas J. Stires; 1854–55, George W. Rea; 1856–58, Holloway H. Smith; 1859, Aaron Groff; 1860–61, David W. Stires; 1862–65, Geo. W. Rea; 1866–68, Nicholas Sine; 1869–71, John S. Shafer; 1872–74, George L. Gano; 1875–77, John S. Shafer; 1878, Enoch Williamson; 1879–80, Samuel H. Smith.

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

1853, Joseph Taylor, John Srope; 1854–58, John Srope, Joseph Taylor; 1859, Geo. W. Rea, Asher S. Housel; 1860–62, Geo. W. Rea, Asher S. Housel; 1863–64, Geo. W. Rea, Peter H. Anderson; 1865, G. W. Rea, Isaac K. Demott; 1866–67, Geo. W. Rea, Clement Bonnell; 1868, Sylvester Taylor, Clement Bonnell; 1869–70, Sylvester Taylor, Mahlon Swarer; 1871–74, Sylvester Taylor, Wm. Maxwell; 1875, Enoch Williamson, Enoch Abel; 1876–77, Wm. Sinclair, Enoch Williamson; 1878, David Dalrymple, John Q. Clickinger; 1879, Wm. H. Gardner, David Dalrymple; 1880, George Rinehart, Peter Stires.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEALS.

1853–54, Thomas Mechling, Cornelius B. Sheets, Wm. Maxwell; 1855, Cornelius B. Sheets, Thomas Mechlin, A. S. Housel; 1856–58, Robeson Rockhill, Wm. Egbert, A. S. Housel; 1859–62, Isaac K. Demott, Wm. Egbert, Asher S. Housel; 1863–67, Morris Rodenbough, Peter R. Williamson, Asher Housel; 1868, Clement Bonnell, Peter R. Williamson, Asher S. Housel; 1869–70, Isaac Huffman, Peter R. Williamson, Asher S. Housel; 1871–73, Jos. Gano, Peter R. Williamson, Asher S. Housel; 1874, Henry Johnson, Jos. Gano, Asher S. Housel; 1875, Daniel Saunders, George L. Boss; 1876, Henry Johnson, George L. Boss, Peter H. Anderson; 1877–80, George L. Boss, Henry Johnson, C. W. Carhart.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.*

1835, Daniel Stires; 1844, Wm. Egbert; 1850, Robeson Rockhill, Asher S. Housel; 1855, Robeson Rockhill, William Egbert; 1860, Jacob Stires, William Egbert; 1865, Enoch Abel, William Egbert; 1870, Enoch Abel, Peter H. Anderson; 1875, Enoch Abel, Matthias McCrea; 1880, Enoch Abel, John Williamson (did not comply).

OVERSEERS OF ROADS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

1853.—Nicholas Sine, Jacob Apgar, Adrian Kinney, Joseph Boss, Edward A. Rockhill, William Maxwell, Peter H. Anderson, Joseph Everett, John R. Larison, and Edgar Lance. Appropriation, $525.

1854.—Nicholas Sine, Jacob P. Apgar, Adrian Kinney, George Gulick, Joseph Taylor, Isaac Kels, Peter H. Anderson, Joseph Everett, John R. Larison, Nathan Wyckoff. Appropriation, $525.

1855.—Nicholas Sine, Adrian Kinney, Joseph Taylor, Henry Maxwell, Henry Johnson, Peter H. Anderson, Isaac Kels, Joseph Everett, Joseph Van Syckel, Gardner Housel. Appropriation, $577.

1856.—Adrian Kinney, Nicholas Sine, Isaac Kels, Henry Johnson, William Martin, John Larison, Henry Maxwell, Joseph Taylor, Gardner Housel, James S. Kels. Appropriation, $593.

1857.—James S. Kels, Wesley Bird, Joseph Taylor, John Tiger, Isaac Kels, John Srope, Nicholas Sine, Jacob Lesher, Henry Johnson, Jacob Fine. Appropriation, $593.

1858.—John Tiger, John Cooley, Samuel Bonnell, Wesley Bird, Mahlon Swarer, Nicholas Sine, George W. Rea, Henry Rockafellow, William C. Young, John Srope. Appropriation, $593.

1859.—Elisha Weene, John H. Cooley, John Tiger, Nicholas Sine, Joseph Taylor, Henry Rockafellow, Samuel Bonnell, James Stockton, Wesley Bird, William Young. Appropriation, $600.

1860.—Elisha Weene, Joseph Taylor, William C. Young, Nicholas Sine, Joseph Maxwell, Asher S. Housel, John Tiger, Lewis Young, Whitfield Carhart, Henry Rockafellow. Appropriation, $615.

1861.—Joseph Taylor, John Tiger, Nicholas Sine, Whitfield Carhart, Lewis Young, Asher S. Housel, Elisha Weene, Johnson Hummer, Thomas Bowlsby, William Martin, Henry Rockafellow. Appropriation, $620.

1862.—Joseph Taylor, John Tiger, Nicholas Sine, C. W. Carhart, Lewis Young, William Bellis, Elisha Weene, Johnson Hummer, Hiram Huffman, Peter H. Anderson, Henry Rockafellow. Appropriation, $640.

1863.—Elisha Weene, Johnson Hummer, C. W. Carhart, William Bellis, Nathan Wyckoff, Nicholas Sine, Joseph Taylor, James S. Kels, Lewis Young, Hiram Huffmann, Peter H. Anderson. Appropriation, $640.

1864.—Wesley Bird, Nicholas Sine, Henry Johnson, Lewis Young, Cornelius Tunison, Elisha Weene, Henry Maxwell, Joseph Taylor, William Mechling, Godfrey Lott, John Blane, Hiram Huffman. Appropriation, $794.

1865.—Wesley Bird, Henry Johnson, Elisha Weene, C. B. Sheets, Godfrey Lott, Joseph Gano, Cornelius Tunison, Henry Maxwell, William Mechlin, Thomas Warner. Appropriation, $765.

1866.—Henry Johnson, Henry Maxwell, Thomas Warner, John H. Cooley, John Conover, Joseph Carhart, Joseph Taylor, Christopher Srope, James S. Kels, Cornelius Tunison. Appropriation, $780.

1867.—Cornelius Tunison, John Butler, Henry Johnson, Thomas Warner, Clement H. Bonnell, John Conover, Peter Hoppock, C. B. Sheets, Christopher Srope, John H. Cooley. Appropriation, $920.

1868.—George L. Gano, G. G. Lunger, A. H. Housel, John Conover, Cornelius Tunison, Jacob P. Apgar, Lambert H. Smith, C. H. Bonnell, C. B. Sheets, Henry Rockafellow, John P. Lair. Appropriation, $930.

1869.—Henry Hoppock, Henry Johnson, James W. Stockton, G. G. Lunger, John P. Lair, Joseph Gano, Cornelius Tunison, William H. Cole, George L. Gano, Cornelius B. Sheets, William Mechling. Appropriation, $1021.

1870.—Wesley Bird, William Sinclair, George L. Gano, John H. Cooley, John P. Lair, Joseph Gano, John R. Williamson, Silas C. Hawk, William Cole, William Taylor, Henry Johnson, Cornelius B. Sheets. Appropriation, $1021.

1871.—Lewis Humphrey, William Sinclair, Joseph Gano, Henry Johnson, Peter R. Williamson, William M. Taylor, Cornelius B. Sheets, William Storr, Wesley Bird, John H. Cooley, William Cole, Silas Hawk. Appropriation, $1006.

1872.—William Sinclair, Cornelius B. Sheets, Joseph Van Syckel, Charles Sine, Joseph Gano, John H. Cooley, William H. Cole, Silas C. Hawk, George W. Rea, Henry Johnson, Clement Bonnell, Sylvester Taylor, Isaac Huffman. Appropriation, $1016.

1873.—Wm. Sinclair, Lambert K. Smith, Wm. H. Cole, Henry Everett George L. Gano, Corn. B. Sheets, George W. Rea, Henry John-

* Until his death, 13th of July, 1863.

† Enoch Clifford was first justice, serving for many years.

son, John H. Cooley, Joseph Gano, Joseph Van Syckel, Sylvester Taylor, Edward Melick. Appropriation, $1016.

1874.—George L. Gano, Daniel Bellis, Lambert K. Smith, Jacob A. Leigh, Henry Johnson, Henry Maxwell, Sylvester Taylor, George G. Lunger, Wm. Sinclair, Wm. C. Young, John Q. Clickinger, Joseph Gano, Henry Everett. Appropriation, $1010.

1875.—Wm. H. Cole, C. B. Melick, G. G. Lunger, Henry Maxwell, John H. Cooley, Christ. Srope, Joseph H. Exton, Wm. W. Bird, Sylvester Taylor, John Q. Clickinger, Henry Hoppock, Charles Line. Appropriation, $1015.

1876.—C. B. Melick, Asher Smith, George L. Boss, G. G. Lunger, John Q. Clickinger, D. W. Stires, John H. Cooley, William Cole, Henry Johnson, Joseph Exton, Henry A. Hoppock, Peter Hummer, Wesley Bird. Appropriation, $1015.

1877.—Wm. Gardner, Wm. Cole, Wesley Bird, G. G. Lunger, Peter H. Anderson, D. W. Stires, Peter Hummer, John Smith, Peter Y. Young, George L. Boss, C. B. Melick, Sylvester Hyde, C. B. Sheets. Appropriation, $1015.

1878.—Wm. Gardner, Nathan Conover, Wesley Bird, G. G. Lunger, John H. Opdycke, David W. Stires, Peter Hummer, Henry Everett, Wm. Mechling, George L. Boss, C. B. Melick, Sylvester Hyde, Corn. B. Sheets. Appropriation, $980.

1879.—Wm. H. Gardner, Nathan Conover, Aaron Van Syckel, Joseph H. Painter, Joseph B. Carhart, David W. Stires, Peter Hummer, Henry Everett, David Dalrymple, Charles Emery, C. B. Melick, Sylvester Hyde, C. B. Sheets. Appropriation, $980.

1880.—Overseers not recorded.

These overseers have had charge of all the public roads in this township, and also of the bordering roads. The whole may be estimated at forty-five miles, and may be described, as to situation, as follows:

No. 1, from Hickory, *via* Pattenburg, to the New Jersey turnpike; No. 2, from Hickory, at Pittstown road, to Pattenburg; No. 3, from G. W. Rea's corner to the Baptist church, and extending to township's north line; No. 4, from Mechling's tavern to Hensfoot and Perryville; No. 5, a branch from John Cooley's to Midvale; No. 6, from Thomas Mechling's, *via* Cook's Cross-Roads, to the road from Pittstown to Clinton; No. 7, new road from Pittstown to Midvale; No. 8, the old great highway from the north part of the State to Burlington; No. 9, see No. 6; No. 10, from Bethlehem Church to Midvale; No. 11, from Bethlehem Church to Bonnell's Corner; No. 12, the late New Jersey turnpike from Bonnell's west to Bethlehem township-line;* No. 13, from Bonnell's Corner, *via* old road, to the turnpike at Sever's Corner; No. 14, from corner of town of Clinton to the eight square school-house; No. 15, from the eight-square school-house to the north and east township lines; No. 16, from McClenahan's corner, *via* Van Syckelville, and thence to Pattenburg.

These roads give ingress and egress to nearly every farm and lot of land in the township.

The State Legislature enacted April 5, 1865:

"That all that part of Union township lying and being to the right hand, or east and south, of the following line, shall be and constitute henceforth part of the town of Clinton,—namely, beginning at a stake standing in the line between the townships of Franklin and Union, in late New Jersey turnpike road, at the place where the public road leading from Bonnell's tavern to the Union intersects said turnpike road, and running thence along the line of said road leading to the Union in a northerly direction to a stake in said road, a corner to lands of A. W. Dunham, deceased, and in a line of land late of Godfrey Case, deceased; thence running along lands of said Dunham and said Case due east to the southwest corner of lands of William S. Wyckoff; thence in a northerly direction along the western line of lands of said Wyckoff to the line of lands of Garret Conover; thence in an easterly direction along the north line of said Wyckoff's lands to the township line between the townships of Union and Clinton."

This took from Union a mill once famed for making flaxseed oil, a tavern, the extensive limestone-quarries and lime-kilns, and about twenty dwellings.

* The company owning this road in 1837 gave up its chartered rights to the townships through which it ran.

April 13, 1863, $5600 was raised to pay volunteers for the war. Feb. 7, 1864, the committee paid $28,354.75 for the same purpose. April 11, 1864, raised $7000 to pay war bonds. The township war debt has all been paid.

POST-OFFICES, TOWNS, AND HAMLETS.

Van Syckel post-office is the earliest establishment of the kind of which any account can be found. It supplied much of the township with mail facilities from very early in the present century up to the time the Central Railroad caused a change in many of the offices in the county.

Perryville was made a post-town in 1818, and was supplied by stages, two lines sometimes running on the road (the New Jersey turnpike) at the same time. The New Jersey turnpike became one of the great thoroughfares from the East to the West through the State, and so continued until the building of the New Jersey Central Railroad, since which time Perryville has been supplied with mail three times a week—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—by a mail-messenger from Annandale and Clinton. The delivery has been for the last five years at Midvale. Elijah R. Robeson has been postmaster during that time.

Pattenburg became a post-town in or about 1857, with three mails a week,—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,—with Ira Anderson for postmaster in 1862. Henry Aiken followed, and May 30, 1863, the office passed into the hands of Andrew Streeter, who still continues.

Since 1878 the mail has been daily supplied by mail-messenger Jacob Blain from West End, formerly Bethlehem. The village has about forty dwellings and 250 inhabitants. It has a Methodist Episcopal church, a large stone school-house, a grist-mill, a steam saw-mill, two stores, a blacksmith-shop and wheelwright-shop, a milliner-shop, a boot-and-shoe-shop, a tavern, and a coal-yard.

Norton became a post-town in 1877, with a mail three times a week,—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,—supplied by the Pattenburg messenger. Conrad W. Gano is postmaster. It took its name from the ruins of the Norton Furnace, which stands about a quarter of a mile north. How the furnace got the name is uncertain,—most likely after some proprietor. A map published in 1777 shows it.

Pittstown derived its name from the great English statesman William Pitt. That part of it lying within this township was the residence of the earliest physicians. Here, on a gentle elevation, about midway between the houses of Frederick A. Potts and William P. Rockhill, a short distance from the road, stood the mansion and office occupied by Dr. John Hanna, which he sold to Dr. John Rockhill, April 17, 1873, who settled here in 1848, and is believed to have been the first regular physician in the county. Here, too, in a log house on the west side of the brook where it crosses the road at William P. Rockhill's, lived Con-

stantine O'Neill, a blacksmith, a vestryman in St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, in Alexandria, prior to 1764.

In 1731, Edward Rockhill is quoted as being of the township of Bethlehem; he owned two tracts of land (846 acres) in this vicinity. He was the father of Dr. John Rockhill, who was the father of Robeson Rockhill and Edward Rockhill, both lately deceased. This Edward Rockhill was father of the present Capt. William P. Rockhill, his children being the sixth generation on the same land. The elder Edward Rockhill died here about 1748. James Parker was his executor, and sold land under the will in 1749.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. John Blane settled in Perryville in April, 1831, and has remained there to the present time (1881); Dr. N. B. Boileau in 1868, and is still practicing there. [See sketches of the above on pages 224 and 524 of this work.]

Nathan Case, son of John H. and his wife, Elizabeth Bennett, was born March 17, 1845, in the township of Bethlehem, Hunterdon Co., N. J. The training of his childhood and up to his grandmother's death was all in accordance with her wishes. After her decease he spent some time in the classical institution of Rev. William J. Thompson, Readington, and afterwards in the model school at Trenton and other seminaries of learning, and in 1864 entered the office of Dr. John Blane. He attended the medical lectures of the University of the City of New York and graduated there in the spring of 1868, from which to 1869 he practiced with his preceptor; then opened an office in Asbury, continuing there until Jan. 16, 1871, when he moved to Riegelsville, where he has charge of and manages a very extensive practice. Nov. 8, 1870, he married Miss Mary W. Blane, daughter of his former preceptor. They have children,—John B. and Harriet C.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The church lot and graveyard, as at first constituted, was first inclosed by a stone wall in 1793 (before that by a post-and-rail fence) by Jacob Anderson, a captain in the Revolution, to which he contributed very liberally in both time and money. On this church lot the Presbyterian congregation erected a house of worship, said to have been of logs, and afterwards, about 1760, replaced by a wooden building known as the frame. After the building of a frame church in Alexandria this was known as the "Old Frame." It stood until 1830, and was succeeded by a stone building,—not in the graveyard, but in a grove east of it, purchased by the trustees of Joseph Boss, where the present church, built in 1870, stands.

The Bethlehem (Presbyterian) Church is said to have been organized in 1730. Its first called pastor was the Rev. James McCrea, afterwards minister at Lamington; he was the father of Miss Jane McCrea, butchered by savages belonging to Burgoyne's army. He supplied the pulpit, but did not settle as pastor, and next the Rev. Thomas Lewis,* who was installed in October, 1747; he served fourteen years, and in 1761 was succeeded by Rev. John Hanna, who in 1762 married the Rev. James McCrea's daughter Mary, and died in charge, Nov. 4, 1801.† His successor was Rev. Holloway Whitfield Hunt, who continued till 1842, when he resigned and was followed by Rev. Robert W. Landis, who served until 1849, when the congregation called the Rev. Jos. G. Williamson, the present pastor. The elders at present are Wesley Bird, James Hummer, Joseph King, Dr. Henry Race, John L. K. Watters, William S. Wyckoff (Asher S. Housel died July 28, 1880).

The trustees are James P. Huffman (president), Jonathan Butler, David Huffman, James Boss, Joseph Carhart.

The Rev. Holloway W. Hunt, who was always very fond of agricultural pursuits, after resigning his charge, in 1842, still lived on and managed his farm, three-fourths of a mile southwest from Midvale Station. He was the first to use lime in this neighborhood to any extent as a fertilizer, by which means he brought his farm of 150 acres—not naturally of the best quality—to a high state of cultivation. His example in this direction is still followed by the best farmers. He was a native of Orange Co., N. Y., born 1769, came to New Jersey the latter part of last century, and died Jan. 17, 1858. The same plot contains the remains of wife, daughter, and son. He left two sons,—Dr. W. A. A. Hunt, of Clarksville, and Rev. Holloway W. Hunt, Jr., of Schooley's Mountain, New Jersey; both are since deceased.

The Rev. Robert W. Landis is still living in Kentucky. He was a man of commanding appearance, neat in dress, easy in manners and address, and a notable man in mixed company. His pastorate was attended with one of the greatest accessions of members the church ever had at one time. The old stone edifice was enlarged at that time. He had a fine voice and good control of it, and was an excellent singer. The church had no bell, and the congregation were often engaged in conversation in small squads; when the hour arrived for service to begin, he, in the pulpit, would strike up a hymn, which very soon would bring them into the sanctuary.

Here, on the east of the church, is the Bethlehem Cemetery. The company was organized Oct. 12, 1858. The ground is handsomely laid out, the shrubbery kept well trimmed, and its affairs are well managed. It contains several handsome specimens of sculpture commemorative of our once acquaintances, friends, neighbors, relatives. The present officers of the

* The Rev. Thomas Lewis was at Meudham, Morris Co., in 1769.

† The Rev. John Hanna left three sons,—James, John André, and William R. He was a very active man, and in addition to the duties of pastor of three congregations—Bethlehem, Kingwood, and Alexandria—practiced medicine quite extensively. He also managed a large farm for many years; it lies in Alexandria.

association are Joseph King, President; William Wyckoff, Secretary; James P. Huffman, Treasurer.

There is on the north of the old churchyard a beautiful piece of ground, well inclosed with a wooden fence, which several families use as a burial-place.

The old churchyard, although it contains the names of a "multitude of those who have gone before," has not so many inscribed monuments as we might suppose it would have, owing, no doubt, to the inconvenience of getting them in the early day, when the roads were few and poor. The oldest bears date 1762. Here we find the names of two former pastors, Revs. H. W. Hunt and John Hanna. The latter died Nov. 4, 1801, aged seventy years. His wife has nothing to mark her resting-place. Fifty years ago it was asserted by old people that she died with the smallpox, caught from her husband's clothes while he was attending patients who had the disease, and was buried in a burying-ground on their own farm in Alexandria. Among the older inscriptions are those of John Hacket, died 1766; Col. Abram Bonnell, 1797; Thomas Exton, 1857, aged fifty-nine; Baltes Stiger, 1830, aged sixty-eight; Joseph Bird, 1830, aged sixty; Adam Hope, 1821, aged eighty-one; Jonathan Williams, 1780; John Bray, 1806, aged sixty-eight; Robert Johnson, 1821, aged eighty-eight; John Wilson, 1830, aged seventy-six; John Crawford, 1815, aged eighty-eight; Robert Taylor, 1821, aged eighty; and Jacob Anderson, 1837, aged eighty-three.

THE BETHLEHEM BAPTIST CHURCH.*

The Bethlehem Baptist church is located on the south side of the New Jersey turnpike road, in the northwest part of Union township. The meeting-house was erected in 1837, on land given by Aaron Van Syckel, and the parsonage in 1876, on land donated by his daughter, Alice Killgore.

The church was raised up and established under the faithful labors of Rev. Thomas E. Barrass, who commenced his labors in April, 1831. Previous to this there had been preaching in the neighborhood by other Baptist ministers, but without much apparent success. Oct. 31, 1837, the church was regularly constituted with 14 members. The Rev. T. E. Barrass was chosen pastor, and continued to labor until April, 1850, making nineteen successive years. He was a man of fine ability, and the church increased under his ministrations. He received 125 members into fellowship during his pastorate.

He was succeeded by the Rev. E. M. Barker, who commenced his work May, 1850, and continued for three years, receiving 24 into the church. It was then supplied by Rev. Marshall and other ministers until March, 1854, when the Rev. J. J. Baker became pastor. He continued his labors amid difficulties until July, 1858, having received 24 into fellowship. The church was then dependent on supplies until April, 1859, when the Rev. William Archer was called. Through his efforts peace and prosperity were restored, and an extensive revival was enjoyed, which resulted in many valuable additions to the church. He continued his labors until April, 1864, having received 81.

After being destitute of a pastor for some time, the Rev. George Young was called in 1865; he continued until October, 1867. At the close of his labors the Rev. Henry Westcot succeeded. In January, 1868, 19 were dismissed to constitute the New Hampton Baptist Church, and in January, 1872, 25 to form the Clinton Baptist Church. In April, 1872, Brother Westcot closed his labors. The church, being much reduced by dismissions and other causes, was then supplied by different ministers until April, 1874, when J. W. Porter became pastor, and continued until July, 1875, when he was excluded from fellowship. The church, being greatly depressed, was then dependent on supplies until April, 1876, when Rev. T. C. Young was called. During this year the parsonage was built. He remained until April, 1878, when the church called the Rev. A. B. Still, who continues at this time.

There is a cemetery attached which contains the remains of, and an obelisk monument to the memory of, Aaron Van Syckel and his wife. He contributed largely to all the improvements, and left funds to keep them up. Also to the memory of his daughter Alice, late the wife of Robert Killgore, through whose liberality much has been done to erect a parsonage. Here lie the remains of Dr. R. M. McLenahan and his wife Christiana, daughter of Aaron Van Syckel, and of three other of his daughters,—Mercy, Fanny, and Emily.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT NORTON.

The church of this religious society was built in 1828, and rebuilt in 1855, on land donated by George Garrison, owing at the time much of its success to the exertions of a local preacher and former class-leader, Abraham Housel, who died Oct. 19, 1848, in his forty-ninth year. His remains were interred in the burying-ground attached to this church, as were also those of John P. Lair, born Feb. 3, 1813, died Nov. 24, 1871. In 1868–69 he was member of the General Assembly.

Rev. A. Van Deusen, present minister in charge, has kindly furnished the following in regard to Union charge:

"I may not be able to give much information as to its early history, as it stood connected with various circuits at different times. Asbury Circuit was formed as early as 1806, and occupied a large territory. In 1836–37 it stood in connection with Flanders Circuit, E. Sanderson and C. S. Vancleve, preachers; in 1838 it was united with Flemington Circuit, Revs. Jacob Hevener and James M. Tuttle, preachers; had a revival, and about 40 were added. In 1843, Clinton Circuit was formed, Wesley Roberts and J. W. Barrett, preachers; 1844, Edward Page and S. E. Post, preachers; 1845, Manning Force and S. D. Badgley, continued in 1846; 1848, Clinton Circuit, John Fort and George Banghart; 1849, Quakertown Circuit, T. T. Campfield and S. W. Decker; 1858, Union

* By the present pastor, Rev. A. B. Still.

with Pattenburg, C. E. Walton, for two years; 1861, S. M. Stiles; 1862, J. F. Dodd, superseded in 1863 by S. M. Fogg; 1864, S. J. Hayter; 1865–66, David Walters, connection with Clarksville; 1867–68, C. C. Winans; 1870, A. Craig; 1871–72, Union and Pattenburg, T. T. Campfield; 1873, supplied by J. U. Ramsey; 1874, M. F. Warner; 1875–76, D. Halleron; 1877–78, J. Mead; 1879–80, A. Van Deusen, present minister in charge."

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT PATTENBURG

was built in 1853, on land donated in 1852 to Trustees John H. Case, Joseph Gano, Aaron Streeter, Godfrey Case, and Jacob P. Apgar. Ministers officiating there since, John P. McCormick, John N. Crane, David Graves, Charles E. Walton, Norman L. Higbee, Charles Miller, M. N. Fogg, John F. Dodd, Jonathan Eward, Thomas Campfield, James N. Ramsay, Daniel Halleron, Joshua Mead, A. Van Deusen. Revs. Brown, Stiles, Swain, and Galloway also served. The present trustees are Johnson Hummer, John Bowlby, Henry Merrill, Sidney Sweery, George Barber, Gardner Housel, Charles Williams.

There is a beautiful cemetery attached; it contains the grave of Peter Hardy, who died March 8, 1861, aged eighty-one; the remains and monument, an obelisk, of William McIlroy, born May 22, 1784, died Aug. 7, 1860:

"He was the friend and benefactor of this congregation, and by it he, being dead, yet speaketh;"

John H. Case, born Nov. 7, 1807, died Aug. 13, 1869. He was first town clerk, and had been eleven years before the division of the township.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Old people used to say fifty years ago that not long before then the ruins of an old log building and evidences of a graveyard were visible a short distance from there, and Samuel Leigh the elder stated it was a Baptist institution, but did not know its history.

There was a burying-ground of some extent on the farm once owned by Meshack Hull, but we have no further knowledge of it.

It is traditional that there was once an old Baptist church in that neighborhood. Mrs. Abigail Johnson states that when she was a little girl she had often visited the spot where their baptisms were performed; it was in her father's field, and known in the family by the name of the "dipping-pool," and close by were the remains of old timber, supposed at that time to be the ruins of the church, but she has no knowledge of any graveyard in the immediate vicinity. The one just mentioned was about 600 yards westward from the pool, and there was another in a northerly direction, on lands since owned by Thomas Exton.

Since writing the above my friend and co-laborer in this work, Dr. Henry Race, informs me that "in the year 1738, Rev. Thomas Curtis began a settlement on the point of land which lies in the fork of Spruce Run and Smalley Creek, and the next year removed his family there." In the "Minutes of the Central New Jersey Baptist Association for 1875," there is a "Historical Sketch of the Baptist Church of Kingwood, N. J."

There is just north of Cole's Mill, formerly Beaver's Mill, and still earlier Albertson's Mill, on the left-hand side of the road leading to the Union and on the left bank of the Monselaughaway, an old graveyard containing many graves. The occupants were probably operatives in the furnace and their families, as iron plates—one with letters on it—were visible not long since.* They were used as headstones. Adam Creager's child was the last one buried there, about fifty years ago.

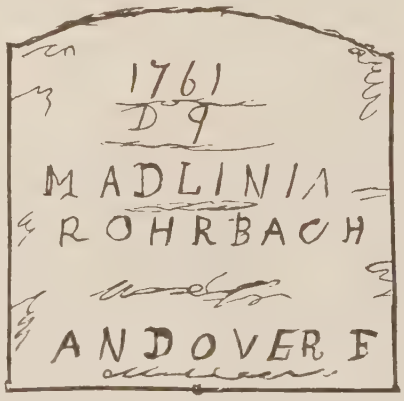
We have not been able to ascertain at what time Allen and Turner, of Philadelphia, purchased their Union tract, or when the furnace was built. See Dr. Mott's "First Century of Hunterdon County," pp. 23 and 40.

John Clifford, first lieutenant in Capt. Carhart's company, Second Regiment, Hunterdon, who lived many years in this township, on the farm on which his great-grandson, Joseph Williamson, now resides, has said that Gen. William Maxwell, during the Revolution, was very frequently at the Union furnace, and when there any sick person in want of a little good tea could get some without paying for it by sending to him. It was a mystery that none outside could solve; some not friendly to him thought of accusing him of disloyalty, but dare not do it.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The township is so divided that it contains but one whole school district, that at Cook's Cross-Roads, a small one. The other districts are fractional. In the township outside the whole district there are five other school-houses,—namely Pattenburg, Norton, the Eight-square, one at Bethlehem Church, and one

* Since penning the above I have been informed that Mrs. Abigail Johnson (widow of Edward Johnson, and daughter of George Beavers and his wife, Sarah Lanning, and granddaughter of Col. Joseph Beavers, of Revolutionary memory) had frequently, with other children, played there, and always had a strong desire to know what the lettering of that iron plate was; she made this wish known to a grandnephew, A. S. Carhart, who visited the graveyard and made a drawing of the iron headstone, a copy of which is here presented:—



This is the last tombstone standing, where so many people have been buried.

at Maxwell's, all supplied in part with scholars from other adjoining townships, and in return send their scholars to Clinton, Franklin, and Alexandria.

School money has been raised as follows: 1853, $2 per scholar; 1854, $2.50; 1855–60, none; 1861, $1; 1862–66, none; 1867–68, $2; 1869, none; 1870, $2; 1871–73, no vote; 1874–75, none.

The first school-houses in this township were built of logs. One, at the foot of the hill east of the Hickory tavern, was worn out in the service; for most of the time John Head taught in it. It gave place to a frame at Pattenburg in 1804, which yielded to a stone one on the same spot, enlarged and rebuilt in 1868. It is 22 by 34 feet, and will seat 60 scholars.

At Norton a log house stood east of the road; it served its day and went down, and Hensfoot took its place (a long time occupied by John Head as teacher), but, becoming worn out, was closed for several years. It was succeeded by one at Sever's, about 1830; here Jeremiah Daily, William Loder, Sr., Asher S. Housel, John Wheeler, John Wilson, and others officiated as teachers.

One near the Union was succeeded in 1837, or about that time, by the Eight-square, the present house, which is 24 feet square. It stands on a lot deeded by Hugh Exton to Daniel H. Anderson, Charles Bonnell, and Wesley Bird; it was thoroughly repaired in 1873. Its seating capacity is 44 pupils. The first teacher in this house was a Mr. Carr, of Easton, Pa. The trustees now serving (1880) are Lewis Exton (clerk), Lambert Smith, Michael Banghart.

The one at Bellis' succeeded a log house over in Alexandria in 1833. Of a later date (1836) was a stone house on the road near Joseph Carhart's, still standing, but not used as a school-house; and the basement of the union church at Norton was for some time used as a school-room, but was abandoned, it was alleged, on account of being unhealthy. They have a good house there now, built in 1872. These different structures in their several times gave accommodations to the teachers and pupils and turned out scholars who would do credit to circles of greater opportunities. The first board of trustees (1833) were Peter Mechlin, William Maxwell, and William Stout; Peter M. Mechlin is now teacher, and for several years has taught the school very acceptably to the district; trustees, Hiram Stout (clerk), Peter M. Taylor, Edward Cooley.

In 1847 the Hensfoot was rebuilt, and for seven years was under the charge and care of ten different instructors,—Miss A. E. Lesher, Joseph Collier, 1848; A. J. Opdycke, 1848; Mr. Ellicott, 1849; Richard Barker, 1850; John Hackett, 1851; George Cook, 1852; A. Craig, a graduate of Union College, Schenectady, Miss M. Fine, 1853; M. Abel, 1854. During the latter part of this term some vandals broke the windows and so damaged the house that it was given up as a school-house.

In 1855–56, Oliver H. Huffman, a graduate of Rutgers College, taught a select school in the house of Dr. John Blane. In 1858, John C. Bergner commenced in the same place a class in music, which he continued four years.

The present trustees of the Norton school (1880) are Godfrey Lott (clerk), Conrad Creager, and Dr. N. B. Boileau, and the officiating teacher, —— Servis. The first trustees of the Pattenburg school were Tunis Stires, George Gano, and Benjamin Egbert, and John Head, the first teacher, remaining for many years. Present trustees (1880), J. Smith Hummer (clerk), John R. Williamson, and Johnson J. Martin, and teacher, Lewis Streeter.

Cook's Cross-Roads, a new site, has a frame building, erected in 1852, which will seat 40 pupils; its first board of trustees were Jacob Cook, Cornelius B. Sheets, and Isaac H. Demot; present trustees, Alfred Cook (clerk), Sylvester Hyde, Thomas Stires. The present teacher is George L. Albright.

The first school-house at the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church is said to have been of logs, which no doubt it was, and to have stood in the southwest corner of the graveyard. When it was erected is not known. Its successor, which stood northeast at the then graveyard, was erected in 1813. The trustees at that time were Peter Young, Gideon Chamberlin, and Thomas Foster. Francis Finigan was the first teacher, followed by David B. Huffman and Stephen Albrough in succession. This house was in use until 1838–39, when an octagonal stone building, on the opposite or east side of the road, took its place. The lease was given by the trustees of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church to the trustees of the district school, and bears date Sept. 1, 1838. The school trustees at that time were Joseph Boss, John Butler, and Daniel Carhart; Elwood S. Alpaugh was teacher in 1876. Since then the old octagonal stone building has given way to a more modern wooden structure, built on the same ground, which will comfortably seat 40 scholars, and is more in keeping with the surroundings than the old one. The present trustees are Martin Frace, clerk, Wesley Melick, Henry De Mott; the present teacher, Miss Clara Bonham.

The value of school property in the township (1880) is $3850. Number of teachers employed, males, 4; females, 2; annual amount expended on schools, about $2000; number of children of school age in the township, a little less than 400.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Jacob Anderson, lieutenant (afterwards captain) in the militia.

Abraham Bonnell, lieutenant-colonel in the Second Regiment Hunterdon County. His land is still occupied by his descendants.

John Clifford, first lieutenant in Capt. Carhart's company, Second Regiment Hunterdon County. His land is now in the possession of the fifth and sixth generations of his descendants.

William Hackett went into the battle at Monmouth, and has never since been heard of.

Richard Mills, member of Capt. Bowman's company, Continental army. He was an Englishman by birth, and was said to be very skillful in doctoring all kinds of domestic animals, by which and the proceeds of a cake-and-beer saloon kept by Mrs. Sally Mills they made a living. He received a pension, which was in part extended to his widow. Some of their descendants are living in adjacent neighborhoods. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and was buried at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church in Alexandria; nothing but memory marks the spot where he lies. It is said there are several other old patriots lying in the same row.

Amos Smith was a soldier in the Revolution, and the captain of a company sent by New Jersey in support of the government in the insurrection in Pennsylvania in 1798 commonly called the Whisky Insurrection.

Samuel Leigh was a soldier in the Revolution. He moved into this township from near Princeton.

Leonard Martin was a soldier in the same, and received a pension.

Christopher Srope was engaged in the army some time.

Jacob Johnson, a soldier of the Revolution, at that time of Middlesex County, but moved here and raised a large family, many of whose descendants are in this and adjacent neighborhoods. He and his wife both lived to be very old. He received a pension and back-pay in his later days.

Capt. Carhart commanded a company in the Second Regiment Hunterdon County, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Abraham Bonnell, but it does not appear that he lived in the township, but in Mansfield, then Sussex County.*

Matthias Abel, notable in his day as a venduecryer, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. He was a native of Union township, then Bethlehem, in the county of Hunterdon. He died in 1837, aged eighty-three. He entered the army as a private in 1775; was in the battle of Long Island; was with Washington in his retreat over the Jerseys in the summer and fall of 1776. His enlistment expired the day before the battle of Monmouth; was out with a scouting-party all night before the battle; lay in sight of the battle during the day with his company, but was not in it. After the war he lived in Union township until his death.

Benjamin Egbert, son of Abraham Egbert and his wife, Elizabeth Garrison, was born on Staten Island, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1768. At the usual age he was apprenticed to his uncle, Nicholas Egbert, to learn the trade of tanner and currier, with the accompanying branches. Having served his time, he married Rebecca Carkhuff and settled in the then township of Bethlehem (now Union) in 1800. His ancestors emigrated from England in about 1660 and settled in Staten Island; he was brought up in the Episcopal Church. He was for many years a judge of the County Court, and a justice of the peace at the same time, and was noted for decision and soundness of judgment. It was remarked by a member of the Hunterdon County bar (Col. N. Saxton) that his judgments were seldom appealed from, and the appeals still more seldom sustained. He was a man of independent mind and sterling integrity.

Of State and county officers we have had judges: Benjamin Egbert and William Egbert. State Senator: Aaron Van Syckel, Sr., John Blane, and Frederick A. Potts. Assemblymen: Enoch Clifford, John Blane, Joseph Exton, John H. Case, Cornelius B. Sheets, and John P. Lair. Sheriff: Aaron Van Syckel, Sr.; he officiated at the execution of the colored man Brom. Jacob Anderson is said to have been sheriff, but no record could be found as to the time.

* An account of the Carhart family in Hunterdon County, and particularly in Union township, will be found in a well-written and very ingeniously arranged "Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Thomas Carhart, of Cornwall, England, compiled from official records and private manuscripts, with an appendix of notes. By Mary E. (Carhart) Dusenbury," and likewise of the Dunham family, so far as any of their descendants are at this time living in the township.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

FREDERIC A. POTTS.

Frederic A. Potts was born at Pottsville, Pa., in April, 1836, during the temporary residence of his parents in that city. Soon after his birth his father returned to his former home at Pittston, Hunterdon Co., and there the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, and there he still resides. His ancestry was Revolutionary, and his Quaker great-grandfather served with distinction in the Continental Congress, afterwards devoting himself to the improvement of a vast tract of land in New Jersey, on part of which the residence of Frederic A. Potts now stands. A son of his ancestor served in the war of 1812, and the father of Mr. Potts is still living and in active business life as president of the Park National Bank of New York City.

Frederic A. Potts entered business life at an early age as a clerk with Audenreid & Co., wholesale coal merchants in New York. With a cool head, remarkable business energy, executive ability, and honesty, he soon occupied a prominent position, and in time succeeded his employers in the business. His management has been so successful that he is known as being one of the largest individual dealers in the trade.

In 1874 Mr. Potts was pressed to accept the nomination for State senator in the county of Hunterdon, and, acquiescing to the wishes of his friends, was elected against heavy Democratic odds by a majority of two hundred and eighty-six. During his term of

service he was chairman of the committee on finance, sinking fund, and revision of the constitution, and a number of other important committees. He introduced the bill on the equalization of taxes, which would have much relieved certain sections of the unjust taxes now imposed on them, and especially distinguished himself for his independence of action, freedom from cliques, devotion to the benevolent institutions of the State, and active participation in all measures for bettering and reforming State affairs.

In 1878 Mr. Potts accepted the Republican nomition for Congress in the Fourth New Jersey District, and was defeated by fifteen hundred votes, a gain of four thousand five hundred over the Republican vote of 1876, when Mr. Tilden had over six thousand majority in the district. For several years the Republican party made use of his distinguished executive ability as chairman of the State executive committee. On Aug. 18, 1880, Mr. Potts received the Republican nomination for Governor by acclamation, at one of the largest and most enthusiastic Republican conventions ever held. The nomination was as spontaneous as it was unsought, and was as popular with Republicans as disheartening to Democrats. After a most excited campaign Mr. Potts was defeated only by the exertions of a powerful corporation which, on the Saturday before the election, instructed their employees to vote for the Democratic nominee. His defeat, however, was tantamount to a victory, as he was beaten by about six hundred votes only, and this in a Democratic State in a presidential year, when party lines are most strictly drawn. Mr. Potts as candidate for Governor, it is universally conceded, was the cause of great help to the electoral ticket in New Jersey, and by his personal popularity he reduced the Democratic majority from thirteen thousand given to Gen. McClellan to six hundred for Mr. Ludlow.

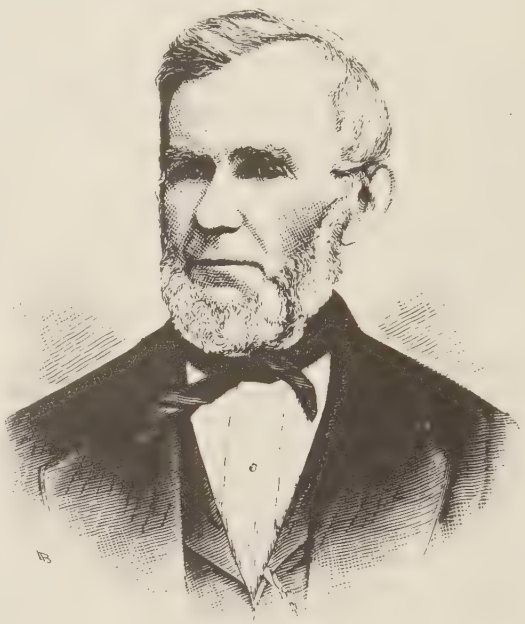
Mr. Potts' great business capacity, intelligence, and foresight cause him to be most eagerly sought for to fill positions of trust and responsibility. He is president of the West End Iron Company, director in the Central and Midland Railroad Companies of New Jersey, the Jersey City and Albany Railway Company, the Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company, the Carbon and Iron Pipe Company, the Tide-Water Pipe Company, the National Park Bank of New York, and the Clinton Bank in New Jersey, and prominently identified with many charitable and religious institutions.

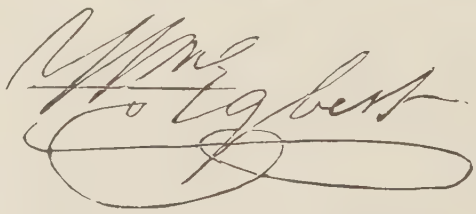
Personally Mr. Potts is a man of magnificent physique and splendid presence, and his manner is most courteous and pleasing. In short, none of Hunterdon's sons does greater honor to the State of his ancestry and adoption than the Hon. Frederic A. Potts.

WILLIAM EGBERT.

The original ancestor of the Egbert family in this country was Govert Egbert, who came over in the ship "Spotted Cow," in the year 1660. His descendants mostly settled on Staten Island, N. Y.

Abraham Egbert, a descendant, married Elizabeth Garison, and had children, among whom was Benjamin, the father of our subject, born Aug. 25, 1768. He lived with his parents, assisting on the farm, until he had attained the age of about fifteen, when he left Staten Island and went to Readington, Hunterdon Co., N. J., and was bound an apprentice to his uncle, Nicholas Egbert, to learn the different trades





of tanning, currying, and shoemaking. After serving his term of apprenticeship, he married Rebecca Carkhuff, and settled in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., where he pursued the different branches of his trade, together with farming, until the weight of years warned him that it was time to lay aside the active duties of a busy life. He died March 28, 1848. His widow survived him, and died Oct. 14, 1860, aged eighty-eight years, four months, and one day.

Benjamin Egbert was truly a representative man. Embracing Democratic principles, he advocated them to the best of his abilities, and held various offices and positions of trust. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian.

F. A. Potts

William Egbert, the subject of this brief notice, was born in the township of Bethlehem (now Union), county of Hunterdon, N. J., May 5, 1802. He received a good common-school education, in addition to which he had the benefit of one term at writing-school. Being studious, fond of reading, and of rather a literary turn, he added much to his original stock of learning. He has held various positions of trust, both military and civil. At the age of eighteen he was appointed paymaster of the First Battalion, Second Regiment of the Hunterdon Brigade. In 1836 he was appointed major in the same battalion. He was appointed justice of the peace, and served five different terms, thus holding the office twenty-five years. He was a judge in the Court of Common Pleas two terms under the old and one under the new constitution, discharging in connection with the office, and that of justice of the peace, a large amount of careful and well-executed work. He was also efficient in many other ways: in settling estates, serving on arbitrations, grand juries, delegations, guardianships, etc.; was township clerk many years; was elected to a seat in the first board of directors of the Clinton Bank (now National Bank), organized in the year 1856, which place he still retains. He has ever been active in behalf of the interests of education, discharging the duties of trustee of common schools, and Sabbath-school work, as town secretary; and in the writing of wills, deeds, agreements, and other documents, was widely useful to his neighbors and fellow-citizens. He has ever been an active and cheerful helper, and a wise and reliable counselor.

Judge Egbert succeeded his father in the tanning and currying and farming business, carrying on all these branches till the year 1876, when he abandoned the two former, and has since continued farming on the old homestead occupied by his father, near Pattenburg, formerly "Calvin's Mills," Union township, Hunterdon Co., N. J. He has resided on the same premises all his life (seventy-eight years), with the exception of eight years' residence at Little York, N. J., where he added to his other occupations those of store- and hotel-keeping.

He was brought up in the Democratic faith, and has seen no good reason to change his political opinions.

He has been twice married: first, in the year 1829, to Eliza Baily Kitchen, daughter of Thomas and Jane Baily Kitchen. She died in 1834, leaving two children,—Thomas K. and Isabella. The latter died in 1847, aged fifteen years. Thomas K. Egbert still survives, is a merchant in the city of New York, and resides in Jersey City. He married, May 22, 1855, Sarah J. Shimer, but has had no children. The second wife of Judge Egbert was Elizabeth Calvin Van Syckel, daughter of John and Mary (Calvin) Van Syckel, whom he married June 2, 1836. This union has been blessed with the following-named children: Samuel V., who died in Flemington in 1863; Lizzie S., wife of Wilson Thomas, merchant, miller, and lumber- and coal-dealer at Milford, N. J., married Oct. 11, 1860, and have one son; Mary V., wife of John B. Emery, residing at Metuchen, N. J., and doing business in New York, married May 30, 1865, and have three children; Julia E., wife of Sigler Hoffman, merchant at Bayonne, N. J., married Oct. 15, 1868, and have one child, a son; Emily M., wife of Rienzi Cadugan, merchant at Bayonne, married June 10, 1869; Alice V. and Laura E., single, and residing at home.

The parents united with the Presbyterian Church about the year 1842.

EDWARD A. ROCKHILL.

Edward A. Rockhill, son of John C. and Gaynor (Potts) Rockhill, was born June 4, 1804, in Pittstown, N. J., on the place now owned by Hon. Frederic A. Potts. Robert Rockhill, to whom he was able to trace his ancestry, lived in Lincolnshire, England, in the year 1600. In 1640, during the civil war, Edward Rockhill, probably a son of Robert, was imprisoned for his religious sentiments, being a Friend or Quaker,

EDWARD A. ROCKHILL.

of which persuasion were all the descendants in this country. Edward Rockhill, a son of the first-mentioned Edward, came from England and settled in Burlington, N. J., in the year 1680, or near that date. His son Edward removed from there and bought the estate at Pittstown above referred to, including the adjoining farm on which Capt. William P. Rockhill now lives, in the year 1740. It was then in a wilderness, with few settlers in the immediate vicinity.

John Rockhill, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was a son of the last-mentioned Edward, and married Mary Cook. He was a deputy-surveyor for the Western division of New Jersey, was also a prominent physician, and had an extensive practice, having studied medicine under Dr. Cadwalader, after whom he named his son, John C., the father of Edward A. Rockhill. The children of John C. Rockhill and Gaynor Potts were Thomas C. Rockhill, a merchant in Philadelphia; Robeson Rockhill, a farmer and justice of the peace, who resided on that part of the Rockhill estate now the home of Hon. F. A. Potts, and died in 1867; Edward A., born June 4, 1804, and died March 17, 1872; John and Lukens, who died young; William, a merchant with his brother in Philadelphia, married Miss Shivers, and had one son, William; died in 1864.

Edward A. Rockhill married, in 1829, Eliza, daughter of Hugh Potts, of Carlisle, Pa., an officer in the regular army in the war of 1812–14. They had four children,—two sons and two daughters,—all deceased except one son, William P. Rockhill. Edward A. Rockhill, as we have said, died March 17, 1872; his wife Eliza died in June, 1864. He was a man of upright and exemplary character, modest and retiring, yet of firm and resolute convictions. He never desired nor accepted places of public trust or emolument, but was content to follow his favorite occupation, that of husbandry, which he pursued through life.

William P. Rockhill, his son and successor on the estate, was born Aug. 31, 1836, married, Oct. 10, 1866, Harriet Potts, of Philadelphia, and has two children, —a son and a daughter,—Edward P. and Anna.

In February, 1858, he went as assistant in his uncle William's wholesale store in Philadelphia, where he remained till shortly before the breaking out of the Rebellion. When the war began he enlisted as a private in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was in the service about two years. He went through every grade of promotion from corporal to captain, was shot through the thigh by a musket-ball at the battle of Stone River, Dec. 29, 1863, resigned in consequence of sickness in July, 1864, and returned home, changing the sword for the implements of husbandry. Since the war he has devoted himself exclusively to agricultural pursuits.

CHARLES CARHART.

Charles Carhart was born in Bethlehem (now Union) township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., April 22, 1813. He is a son of John and Mary (Beavers) Carhart, both of Revolutionary stock.

Cornelius Carhart, grandfather of John, was a captain in the Third Regiment Hunterdon militia, and second major in the Second Regiment of the same county, in the Revolutionary war. Joseph Beavers, grandfather of Mary, was a colonel in the Second Regiment of Hunterdon militia during the same memorable struggle for independence.

The subject of this sketch, being a bright, intelligent boy, and manifesting a business and trustworthy disposition, was designed by his parents for the mercantile business, to which end he had received as good an education as the schools in the vicinity afforded, and was preparing to enter as an assistant a firm in which his brother was engaged when a sad affliction befell him in the loss of his hearing, from the effects of scarlet fever,—probably paralysis of the nerve of hearing. This turned the course of all his parents' expectations: he had to stay at home, and a younger brother subsequently took his place.

The means of acquiring instruction and knowledge were scarce at that time, and he appeared to be cut off from their acquisition; but his inquisitive mind soon found books to suit his taste, and he soon became a great reader, and was assisted by friends in the selection of books suitable for his purpose and situation, while at the same time he industriously worked on his father's farm; he became a good observer of men and business, kept himself well posted in most of the affairs of life, and was better calculated to transact his business profitably than most young men of his age.

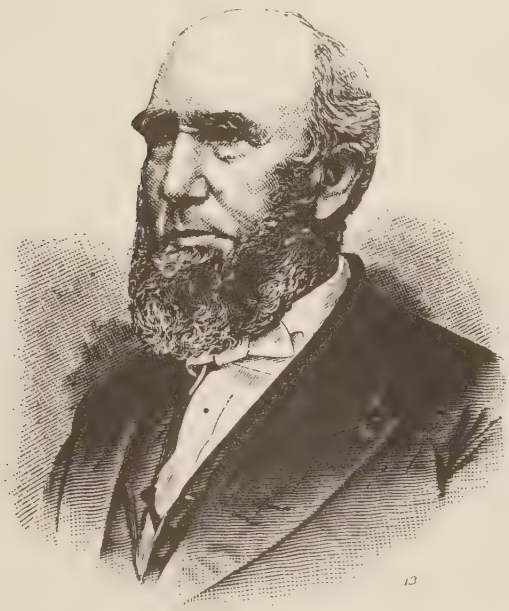
On the 4th of May, 1843, he married Miss Matilda Stiger, daughter of Adam Stiger, Esq. She died July 22, 1864. They had several children, but one of whom survived her,—viz., Mary E., wife of Randolph Kenyon, a practical machinist and manufacturer at Raritan, Somerset Co., N. J. On the 22d of November, 1866, he married Emily Bunting Matison, granddaughter of Col. John Coursen, of the war of 1812, who owned a fine estate in Sussex Co., N. J. There are no children by this marriage.

Mr. Carhart's life, so far, has been that of a good citizen and a practical farmer. He has eminently sustained the character of a reading, reflecting, observing farmer, comparing effects with causes and acting accordingly; and has brought his farm from a condition of comparative poverty to a high state of cultivation, so that it is, in fact, the "model farm of the township." His stock, of which he is a good judge, is always early in market and brings the highest price. An appreciative neighbor of his remarks, "Men whose opportunities have been much greater than his might be profited by examining and studying his methods and practicing them. He is not only the model farmer of our township,—and I might safely say, I believe, of our county,—but is a substantial and useful citizen, ever ready to contribute to all objects of an elevating and Christianizing character, and highly respected for his integrity and uprightness. He is a consistent Christian, a member and supporter of the Presbyterian Church."

CHARLES CARHART.

JOSEPH KING.

Joseph King, of Union township, traces his ancestry back to Harmanus King, who came, with a colony of Friends, from Holland to Burlington, West Jersey, in or near the year 1676. The family name comes from England, and has been represented in that



country by men of considerable prominence. Several branches of the original English family have at different times emigrated to this country and settled.

Harmanus King was undoubtedly a native of England, and went, with many others of his religious sect, to Holland to escape from the tyrannical bigotry and persecutions which followed the period of the Restoration. At what place in Burlington County he lived the family record does not inform us. He had two sons,—Joseph and John.

Joseph King, son of Harmanus and Marcia his wife, came to Hunterdon County. We learn from old deeds that in 1729 he bought nine hundred and fifty-four acres of land of Mary Tomkins, of Chester Co., Pa., lying in Franklin, at that time a part of Amwell, township. This tract was situated on the west side of the South Branch of the Raritan, between that stream and Cherryville, and included the present site of Sunnyside. Mary Tomkins had purchased this land of Abraham Godown, "of Spittsfield, in the Parish of Stepney," and it was his share of a dividend "of one full, equal, and undivided Propriety," sold by Edward Billings and trustees, in 1678, to a land company of seven persons, including Godown. Joseph King built a grist-mill on this property, at the same place the present one occupies at Sunnyside. In Burlington County he had been a farmer. In 1733, and for several years thereafter, he was a trustee of the Friends' meeting-house at Quakertown. In this office he was associated with Edward Rockhill, John Stevenson, Samuel Wilson, and Samuel Large. In 1738 we find his name recorded in a manuscript poll-list as a voter for members of the Colonial Assembly. He and his wife Marcia had two sons—Joseph, who was born March 9, 1712, and William, born April 1, 1714—and one daughter, Hannah, born Nov. 7, 1717. Joseph married and lived for some time in Bucks Co., Pa., then returned to this State and settled at Piscataway, in Middlesex County.

William King, son of Joseph, married Abigail, daughter of Jacob and Amy Doughty, who was born Oct. 3, 1716. They had three daughters and one son, —Marcia, who was born June 4, 1738; Amy, born Oct. 12, 1739; Anne, born Feb. 29, 1740; and Joseph, born April 20, 1746, O. S. These were all members of the Society of Friends.

Joseph King, son of William and Abigail, married three times. His first wife was a daughter of Dr. James Willson, a practicing physician and member of the Society of Friends. He lived at the Willson homestead, near Quakertown. His second wife was Anne, daughter of Jacob Large, and, at the time of her marriage to King, the widow of Isaac Lundy. His third wife was Sarah Scott, widow of Doughty Stockton. He had one son, William L., by his second wife. He was a chosen freeholder from Kingwood township from 1790 to 1797.

William Large King, son of Joseph and Anne, was born Feb. 12, 1789. His father purchased the present King homestead and mill-property, one mile east of Pittstown, of Thomas Twining in 1811, and he and his son removed there the same year. The following year, 1812, William L. erected an oil-mill on this property, and commenced the manufacture of flaxseed oil. He built another oil-mill in 1827, and conducted both, doing a heavy and profitable business in that branch of industry. He retired from it in 1846. He died in May, 1869. He was a man of very active life, strict integrity, and excellent business qualifications, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

William L. King was married Dec. 2, 1810, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Large, who was born July 28, 1789, and died Oct. 2, 1862. She was kind, affectionate, generous, and amiable; and their house was the ever-welcome resort of many friends and relatives.

William L. and Elizabeth King had five children, —Anne King; Mary L., widow of Maj.-Gen. George W. Taylor; Joseph King; Sarah Schenck King, wife

of Barzillai Williams; and Eliza P. King, wife of Judge James P. Hoffman. They are all living but Sarah, who died Jan. 26, 1856, much lamented by very many friends.

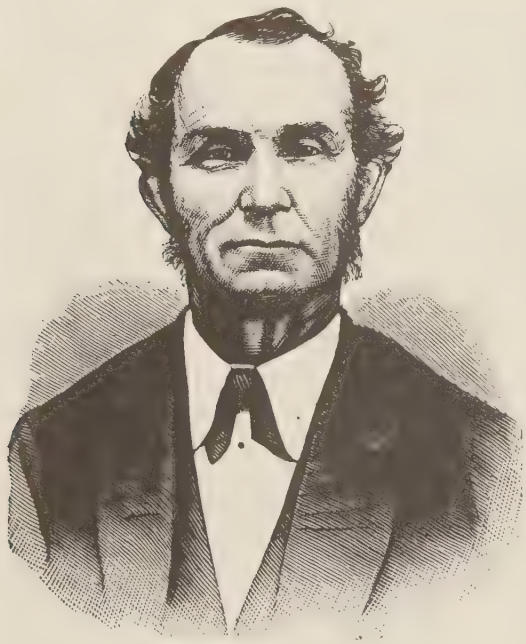
Joseph King succeeded his father in the manufacturing business in 1846, in which he is still engaged. He is noted for integrity, affability, and generous kindness.

In 1850 he was elected a ruling elder in Bethlehem Presbyterian Church.

He and his sister Anne reside at the King homestead, near Pittstown.

JOSEPH B. PROBASCO.

Joseph B. Probasco was born at Quakertown, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Aug. 1, 1819. He is a son of William and Rachel (Scott) Probasco. His ancestors



J. B. PROBASCO.

came from Holland, and settled near Pluckamin, Somerset Co., N. J. The family is now numerous and widely scattered.

His father was born in Warren County, and came to Pittstown, where he was a miller several years; he then bought property in Quakertown, upon which he settled and spent the remainder of his life, pursuing the occupation of a cabinet-maker. He married Rachel, daughter of Israel Scott, of Mercer County, near Trenton, where she was born and reared. He was the father of twelve children; two died in infancy; the others were Theodore, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah Ann, Joseph B., William, John, Rynear, Elisha, and Sylvester. The only survivors are, at this writing, Theodore, who resides at Quakertown; Sarah Ann, wife of Theodore Holcombe, of the same place; and the subject of this sketch, who lives in Union township, on the road leading from Pittstown to Clinton.

He served an apprenticeship at cabinet-making with his brother in Quakertown, and worked at the trade about eight years, until his marriage to Elizabeth Teeple, which occurred March 20, 1844. He then went to farming near Little's Mills, where he remained nineteen years, when he bought the old homestead in Quakertown, built a residence upon it, and lived there, retired, till he came to his present place, in 1873. He has here a fine farm of 140 acres, well improved, and still owns the old place in Quakertown.

By the first marriage, above referred to, he had two children; one died in infancy, the other at Quakertown, Oct. 21, 1872, where also her mother died, Jan. 29, 1871. He married for his second wife Selinda H. Hice, June 11, 1872. Three children are the fruit of this union, one son and two daughters.

In political affiliations Mr. Probasco is a Democrat. He has held several township offices. He is a self-made man, having obtained all he has, and all he is, in a certain sense, by his own exertions. Besides the knowledge and experience he has attained, he has gained a competence of worldly goods from a very humble and unpromising beginning. He is a member of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church of his neighborhood.

NATHANIEL BRITTON BOILEAU.

Nathaniel Britton Boileau was born in Tinicum township, Bucks Co., Pa., 26th June, A.D. 1833. He is the son of Daniel Boileau and his wife, Jane Ruckman, who was the daughter of James Ruckman, Esq.

His father was a farmer, and at different times held the offices of justice of the peace, member of the Legislature, county treasurer, colonel of the militia, and notary public.

James R. Boileau, his brother, represented Bucks County in the Legislature, and was county treasurer of Bucks County.

At a later period Samuel Boileau, his brother, was a member of the Legislature for Northampton Co., Pa.

He was named for his great-uncle, Nathaniel B. Boileau, who was secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from Dec. 20, 1808, until Dec. 16, 1817. Simon Snyder was Governor during these nine years.

He received his preliminary education in the schools of his neighborhood and Doylestown and Franklin Institute, Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y.

He then, in 1855, became the student of Dr. Charles C. Jennings, of Easton, Pa., and attended the lectures of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1856–57 and 1857–58, and graduated there, the subject of his thesis being cholera infantum.

Dr. Henry Holcombe, of Everittstown, Hunterdon Co., N. J., having died April 7, 1858, he immediately settled there in a large and good field for practice, where he remained until April, 1868, when he removed to Perryville, where he has resided ever since.

During his residence in Everittstown he was four years superintendent of public schools of Alexandria township, Hunterdon Co.

He became a member of the District Medical Society of the county of Hunterdon, May 10, 1859, and was its president in 1866. April 13, 1871, he reported as chairman of the section on obstetrics (which was printed), of which he continues at the head to the present time. In 1864 he was a delegate to the American Medical Association. March 17, 1863, he married Miss Nancy Smith Blane, daughter of Dr. John Blane. They have three children,—Mary B., Caroline T., Eleanor.

HIGH BRIDGE.

High Bridge, one of the smallest of Hunterdon's townships, contains a population of 2210 and includes ninety-eight farms. It is bounded north by Lebanon; south by Clinton; east by Tewksbury; west by Bethlehem and Union. The South Branch of the Raritan flows diagonally through the town from northeast to southwest, and in its course provides fine mill-power, especially at the village of High Bridge, where it drives the powerful machinery of the great Taylor Iron-Works.

High Bridge is a station on the New Jersey Central Railroad, and one of the termini, also, of the High Bridge Railway, reaching from the latter point to Port Oram, with a branch from German Valley to Chester. The high bridge, from which the locality took its name, was a massive and costly structure thrown by the Central Railroad Company across the South Branch of the Raritan and contiguous valley at High Bridge village during the construction of the railway route previous to 1852. The bridge was regarded as a model of its kind, and, costing upwards of $200,000, the supposition was that it would endure for a long while. This conclusion was, however, a mistaken one, for the great length of the bridge—1300 feet—operated against durability, and in 1859 it was determined that some more substantial work must be substituted. There was some agitation in favor of a solid stone bridge, but the decision was eventually for the filling up of the space with an earthen embankment, through which the river was to have passage by means of a double-arch culvert. The task of constructing the embankment was accordingly begun in 1859. Five years were required to complete it, and it cost fully $500,000, the stone arches alone costing $80,000. As to the bridge, the declaration is made that the engineers were compelled to bury in the embankment $60,000 worth of iron that could not possibly be recovered. The embankment is about 1300 feet long, and 112 feet from the road-bed perpendicularly down to the river.

High Bridge township, near the village, was once rich in iron-mines which are still valuable, although not worked at present to a very great extent. Plumbago ore has long been known to exist, but it has been only lately utilized.

EARLY TIMES.

The history of High Bridge township, so far as concerns the whites, began about 1700, near the present village of High Bridge, and on the land occupied by the Taylor Iron-Works. Upon that spot, in 1700, or at all events not far from it, Allan & Turner, of Philadelphia, established the first iron-works known to what are now called the United States. They owned 10,000 acres in the neighborhood of High Bridge and 17,000 near Andover, where they had a furnace, and thence to the forge at High Bridge they caused the pig-metal to be conveyed by means of pack-horses or mules, for in that day wagons could not be employed, since there were no wagon-roads except in populous localities. Of course, under the circumstances, there could not be other than a limited amount of iron-working carried on at the High Bridge forge.

Including the present one, five forges have stood upon nearly the same ground. The first, a one-fire bloom-forge, was situated about 100 yards west of the present one; the second near the embankment of the dam; the third about 200 yards above; the fourth (known to have been in use during the Revolution), on the site of the one now used.

The history of the iron-works, or, properly speaking, the forge, between 1700 and 1758, can be but briefly alluded to. The product, at first small, as means of travel began to grow better, increased, being at no time, however, of great importance. Although not before mentioned, the fact has, of course, been understood, that the occasion of the establishment by Allan & Turner of the High Bridge forge and furnace at Andover, Cokesburg, and near High Bridge was the presence on their lands of iron ore in considerable

quantities. The available ore in the mines is still plentiful, and, although not used for the works, is mined for distant iron interests.

In 1758, Robert Taylor, grandfather to Lewis H. Taylor (now the head of the iron-works, and always a resident there, as was his father before him), came upon the scene as an active participant in the enterprise. He was born in Ireland, and, being the youngest son, determined at an early age to carve out his own fortune. In 1758, therefore, at the age of seventeen, he embarked for America with but a few guineas in his pocket, bound to make his way by force of his school education, which happened to be a valuable one. Directly upon landing he got an engagement to teach school in the township of Kingwood, in Hunterdon Co., N. J. Col. Hackett, then superintendent at the iron-works, and a man of local importance, was made acquainted with young Taylor's capacity, and engaged him as chief bookkeeper towards the close of 1758. Robert went to live with Col. Hackett in a house now a portion of the Taylor mansion, and still occupying the spot upon which it was first erected,—as early, doubtless, as 1725, and perhaps before.

Mr. Taylor continued as Allan & Turner's bookkeeper until 1775, when, Col. Hackett dying, he was chosen superintendent and given charge of the business at Andover as well as at High Bridge. Although slave labor was chiefly employed at the works, there were also paid laborers, as is evidenced by the existence, within Mr. Lewis H. Taylor's knowledge, of account-books dated as early as 1729. From those and others (the latter going back only to 1770) there appears to have been a supply-store at the works, and there, too, it is likely, farmers living in the neighborhood did their trading. During the Revolution, Mr. Taylor cast cannon-balls for the American army and sent them in wagons to Trenton, New Brunswick, and Philadelphia.

There were, besides the Andover Furnace, two other furnaces connected with the iron-works. There was one on Beaver Brook, called the Amesbury (built, so the date-mark on the ruins says, in 1754), and the second on the Union farm (supposed to have been built about 1725), where Col. Charles Stewart once lived, but since 1811 owned by the Exton family. The ruins of that furnace may yet be seen near the residence of Mr. Jos. H. Exton.

The old homestead of the Taylors, built, as already recorded, about 1725, still forms a portion of the Taylor mansion. One room therein is substantially the same as it was at the beginning. It is moreover an apartment replete with historic interest, for it was not only the scene of the birth as well as the death of Archibald S. Taylor, father of Lewis H. Taylor (seventy-nine years elapsing between the two periods), but it was also the abode for six months, during the Revolutionary era, of John Penn, the last colonial Governor of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Chew, his attorney-general. Penn and Chew were sent thither by the Federal government as prisoners of war, and their safe-keeping charged upon Robert Taylor.

Although Mr. Taylor was an ardent patriot, and caused the forges to be known far and near as the "Union Forge," Allan & Turner, the owners, were far from being devoted to the Federal government. Policy, however, kept them from manifesting their sentiments in a way likely to bring confiscation upon their property, although such a result did eventually overtake them.

Mr. Taylor's patriotism was well known and trusted, and he remained for six months the custodian of the prisoners at "Solitude," as the Taylor mansion was called. Penn and Chew were not especially miserable during their imprisonment, for they were allowed not only to roam at will to any point within six miles of "Solitude," but had among their servants an Italian fiddler who ever and anon cheered with his music the souls of Penn and his friend. Mr. Penn marked his respect for Mr. Taylor by presenting to him a copy of "The Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland from the dissolution of the last Parliament of Charles II. until the sea-battle of La Hogue, by Sir John Dalrymple, Bart." Upon the fly-leaf appears Governor Penn's autograph and the inscription, "Presented to Robert Taylor by John Penn, the last Colonial Governor of Pennsylvania, while a prisoner on parole at Union forge." The book is still in possession of Lewis H. Taylor.

Aaron Burr and his daughter Theodosia once paid a visit to Union forge, and remained for some time the guests of Mr. Robert Taylor, and there were also many other distinguished occasional visitors, among whom were Brig.-Gen. Maxwell, of the Revolutionary army, and Col. Charles Stewart, Washington's commissary-general.

Shortly after the close of the Revolution the works were abandoned because of the exhaustion of the wood-supply, the near presence of coal being then not known. The forty slaves who had been employed there were prepared for transportation to Virginia, but in the interim one, Mingo by name, escaped. An old darkey called Peter, too feeble to endure the prospective journey, was allowed to remain behind, and served afterwards as a servant in the Taylor family.

Not long after the abandonment of the works the landed and other interests of Allan & Turner were sold (presumably under confiscation), and Mr. Taylor, by reason of his long connection therewith, was chosen one of the commissioners to divide and sell the property. In the division he purchased the forge and lands adjacent thereto, aggregating 366 acres, for which he paid £800.

After the sale of the property and abandonment of the works there was no hum of busy industry in that locality for many a year. Lack of transportational facilities made the water-power and mines

valueless as motives to iron manufacture, and they lay dormant until the New Jersey Central Railway opened communication between that region and the outer world. In 1851 the works were restored by Mr. Lewis H. Taylor. Their history since then will be found in another article, treating of the town's industries.

Since 1758 the Taylors have been closely identified with the locality and especially with the iron-works. Robert's son, Archibald, was born and died in the old mansion in which his son, Lewis H., was born, and where he still lives. Gen. George W. Taylor, a son to Archibald Taylor, served in the Mexican war, and, entering the Federal service at the outbreak of the Rebellion, was killed at the battle of Manassas in 1862, while in command of the First New Jersey Brigade.

Judge Johnston once owned the Union farm, and his daughter Mary, whom Col. Stewart married, was considered in her day one of the best-read women in the country. Robert Taylor lived on Union farm at one time.

Col. Charles Stewart was prominent in the Revolutionary struggle, and from 1776 to the close of the war was attached to Washington's staff as commissary-general. His residence on Union farm was but brief. He lived chiefly during his later life at Lansdown and Flemington. The Union farm passed from Allan & Turner into the temporary possession of more than one person, but in each case the property reverted to Allan & Turner (through inability of purchasers to complete promised payments), until Hugh Exton came along in 1811, and, buying the thousand acres for about $30,000, paid the money down in gold, much to the surprise of Mr. Taylor, Allan & Turner's agent. Hugh Exton came to America from England about 1790, and, according to documents now in possession of a descendant, was naturalized in 1802. He lived at Pittstown until he became the owner of the Union farm. At his death he divided the farm between his four sons, Thomas, Joseph, John, and Hugh. All but John, who located in Delaware, occupied their possessions, and on them their sons Joseph H., Joseph C., and Lewis now reside. Joseph H. lives in the old homestead, now somewhat changed, but yet containing the structure once the home of Col. Stewart,—in his time a one-story house with a thatched roof so low in front as to leave barely room for entrance at the doorway. It is said that Col. Stewart, coming to his home on a furlough during the Revolution, was compelled to make his escape hurriedly upon receipt of information that a band of Tories was then *en route* toward him, intent upon his capture. He got away safely, but his family suffered indignity at the hands of the baffled Tories, who, enraged at the escape of their prey, visited their spite upon the heads of wife and children.

Although the older portion of the house must be more than 120 years old, the floors, of yellow pine, are just as sound and solid as they were the day they were laid. A carriage-house on the place contains the most of the material once in a store-house that stood near the house until 1864, and was supposed to have been the supply-store kept by Allan & Turner as early as 1757 in connection with their forge at High Bridge. The ruins of the furnace stand on Joseph H. Exton's farm, and near them the old blacksmith's shop does present duty as a sheep-house. Upon the walls of the shop appear the date-mark of 1757 and a word whose characters cannot now be defined. Near the furnace are traces of the presence of an old burial-place in the long ago. Among the broken headstones the only one bearing a legible inscription is of cast iron, upon which appear the characters "N. I., 1717."

On the creek near there Hugh Exton built a saw-mill, but long before his time there must have been a grist-mill there, as relics found by him proved. About a mile to the northward was an old tavern, built no one knows how long ago. Gabriel Kane was its landlord about 1800, and after him Thomas Banghart and his son Thomas presided over it. The Bangharts were among the earliest comers to that neighborhood. So was Daniel Starker, who kept a blacksmith's shop at the place now known as Tunison's Corners. Starker sold out to William Alpaugh and moved to Warren County, where he died.

Over at Cokesburg (or Cokesbury, as it used to be called) the Apgars, the Huffmans, and the Alpaughs were among the pioneers as early as 1760, and probably before. Caspar Apgar, now aged ninety-three, living just west of Cokesburg, says he was born near there, and that the first of the Apgars in that locality was his grandfather Glasgow, who, with his wife, came from Germany about 1760 and settled on a farm bought of Allan & Turner. Eleven children—ten boys and one girl—were born to them. The girl married John Emery, one of High Bridge's early settlers. Among the boys were Henry, Peter, Conrad, William, Herbert, and Jacob. Jacob had eleven children, of whom the only one now living is Caspar, above mentioned. The Apgars, Huffmans, and Alpaughs may be found in abundance in Hunterdon County. In 1850 it was estimated that there were in this country, or had been, sixteen hundred Apgars who had descended from old Glasgow Apgar and wife.

John Huffman, who came to the Cokesburg neighborhood about the time Glasgow Apgar made his appearance, was the ancestor of a long line of Huffmans. One of his grandsons, Peter I. by name, lives now in Tewksbury, and, although in his hundredth year, is quite active and hearty. When Huffman, Apgar, and Alpaugh began their lives in the New World they found pioneer existence in America full of rough places, and as late as 1808, when Caspar Apgar married and settled on the farm now occupied by his son Andrew, he lived in a log house in the dense forest, without even a road to convenience him.

John Seale, an English school-teacher, came to America, perhaps in 1760, and soon afterwards settled in the neighborhood of the old Taylor forge, where he rented a lot of Allan & Turner, and devoted himself to school-teaching, but his grandson Daniel cannot say where. John's son Daniel, born near "Solitude," became a charcoal-burner under the tuition of his uncle, Philip Locke, and lived near where Mr. J. Seale now resides. Charcoal-burning was an almost universal occupation with the High Bridge settlers at an early day, for at the works of Allan & Turner there was constant demand and pay ready at hand for charcoal. The only child of Daniel Seale the collier, now in High Bridge, is his son Daniel.

About or before 1800, John W. Sharp lived in Clinton township, near Lebanon, and pretty soon moved to a place in High Bridge township now occupied by his grandson, David. David, son to John W. Sharp, married a daughter of Morris Sharp, living on Bray's Hill, in Clinton, but of no known kin to John W. Sharp. The grandsons of John W. Sharp now living in High Bridge are David, Morris, and John W. The former two live on land owned by their grandfather, the latter on a farm originally occupied by Henry Emery. Peter Hoppock, who lived in 1800, or earlier, on the farm now occupied by William Hackett, inherited the place from his father, Peter Hoppock, of Flemington, who at his death left a hundred-acre farm to each of his four sons and daughters. Peter Hoppock, the son, died in Clinton in 1850, aged eighty, leaving seven sons, all of whom but one are dead. Of the daughters of Peter Hoppock, the elder married John Cregar, Jr. (near whom, west of William Yauger's present place, lived his father, an old Revolutionary soldier); another married Barnet Fox, of Clinton; and a third William Hann, with whom William Yauger took service in 1816, remaining until 1832; in 1833, himself occupying the place as a settler, he has resided upon it to the present day.

The Cregars are numerous in High Bridge, and rank high among the worthiest and most intelligent citizens, but they do not prevail so plentifully in that locality as in Clinton and other townships.

There are also among the descendants of early settlers the families of Fritts, Beavers, Lances, and Philhowers.

ORGANIZATION.

High Bridge was not organized until 1871, previous to which its territory occupied portions of Clinton and Lebanon townships. The act creating it is numbered 386, and was approved March 29, 1871. The region set apart was described as follows:

"All that part of the townships of Clinton and Lebanon contained within the following bounds: Beginning at a point in the middle of Spruce Run Brook, a corner of Clinton and Lebanon townships, and in the line of Union townships; thence, first, in a southerly course down the middle of said brook, the several courses thereof to the boundary line of Clinton borough; thence, second, along the line of said borough in an easterly course to the northeast corner of said borough; thence, third, in a direct line, to a stone bridge over the Beaver Brook, near the residence of David Sharp; thence, fourth, in a direct line to a plank bridge south of the residence of Emanuel Sutton; thence, fifth, in a direct line to a point in the middle of the road leading from the village of Lebanon to the village of Cokesburg where it is intersected by the road leading from Fairview school-house to said road; thence on the same course until it intersects the westerly boundary of Tewksbury township; thence, sixth, along the line of said Tewksbury township in a northerly course to a corner of Tewksbury and Lebanon townships in the middle of the south branch of the Raritan River at the village of California; thence, seventh, along the road leading from California to the Puddle Hotel to a corner in the road near the residence of Jacob M. Trimmer; thence, eighth, in a direct line to a point in the public road leading from the village of High Bridge to the village of White Hall, fifty feet north of Philip Terreberry's dwelling-house; thence, ninth, in a direct line to a point in the line of Lebanon and Bethlehem townships where the public road leading from the village of High Bridge to Clarksville first intersects the same; thence, tenth, in a southerly course along the dividing line between the townships of Lebanon, Bethlehem, and Union to the place of beginning."

Peter A. Beavers, George W. Honness, and Ambrose Fritts were appointed judges of election, and Isaac Hummer town clerk.

At the first election, held at the American Hotel, in the village of High Bridge, April 10, 1871, the total votes cast numbered 355. The officials chosen were as follows: Town Clerk, William C. Beavers; Judge of Election, L. H. Taylor; Assessor, Ambrose Fritts; Collector, Oliver Bunn; Freeholder, Peter A. Beavers; Overseer of the Poor, Thomas Banghart; Town Committee, A. S. Banghart, J. T. Conover, Harrison Apgar, Edgar Lance, and Nelson Bennett; Commissioners, John T. Lance, William J. Taylor, J. D. Cregar; Surveyors, Jacob Hackett, Peter Cregar; Justices of the Peace, Eleazur Smith, J. P. Bailey, Thomas B. Apgar; Poundkeepers, Thomas Banghart, Mark Devlin; Constables, A. S. Farley, J. B. Cramer, Silas Hockenbury; Overseers of Highways, J. C. Sager, Frederick Fritts, Abraham Crozatt, George P. Apgar, Oliver Bunn, George Flomerfelt, Richard Philhower, William Robinson, William Hildebrant, D. E. Conover, David Alpaugh, Daniel Hartman, D. L. Everett, Isaac Cramer, J. R. Apgar, Harrison Apgar, J. M. Apgar, Isaiah Apgar, C. W. Hoffman, William Lance, Thomas B. Apgar.

Those who have been annually chosen as judges of election, town clerks, freeholders, and collectors from 1872 to 1880, are named as follows:

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1872, D. Neighbour; 1873, no record; 1874–76, P. A. Beavers; 1877–78, J. Fox; 1879–80, D. R. Alpaugh.

TOWN CLERKS.

1872, E. Terreberry; 1873, no record; 1874–76, O. W. Chrystie; 1877–78, I. Hummer; 1879, R. C. Farley; 1880, J. A. Apgar.

FREEHOLDERS.

1872–73, P. A. Beavers; 1874–75, A. A. Apgar; 1876–77, J. T. Lance; 1878–80, J. T. Dorland.

COLLECTORS.

1872, O. Bunn; 1873, no record; 1874, J. T. Lance; 1875–76, W. K. Taylor; 1877–78, B. Apgar; 1879–80, J. F. Sharp.

HIGH BRIDGE VILLAGE.

Although the New Jersey Central Railroad was completed in 1852, there was no station at what is

now High Bridge village until 1856, in which year the Taylor Iron-Works began to widen and develop in enterprise. Beginning with 1851, when Lewis H. Taylor restored the works, a village began to grow about them, but slowly at first. In 1856 there was an enlargement of the works, and consequently of the village. Previous to that there had been a supply-store at the works, but in that year a store was built by L. H. Taylor & Co., near the railway station, and opened as the "company's store," with Isaac Hummer as manager, and William Lance and John McCloughen as clerks. The store was the third building put up on the present site of the village, the first having been a dwelling-house occupied by Isaac Zeek, a collier, and the second, a grain-house, near the track, built by Peter A. Beavers. In 1856, John Anderson built a tavern, and in 1854 a post-office was established, with D. L. Everett as postmaster, and W. J. Taylor, son of L. H. Taylor, as deputy; he acted as postmaster till the latter part of 1856, when he removed to Philadelphia.

The "company's store" was the only one in the village until 1860, when Johnson & Lance embarked in trade, and in the same year the "company's store" passed into the possession of Nicholas Emery.

High Bridge village contained, in 1880, a population of 1034. The business carried on by the Taylor Iron-Works, in which nearly 200 men are employed, makes the village a stirring place, and of itself contributes greatly toward sustaining the village interests, while two extensive plumbago-manufacturing establishments close at hand, and the support furnished by the adjacent rich agricultural region, render valuable assistance in encouraging a prosperous growth.

Besides being a station on the New Jersey Central Railroad, High Bridge is connected with Port Oram and Chester on the northeast by a branch of the Central Railroad, known as the High Bridge Railroad. This was opened in 1876, and in the fall of 1880 was being extended toward Dover and Rockaway.

Referring to the post-office succession, it may be briefly stated that William Lance succeeded D. L. Everett in 1865, and was in turn followed by William K. Taylor and Elias Terreberry, the latter being the present incumbent.

High Bridge's first physician was William C. Alpaugh, also the first resident physician at Cokesburg. He was in the latter place from 1868 to 1869, and has been in High Bridge from 1869 to the present. William Hackett was a physician in High Bridge from 1869 to 1872, and Alfred Walton from 1879 to 1880.

CHURCHES.

HIGH BRIDGE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There was a Methodist Episcopal class in High Bridge as early as the year 1854, at which time the preacher in charge on the Clinton Circuit held services in the Albright Methodist church, built in High Bridge in 1854. This, the first church edifice erected in High Bridge, was built by the Albright Methodists, but they failing to prosper, were compelled to dissolve their organization, and gave up the property, which was for a few years used in common by the Presbyterians, Baptists, Lutherans, and Dutch Reformed congregations, and called a union church. As recollection serves now, it recalls the members of the High Bridge class in 1854 to have included J. R. Bowns, Thomas Day, Amy Hustleton, Mrs. Mary Philhower, Barney Philhower, Maria Dilts, J. A. Cregar, William S. Apgar; J. R. Bowns being the leader.

In 1869 the High Bridge Methodist Episcopal Church was established, at which time the membership was about 80. Rev. William S. Searls was then the pastor, and succeeding him to 1880 came Revs. Theodore D. Frazee, John Faull, and Jacob Tindall.

In 1873 the erection of the present house of worship, costing $7000, was begun and completed, so that the basement was used for meetings in 1874, but not fully finished until 1879. The membership is now claimed to be 200, and church affairs are in a prosperous condition. Rev. Jacob Tindall is the pastor; George Simpson, William G. Simpson, Wesley Apgar, and C. S. Hummel are the class-leaders; John Strobel, John W. Hummer, Nicholas Conover, Jerome B. McLean, E. J. Cregar, and Matthias Agen, the trustees; and William G. Simpson, superintendent of the Sabbath-school, in which the attendance averages 160.

THE REFORMED CHURCH IN HIGH BRIDGE.

Members of the Reformed Church living in High Bridge and vicinity prepared a petition, Jan. 24, 1866, and transmitted it to the Classis of Raritan, asking to be organized as a Reformed Dutch Church, the petitioners reciting that there had been Reformed Dutch preaching in the vicinity "for the past twenty-five years." Those who signed the petition were D. L. Everett, Edward Johnston, Isaac Hummer, Charles Fox, Nicholas Emery, W. C. Beavers, W. J. Hoffman, A. V. Cregar, Samuel Carhart, Jacob Cregar, P. A. Beavers, Henry Rockafellow, J. G. Seale, J. J. Tunison, C. S. Hummel, William Hackett, Benjamin Cole, J. H. Cregar, Jacob Cole, Charles Conover, Newton Hoffman, J. H. Bennett, William Lance, Andrew Cregar, Nelson Bennett, Parish Apgar, Mrs. Jane Hoffman, Thomas Conover, Jacob Hackett.

In accordance with the petition, the church was organized Feb. 13, 1866, Rev. P. M. Doolittle, president of the Classis of Raritan, presiding. Charles Conover and Isaac Hummer were chosen elders, and John G. Seale and J. H. Bennett deacons. Rev. Robert Van Amburgh preached a while for the church, and May 27, 1866, Rev. Cornelius Wyckoff commenced his labors as stated pastor. In 1869, Rev. Robert Van Amburgh became pastor, and in 1870 a church and parsonage were built, worship having previously been held in the church built in 1854 by the Albright

Methodists and sold to the Reformed Dutch congregation some years after. In 1871, Rev. Jacob Fehrman took charge, and remained in the pastorate until his death, March 1, 1874. At that time the membership was 78. In 1875, Rev. Artemas Dean, the present pastor, began his labors.

November, 1880, the elders were Charles Conover, David Neighbour, James H. Walker, and David Apgar; the deacons, Thomas Richards, Frederick Apgar, William H. Day, and John Alpaugh. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is James H. Walker. In the church the membership is 107; in the school the attendance is 125.

ST. JOSEPH'S (ROMAN CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

There was no Roman Catholic preaching at High Bridge until 1876, when Rev. Francis O'Neil, stationed at the Junction, began to hold occasional services, and for six months preached once a month or so in a public hall and in the old Methodist Episcopal church building. After his departure no regular services were held until Rev. J. F. Brady took charge of the congregation at Clinton in the summer of 1879. At that time he began to preach at High Bridge also, and, the congregation purchasing the old Albright Methodist church building, remodeled and made of it a neat house of worship, which they dedicated Nov. 25, 1880. Regular services are now held three times each month. In November, 1880, St. Joseph's congregation included forty-six families.

SOCIETIES.

"Rialto Lodge, No. 161, I. O. O. F." was chartered Nov. 8, 1871, with six members, as follows: N. G., Henry Rockafellow; V. G., Theodore Perry; Sec., J. B. Everett; Treas., J. B. Cronce; Allen Apgar and A. B. Valentine. Among those who have served the lodge as Noble Grands since 1871 have been Henry Rockafellow, Thomas Perry, Thomas Richards, William P. Frey, C. C. Apgar, William J. Iliff, A. B. Valentine, Henry K. McLean, J. B. Everett, J. K. Naughright, T. H. Dunn, D. L. Apgar. In November, 1880, the membership was 60 and the officers D. L. Apgar, N. G.; George Simpson, V. G.; J. B. Everett, R. Sec.; F. A. Apgar, P. Sec.; J. T. Dorland, Treas.

VILLAGES.

East High Bridge.—On the south side of the South Branch of the Raritan is a hamlet known as Everettstown or East High Bridge, but, properly considered, a portion of High Bridge village. D. L. Everett made the first improvement there in 1838, when he erected a dwelling and wagon-shop. Mr. Everett has since lived there, pursuing his business of wagon-making, and, as a village began to cluster about him, he was naturally looked upon as its father, and so it came to be known as Everettstown.

Cokesburg has long been a hamlet. It lies upon both sides of the eastern town line of High Bridge, with but a meagre village showing in the latter township. In the Tewksbury portion there are two churches, a school, a store, wagon-shop, etc.

SCHOOLS.

In School District No. 60, known as "Silverthorn" (after a family of that name early in the neighborhood of the school-house), there was a school-house in 1825 near the locality now called Tunison's Corners. How long the school had existed there cannot be told. Daniel Seale went to school there and remembers that Benjamin Lloyd was his teacher, and that among the scholars were children of the Birds, Hildebrants, Crozats, Rolands, Cregars, and Apgars. Charles Q. Phillips and a Mr. Armstrong were teachers, and Obadiah Evans taught there in 1836. In 1848 the school lot became the property of Caleb Halstead, of New York, who donated the present site, conditioned that a stone school-house be erected thereon. That house was accordingly built, and in 1875 replaced by the present frame structure, 22 by 32 feet, and possessing a seating capacity for 100 scholars. In November, 1880, the teacher was James White, and the trustees George N. Cregar, James McKerren, and Edgar I. Cregar.

The present school-house in District No. 59, called "Rocky Run," was built in 1870. Moses Gardner was the first teacher, and Thomas Banghart, Sr., Conrad Honness, and George Rodenbough the first trustees. In the High Bridge district school was taught at a very early period. John Seale, a school-teacher, lived at the iron-works long before 1800, and, as it is certain he taught school, the inference is that he taught in his home locality. A school-house was built in 1846 in East High Bridge, in which the first teacher was Philip Creveling. The present school-house, a two-story frame, standing in East High Bridge, was built in 1864. It will seat 170 and has an average attendance of 130. I. P. Bailey is the principal; Lizzie Henry and Emma Cook the assistants. Isaac Hoffman, Henry Estes, and Thomas Richards were the trustees in 1880.

INDUSTRIES.

The iron-works at High Bridge, lying motionless from the time when Allan & Turner's property was sold (about 1783) until 1851, were in that year restored to activity by Mr. Lewis H. Taylor, although not carried on at first in a very extensive way. The building of the New Jersey Central Railroad, in 1851, was the incentive to the revival of the industry, just as the lack of transportation had caused its cessation years before and kept it quiet until then.

In 1851 these works consisted of a bloomery-forge with one hammer and one fire, making about one and a quarter tons of bar-iron per week. In 1852 another fire was added, doubling the production. In 1853 the manufacture of wagon-axles, in addition to bar-iron, was commenced. In 1854 a scrap-furnace and ham-

mer were added, and the production from this time to 1858 was mainly wagon-axles.

About 1856 the manufacture of car-axles began, but they were not made in any quantity until the third hammer and second scrap-furnace were built, in 1863.

In 1866, W. J. Taylor, son of L. H. Taylor, returned to High Bridge, became interested with his father, took charge of the business and began extending the works. The first addition under his management was a car-wheel foundry in the same year.

In 1868, Mr. Taylor, in connection with his father, formed a stock company under the corporate title of "Taylor Iron-Works," with an authorized capital of $500,000. His father was made president and he the general manager and treasurer, with many of the representative men of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey as stockholders. During the next four years many improvements were made, the most important of which were the building of the dam and the railroad connecting the works with the Central Railroad. The dam is twenty-six feet high, and its erection employed one hundred men for about a year.

In 1874, Mr. Taylor retired from the management, and was succeeded by Mr. J. H. Walker as secretary and treasurer, L. H. Taylor remaining president.

The force of men under regular employment reaches 185. The departments of the works are a forge, foundry, and machine-shop. The company owns about two miles of railway-track, locomotive, cars, etc., and a landed territory, in connection with the works, of 130 acres. The motive-power is furnished by the South Branch of the Raritan, and is claimed to equal the power of 473 horses—the total fall being 33 feet.

The directors of Taylor's iron-works for 1880 were John Brown and Jesse Lines, of Easton; William J. Taylor, of Chester; Lewis H. Taylor, of High Bridge; James Moore, of Elizabeth. S. P. Raber, the superintendent, has been such since 1872.

The iron mines once the supply of the works have not contributed towards their support for many years. They were sold years ago by Mr. L. H. Taylor to the Thomas Iron Company, a Pennsylvania corporation.

"The American Chemical, Mining, and Manufacturing Company" was formed for the manufacture of plumbago from ore found in considerable quantities near High Bridge. The company's works are located just north of High Bridge village, where they have six and a half acres of land, upon which there is a vein of ore 512 yards in length and from 8 to 20 feet in width on the surface. The capital invested in the enterprise is represented to be $30,000.

South of High Bridge village, the "Phœnix Plumbago Company," composed of Thomas Brown, of Philadelphia, James Cope and J. L. Moyer, of Reading, began the manufacture of plumbago in November, 1880. They occupy a four-story frame building, with an invested capital of $30,000, and have five acres of land, upon which the ore-vein measures from 3 to 13 feet in width. From 30 to 35 men are employed. The superintendent is John Hackett.

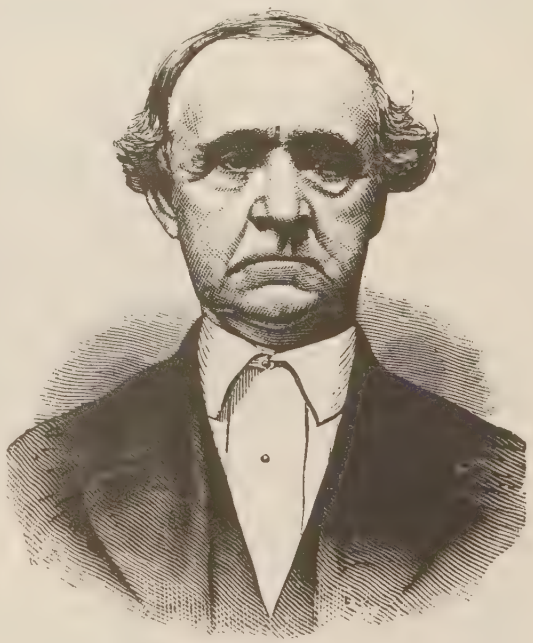
IRON ORE.

There is yet considerable ore in the iron mines of High Bridge, and, although the Thomas Iron Company, controlling the greater share of them, are not working them at present, various parties are getting out ore at various places, the most extensive work being done by a New York firm near High Bridge village.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JACOB CREGAR.

Jacob Cregar was born in Lebanon (now High Bridge) township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., March 29, 1821. He is a son of Andrew and Charity (Voorhees) Cregar. His grandfather, John Cregar, was an early



JACOB CREGAR.

settler in the vicinity of High Bridge, where he owned several farms. He died on the place now owned by Mr. Conover, adjoining the borough of Clinton, leaving sons—John, William, Andrew, and Peter—and daughters,—Polly, Elizabeth, and Catharine.

Andrew Cregar, the father of Jacob, was born near Clinton, and resided there with his father till after his marriage, when he bought the farm where Jacob now resides near the village of High Bridge. He had a family of thirteen children,—nine sons and four daughters,—five of whom (four sons and one daughter) are living,—to wit, Peter, Andrew, Elias V., Jacob, and Eliza Ann, wife of Dennis Balbey, of Indiana.

Jacob Cregar was born and brought up on the farm

where he now resides. He married Mary Catharine, daughter of George Neighbour, of Lower Valley, Lebanon township, and has had six children,—three sons and three daughters,—four of whom are living,—viz., George N., who married Emily Ann Haver, and lives on the homestead farm; Mary Elizabeth, who married Oliver Fritts, farmer near Hamden; Isaac L., who married Susan Hummer, of High Bridge; and Susan E., wife of Cyrus Bird, of Union township.

Mr. Cregar followed farming from boyhood till the spring of 1877, when he transferred the farm to his sons, still keeping a general oversight of the business. Besides the farm on which he lives, he bought another, where his son Isaac now lives, in 1878. He has now three farms, including two hundred and sixty-five acres, under a good state of improvement and cultivation. Since retiring from active farming, Mr. Cregar occupies his time chiefly in looking after his investments and other business interests. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics a Republican, though he has neither sought nor held office.

DAVID NEIGHBOUR, ESQ.

In the year 1705 a colony, having left their native home in Saxony, "between Wölfenbottle and Halberstadt," fleeing from oppression, in 1707, sailed from Holland to America. By adverse winds they were driven south, and entered the Delaware Bay and landed at Philadelphia. Determined not to relinquish their original purpose,—to join the Dutch at New Amsterdam (New York City),—they set out on a land journey across the then wilderness of New Jersey, and fell upon the goodly land known as German Valley, where they resolved to settle.

Among these pilgrims were Leonhard Nachbar and his future wife, Miria Margareta, the great-grandparents of David Neighbour, Esq.

From tombstones in the old churchyard in German Valley we take the following record:

"Leonhard Nachbar, who departed this life August the 26th, 1766, Aged 68 years and 3 months."

"Miria Margareta, the wife of L. N., who died November the 17th, 1770, aged 72 years and 3 months."

These were the parents of Leonhard Nachbar, who died in 1805. This Leonhard was the father of Leonhard, Jr., who died in 1854, and was the father of David. David was born in German Valley, on the farm now owned by his son Silas, Nov. 25, 1797, and is the fifth in a family of six sons and four daughters.

At the age of twelve he entered the store of Welsh & Dellicker, on Schooley's Mountain, as clerk, and at twenty-one became partner with Mr. Dellicker, where he remained until 1823.

In 1823 he removed to Lower Valley, Hunterdon Co., where he established a store and carried on the mercantile business, in connection with his farm, until 1852. In the latter year he quit the store, continuing on the farm till 1859, when he went to New York City, where he spent eight years, and then returned to the old homestead, where he now resides.

He was married thrice: in 1820 to Miss Ann Hance, of Schooley's Mountain; the second wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Trimmer, of German Valley, who died in 1857; and the third was Mrs. Elizabeth Chichester, of New York. The first marriage was blessed with six sons and one daughter, and all except one are living.

The esteem in which he is held has been frequently evinced. In 1837 and 1838 he was elected to the Assembly, and in 1844 a member of the convention from Hunterdon County to frame the new constitution for New Jersey, and for thirteen years held the office of town treasurer.

In the church, the Presbytery of Newton elected him in 1846 and in 1859 to represent it in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at its sessions in Philadelphia and Indianapolis, Ind. He always was a faithful elder in attendance on the sessions of Presbytery and Synod. His sterling character is known and read of all acquaintances and friends.

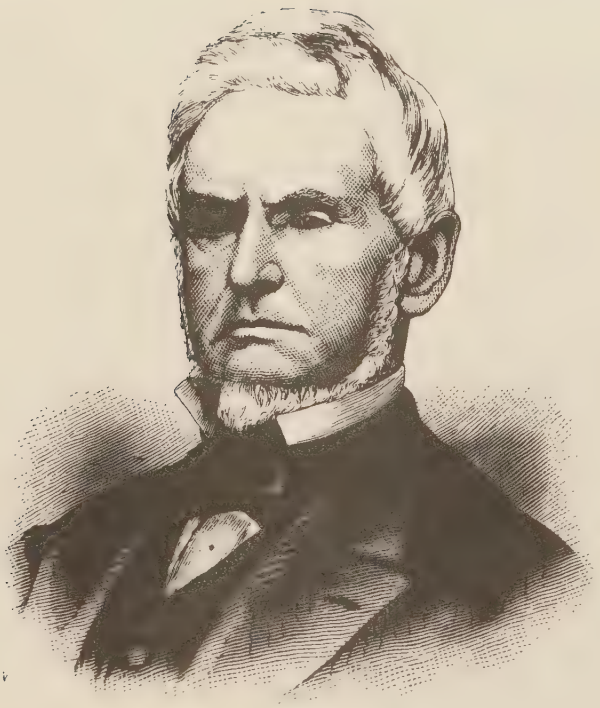
Of the advantages of early education he says, "It was after the A, B, C character,—the simplest kind; almost next to nothing." One fact is worth recording for general history, as it marks the changes: at the close of each quarter of school, custom demanded that the schoolmaster treat the scholars to a quart of *whisky* and *sugar*, or be barred out or smoked in. In his school-days this law was executed.

David, being blessed with superior natural gifts, however, and by diligence and improving every opportunity, qualified himself to discharge the private and public duties and trusts reposed in him.

For about fifty years he was a constant supporter of the German Valley Presbyterian Church, and for over forty of these years scarcely ever missed a Sabbath from the sanctuary, although he lived six miles from the church. Stormy Sabbaths were unknown days to him and his family. As a pillar in the church, the pastors found in him a man on whom they could rely. Through his energy, wise counsels, and Christian spirit, the neat and commodious Presbyterian church and manse of Lower Valley were erected. In every good work his Christian liberality has abounded.

In the autumn of 1877 children and grandchildren, neighbors, and friends gathered at the old homestead, and appropriately celebrated the completion of his fourscore years.

Had those native talents received an academic training, he would have been a marked man in the world. But it was not so ordered. By fidelity and perseverance he carved out for himself a life which has borne good fruit for his family, the church of God, and the commonwealth. He now enjoys vigor of body and mind remarkable for men of his age. Although in his eighty-fourth year, his "eye is not dim nor his natural force abated."



David Neighbour

CLINTON.

THE township of Clinton, lying a little to the northeast of the centre of Hunterdon County, contained in 1880 a population of 2133 and had within its limits 170 farms. Its boundaries are High Bridge and Tewksbury on the north, Raritan and Readington on the south, Readington on the east, Clinton village and Franklin township on the west, the South Branch of the Raritan separating it from the latter.

Clinton is traversed through its northern part by the New Jersey Central Railroad, and touched on the west by the Easton and Amboy Railroad. Annandale and Lebanon are small villages and stations on the line of the Central, but two miles apart. Limestone deposits of value abound, and lime-burning is a consequent industry.

Round Valley is a marked feature in the landscape. Passing southward from Lebanon station, the traveler enters it after a journey of perhaps a mile, and sees before him a spot famous in a traditionary and natural way. The valley, shut in on every side by hills, occupies a nearly circular space, measuring about three miles in one direction and two in another, and containing upwards of 3000 acres. Pickel's and Cushetunk Mountains are at the northern and eastern boundaries, on the west is a chain of low hills, and on the south Round Mountain.

Although Clinton is richly agricultural and produces largely of wheat and corn, much dependence is fixed upon stock-raising and the production of milk.

EARLY HISTORY.

According to the best obtainable authorities, the township was first peopled in the vicinity of Lebanon and at Round Valley, and it would appear that Germans were among the earliest, if not themselves the first, settlers. The German Valley, which spreads over the territory now occupied by Lebanon, was entered by a colony of Germans as early as 1707, who soon spread up and down the valleys of northern Hunterdon, but congregated most thickly, doubtless, in German Valley, wherefore the name. Many gathered about Lebanon, but to-day their descendants are scattered, and just who were the earliest settlers at that place cannot be positively stated, although between 1768 and 1771 the inhabitants of that region included the families of Peter Elscher, John Rodenbough (then written Rothenbach), Peter Huffman, Peter Sharpstein, John Huffman, the Pickels, Hummers, Beckers, Kas, Luneburgs, Hinderscheits (written now Henderschott), Epschers, Laus, Diltz, Schurtz, Ten Eycks, Kramers, Ohlbachs, Schencks, Meyers, Eichs, Van Horns, Gerhards, Humerichs, Schumachers, Enders, Withauers, Hebers, Hochstenbachs, Schaffers, Belers, Fishers, Wetters, Mils, Reits, Kleins, Dufurs, Krugers, Kribs, Eckers, Bittesfelds, Philips, Papetchers, Stadels, and Schneiders.

From a deed now in the possession of A. E. Sanderson, of Flemington, it appears that in 1711 the West New Jersey Society caused to be surveyed certain territory in Hunterdon County, N. J., since known as the society's great tract. Of this tract James Alexander purchased 10,000 acres in 1744, his purchase including the whole of the Round Valley and surrounding mountains, reaching northward beyond Lebanon village, westward to Bray's Hill, and eastward well-nigh to White House. About Lebanon his purchases aggregated 2000 acres, which he was to hold in trust for Anthony White, to whom Alexander's heirs conveyed it upon Alexander's death, in 1755. Alexander's heirs were William, Lord Stirling, Peter Van Brug Livingston and Mary, his wife, Walter Rutherford and Catharine, his wife, John Stevens and Elizabeth, his wife, and Susanna Alexander.*

The Alexander mansion stood upon portion of the farm now owned by Peter T. Haver. It had a fine location, and to it the patriotic members of the families of Stirling, Livingston, Rutherford, and Stevens hastened for refuge when hard pressed by British enemies. In that mansion Edwin A. Stevens, the New Jersey railway pioneer, was born, and there also, says tradition, Livingston, the associate of Robert Fulton, was a frequent visitor. In the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, held August, 1775, the representatives included Ralph Hart, Jacob Jennings, Richard Stevens, and John Stevens, Jr., of Round Valley. Among the earliest settlers were Peter Haver, William Eick, Morris Welch, and Abraham Voorhees. The name of Eick does not present itself among those now resident in the valley, but there one may still find numerous descendants of the Haver, Welch, and Voorhees families.

The Cregars were, and still are, a famous family. John Cregar was the first of his name to locate in Clinton, and since his day the Cregars have greatly multiplied not only in Clinton, but in all Hunterdon. Five of his granddaughters are still living in Hunterdon County whose combined ages reach the sum of upward of 400 years. Their names are Mrs. William Yauger, Mrs. J. S. Cramer, Mrs. Archibald

* "First Century of Hunterdon County," George S. Mott, D.D.

Huffman, Mrs. P. H. Huffman, and Mrs. William Hackett.

Among the early settlers in the vicinity of the valley were two brothers, Abram and John Shurts. A deed still extant testifies that Abram Shurts bought from William Coxe, of Philadelphia, in 1751, a piece of land on the South Branch of the Raritan, and his brother John owned a place adjoining. Part of the old Abram Shurts farm is now owned and occupied by Emanuel Fritts. John Shurts willed his property to his son, known as "Big" Michael Shurts, who built the first grist-mill near the Round Valley. It stood on Prescott Brook, and near there he had also a distillery. "Little" Michael Shurts, a distant relative, owned a farm adjoining him, and also a distillery. John Dawes, a Quaker, had a mill on Prescott Brook near where Jonathan Dawes now lives. Old John Dawes was famous in his day as a mediator between disputants and as an esteemed authority.

Just above Dawes was Benjamin Lowe, an elder and trustee of the Bethlehem Church. Years before that, even, John Lowe came to the valley from Germany.

Mr. J. A. Young, of Clinton village, says that his great-grandfather, George Young, came from Germany and settled in the Round Valley at a time when there was no grist-mill nearer to him than on the Raritan, six miles west of New Brunswick. There were then no roads for wagons, but only trails through the woods.

One of the most widely known of the families early in Clinton township was the Grandin family, of whom Philip was the head. Probably in 1760, or mayhap before, Philip and his brother John purchased a tract of about 1000 acres lying on the South Branch of the Raritan and reaching eastward. It covered the site of the village of Hamden, and was long known as the Hamden tract. The brothers Grandin built on the river a grist-mill and a fulling-mill, and opened a store,—all at the place now called Hamden. They lived in the same house, on the place latterly occupied by Joseph Fritts. At his death Philip's property passed to his two sons, Philip and John F. The former acquired the mills and the homestead, and in a little while (about 1790) induced a man named Abbott to open a tavern there. The place, which was known as Grandin's Mills and Grandin's Town, was on a route of considerable travel, and "Grandin's Tavern" came to be recognized as an excellent halting place.

John Grandin about 1775 built the house now occupied by his son John. It was considered a great house in those days. The lumber used was pitch pine and came from Monmouth County. This mansion was noted for its inviting and cheering welcome, and social reunions were frequent within its hospitable walls. Dr. Grandin was likewise a famous physician, and from 1783 to 1811 (the period of his death) he rode over Hunterdon's hills for twenty-eight years. Dr. H. B. Poole was his successor as the Hamden physician, although he tarried only from 1823 to 1826. In 1852, John F. Grandin, son to John Grandin and grandson to the first Dr. John, entered upon medical practice at Hamden, and remains in practice there to this day.*

John Van Fleet and John Smith were early settlers in the Grandin neighborhood, and just east of there Peter Aller gave to the locality of his settlement the name of Allertown, by which it is still known. Peter Aller's son Henry was justice of the peace.

Mathias Cramer, the first of his name to settle in Clinton township, located before the Revolution upon the farm now occupied by his grandson, John S. Cramer. Mathias was taken one day during the Revolution from his home to Jones' tavern by Adam Runkel and Peter Aller, who sought to induce him to enter the Federal service. Mr. Cramer, however, was enfeebled with consumption, and, that fact becoming speedily apparent to an army surgeon, he ordered Cramer's release. From that time forward he declined rapidly in health, and died in 1783.

Tunis Cramer lived before 1800 in an old log house now standing on what is known as the Runkel place, just south of J. S. Cramer's, and in that log house Adam Runkel made his home at an early day. John Emery (a distiller), John W. Sharp, Henry Huffman, and Hugh Martin lived early in that vicinity, but the information to be gleaned touching them is at this late day exceedingly meagre.

TURNPIKE, TAVERNS, MILLS, Etc.

The Easton and New Brunswick turnpike (sometimes called the New Jersey pike), passing through Clinton township, *via* Clinton village and Lebanon, was in its day a famous thoroughfare. Although the route was made a turnpike under a charter in 1812, there was a road over essentially the course now occupied by the old pike long before that time, and there were taverns and other signs of busy life upon it. John S. Cramer remembers that in 1812, when he was a lad of fourteen, he assisted in "working" the portion of that road passing through the neighborhood of what is now the village of Annandale. He recalls also having been told that that road was considerably traveled as early as 1776, and that in that year the stone house now occupied by Elijah Stout was built, as was also the house now owned by John Race. The Stout house was opened in 1776 as a tavern by a Mr. Jones.

Before or about 1812, George Henry was landlord, and in 1812 took a contract to gravel the road between Beaver Brook and Hunt's Mills. Peter Fisher succeeded Henry in 1816, and Gen. Hope took it, in 1830, to turn it over, however, in 1831, to John C. Wert, its last landlord, who continued to conduct its fortunes until the completion of the Central Railroad, in 1852, put a veto upon the glory of the pike.

* See biographical sketches at close of this township history.

In 1816 or 1817, Henry Miller and Nathan Stiger opened a store on the pike where Mr. Boyd now lives. Farther along to the eastward, David Fraser (an Irishman and surveyor) kept a store in 1798, near the present John Fulkerson place, and across the way Richard (or "Derrick") Anderson had a little shop. John Fulkerson, who learned his trade at Somerville, started a blacksmith-shop on the pike in 1821 near Beaver Brook. There was an old blacksmith-shop near Peter Huffman's, on the road to Allertown, in which William Jewett was the smith. William Johnson succeeded Fraser in the latter's store, and, after him, Peter Ten Eyck (who married Fraser's widow) carried on the business as long as the store lasted.

Wm. Johnson built a store on Bray's Hill, and kept post-office there as early as 1820. Before that Andrew Bray had a tannery there, and afterward J. W. Bray a distillery. Soon after 1820, John Henry opened a tavern east of Johnson's store.

Gen. Hope was at one time concerned in the ownership and management of the stage-line, and, among others, his son William was one of the most famous "whips" known to the road. On the pike in Clinton there were the Hope tavern, at Clinton village, and the Ramsey tavern, at Potterstown, where a Ramsey kept also a store. The store and tavern have been from the outset in possession of the Ramseys. James Ramsey, the first of that family in Hunterdon County, settled in Readington about 1790, at which time Andrew Van Syckel settled at Potterstown. In 1800, James Ramsey, Jr., son to James, located in Clinton, adjoining another son, Alexander. On the Alexander Ramsey farm now lives Nelson Ramsey, son to the James Ramsey last mentioned. On the pike just east of Lebanon was a grist-mill, owned in 1812 by Peter Huffman, who bought it of "Big" Michael Shurts,—doubtless the builder. Peter Huffman owned also, in 1812, a mill on Beaver Brook, near where Annandale now is, and shortly afterwards bought Michael Shurts' Prescott Brook mill. Peter Huffman owned these three mills at one time.

On and near the pike, close to Clinton village, William Yauger settled in 1823, John Race in 1823, David Miller in 1826, and Adam Stiger in 1833.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Clinton township was organized by act of Legislature, dated March 11, 1841, from a portion of Lebanon township, as will more fully appear by reference to a copy of the act, which appears below. Clearly, the township was called after Clinton village, which lay within the limits of the township, and which began its existence in 1828. To whom belongs the honor of having suggested the name cannot now be said, nor is it, perhaps, historically important to know. Under act approved March 29, 1871, a portion of Clinton was set off to High Bridge, and by act approved the same day, "that portion of the township of Tewksbury lying and being southeast from where a straight line running from the point where the townships of Tewksbury and High Bridge intersect each other, at the end of the fifth course in the act creating the township of High Bridge, to an arch bridge over Cold Brook, in a line between the townships of Tewksbury and Readington," was annexed to the township of Clinton.

The act organizing Clinton is as follows:

"*An Act to set off from the township of Lebanon, in the county of Hunterdon, a new township, to be called the township of Clinton.*

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That all that part of the township of Lebanon, in the county of Hunterdon, lying to the southward of the following line,—to wit, beginning on the north side of a certain bridge over Spruce Run, near the buildings of William Alpaugh, and at a point where said bridge is crossed by the line dividing the township of Lebanon from the township of Bethlehem, and running thence on a northeasterly course, and in a direct line, across the said township of Lebanon to the southeasterly corner of a school-house, situate on the lands of Frederick I. Huffman, near the Tewksbury line, and thence, continuing on the same course, to the line dividing the township of Lebanon from the township of Tewksbury, and to end there, shall be, and the same is hereby, set off from said township of Lebanon, and established as a separate township, to be called the township of Clinton."

Section 2, of the above act, gave to the "inhabitants of the township of Clinton all the powers and privileges enjoyed by the other townships of the county." Section 3 provided that the first annual town-meeting should be held at the inn of John C. Wert. Section 4, that the town committees of the two townships should allot and divide all property and moneys on hand or due between the townships of Lebanon and Clinton "in proportion to the taxable property and ratables" of each; Section 5 relates to the support of paupers; and Section 6 declares "that this act shall take effect on the second Monday in April next, and not before."

In conformity with the provisions of the act, the inhabitants of the township met at the inn of John C. Wert, the second Monday in April, 1841, and then and there elected the following officers: Moderator, John Rockafellow; Town Clerk, David B. Huffman; Assessor, Lucas Voorhees; Collector, John Lowe; Commissioners of Appeal, Peter H. Huffman, John Rockafellow, and Michael Shurts; Freeholders, Peter H. Huffman and John Rockafellow; Highway Surveyors, Thomas B. Apgar and David M. Kline; Town Committee, Peter H. Huffman, John Rockafellow, George Alpaugh, and John H. Huffman; Overseers of the Poor, John H. Cregar and Lucas Voorhees; Constable, Mahlon Smith; Poundkeepers, John C. Wert, Charles Menau, and Joseph Cougle; School Committee, William G. Alpaugh, Peter Haver, Peter Emery.

It was voted to raise $800 road-tax, $600 poor-tax, and that the roads be worked by tax. Overseers of highways were appointed as follows: John A. Apgar, John H. Huffman, Aaron Groff, George S. Shurts, Henry Rockafellow, Godfrey Emery, Simon Kinny, Peter Apgar, Sr., Henry Stiger, John Demott, William Butler, John H. Cregar, Lucas Voorhees, John T. Huffman, John A. Quick, Nelson Bennett, Peter

Yauger, William Hackett. At a meeting of the town committee, April 17, 1841, at the inn of Charles Menau, John Rockafellow was elected treasurer.

The persons chosen annually from 1842 to 1880 to be moderators, town clerks, assessors, and collectors are named in the following:*

MODERATORS.

1842–44, J. Rockafellow; 1845–48, J. H. Huffman; 1849, W. Emery; 1850–53, J. H. Huffman; 1854–55, J. R. Kline; 1856–62, T. H. Risler; 1863, P. A. Beavers; 1864,† P. F. Hoffman; 1865–68, W. Cregar; 1869, I. Hummer; 1870, P. F. Hoffman; 1871–73, L. L. Grippen; 1874, J. Fritts; 1875–77, L. L. Grippen; 1878–79, S. Radley; 1880, A. W. Lowe.

CLERKS.

1842–43, D. B. Huffman; 1844–46, W. Emery; 1847–49, M. Shurts; 1850–53, J. H. Rockafeller; 1854–61, P. A. Beavers; 1862–66, A. E. Sanderson; 1867–69, J. S. Clark; 1870, P. T. Haver; 1871–73, B. E. Tine; 1874–76, J. Shurts; 1877–78, N. W. Hoffman; 1879–80, P. Rockafellow.

ASSESSORS.

1842–43, A. Bellis; 1844–45, P. P. Huffman; 1846–47, J. M. Webster; 1848–49, T. Risler; 1850–51, M. Shurts; 1852–53, P. P. Huffman; 1854, A. McCoy; 1855–56, J. H. Rockafellow; 1857–58, N. Hoffman; 1859–60, S. Carhart; 1861–62, D. K. Hoffman; 1863–65, M. Shurts; 1866–67, G. N. Apgar; 1868–69, M. Shurts; 1870, W. Lance; 1871, D. E. Potts; 1872–73, J. B. Cougle; 1874–75, B. E. Tine; 1876, N. Hoffman; 1877–80, G. N. Apgar.

COLLECTORS.

1842–43, J. P. Yauger; 1844, G. R. Emery; 1845–48, G. A. Apgar; 1849–50, W. S. Welsh; 1851–52, P. Rockafellow; 1853–54, P. Fritts; 1855–57, J. N. Stoor; 1858–59, J. Cox; 1860–61, J. McCloughen; 1862–64, G. A. Apgar; 1865–66, P. Rockafellow; 1867–68, D. E. Potts; 1869–70, W. Cregar; 1871–72, J. S. Clark; 1873–74, A. Van Syckel; 1875–76, S. H. Leigh; 1877–80, N. Hilderbrant.

LEBANON VILLAGE.

As early as 1820 or thereabout there was on Bray's Hill a post-office named Lebanon, of which the postmaster was William Johnson, who also kept a store. Southeast from there something more than a mile is now the village of Lebanon, then occupied by "a commons," according to the language of a present dweller in Lebanon then familiar with that locality. William Huffman was then living in a log house on the site of Rev. Robert Van Amburgh's residence, and about that time, or perhaps shortly thereafter, one John Tway had a blacksmith-shop near the brook just west of the old graveyard at Lebanon. The Easton and New Brunswick turnpike then traversed the route now followed by Church Street, and on that road, about 1825, David M. Kline opened a store near where the Dutch Reformed church now stands. There was a brick church in the old graveyard, and there, also, was the house of Jacob Corson, a tailor.

About 1827, William Johnson, the storekeeper and postmaster on Bray's Hill, died, and, no one succeeding to his business, the post-office was transferred to David M. Kline. In that year the Easton and New Brunswick turnpike was straightened at Lebanon, and Kline moved his store over to the line of the road, upon the site now occupied by S. J. Shurts' store, which contains the original structure built by Kline. Tway, the blacksmith, had also built a stone house upon the new road, and near it a stone smithy. The house he converted into a tavern, and, being a staunch admirer of Gen. Jackson, not only called his tavern the Jacksonville Hotel, but christened the place by that name, and tried hard to have the post-office title changed to suit the case, but, as there was a Jacksonville in Burlington County, the scheme miscarried, and Lebanon after a time replaced Jacksonville as the village name, that territory being then in Lebanon township. The tavern opened by Tway —still standing opposite the present village inn—was kept by him until 1830; then, transferring its possession to Austin Clark, he opened a store,—the second in the village.

To follow the post-office succession, it may be briefly stated that Kline was succeeded by John Tway, after whom came Adam Bellis, the harness-maker; Samuel Clark, storekeeper; Henry Dilley, the shoemaker; and David K. Hoffman, the present incumbent. Mail was from the first received daily by stages over the Easton and New Brunswick pike.

Lebanon of the present is located upon the New Jersey Central Railroad, and contained in July, 1880, a population of 314. It boasts of two fine churches, an excellent public school, and many pleasant-looking homes. Lebanon station is a milk-shipping point for a large dairying district.

LEBANON DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

The history of the Dutch Reformed Church of Lebanon goes back farther than recorded testimony takes it, but just how much farther is pure conjecture. The oldest church records extant begin with 1769, while other documentary evidence, traveling back to 1747, cites the fact that in that year there was a church at Lebanon. The presumption is that the early settlers in Round Valley and at Lebanon set up a temple as early as 1740, and conducted worship according to the forms of the German Reformed Church. They built a log church, and presently laid out about it a churchyard or burial-place. The old graveyard still marks the spot, but no church stands there. The old log house was replaced by a frame edifice in 1780, and in 1817 a large brick church was reared upon the site. Its foundation-walls are still there, but the structure itself parted company with the graveyard in 1854, in which year the present roomy and handsome temple was erected at a cost of $6000.

In 1746 the Church of Holland appointed a Swiss minister to visit America as an exploring and superintending missionary to look after the numerous Dutch Reformed Churches and supply them with ministers, Bibles, and such help as they needed generally. His name was Michael Schlatter, and, fortunately for the historian, he kept a journal of his American experience. In it he wrote:

* For Chosen Freeholders see page 264 of this work.

† Office of Judge of Elections substituted.

"On the 3d of July, 1747, I received a very earnest letter from the congregations at Rockaway (Lebanon), Fox Hill, and Amwell, in the region of the Raritan, distant about 70 miles from Philadelphia.* They urge me with the strongest motives—yea, they pray me for God's sake—to pay them a visit, that I may administer to them the Lord's Supper, and by baptism incorporate their children with the church, who have already, during three or more years, remained without baptism. November 13th of that year I undertook a journey to those congregations, and on the 14th came to Rockaway (Lebanon). Here I received twenty young persons into the church after they had made a profession of the faith, preached a preparatory sermon on the 15th, and on the following day administered the Holy Supper in a small church to an attentive and reverent assembly."

Schlatter repeated these visits twice during 1748, once in 1749, and once in 1750. In the latter year he wrote to the Church of Holland respecting the congregations at Fox Hill and Lebanon that "these implore earnestly that God may at length send forth a faithful laborer into this harvest." In response to that request, John Conrad Wirtz, who had been preaching in the neighborhood of Easton, was sent to take charge of the churches at Lebanon and in the German Valley, and served them continuously for eleven years. In 1761 he was succeeded by Rev. Caspar Michael Stapfel. He remained only a year, but left behind him a remarkably excellent impression.

For a period of nine years after Mr. Stapfel's retirement, the Lebanon Church was dependent upon irregular and uncertain services, and did not have regular worship until 1770, when Rev. Frederick Dellicker, who had for some time been laboring at Amwell, took charge of the churches at Lebanon, German Valley, Fox Hill, and Alexandria, and remained with them until 1782. His successor was Rev. Caspar Wack, who began his labors in 1782 and closed them in 1812. To the close of Mr. Wack's pastorate these churches were German Reformed, and in them the preaching had nearly always been conducted in the German language save towards the close of it, when he spoke mostly in English. Upon his departure the churches named were neglected by the German Synod, and in a brief time were absorbed by other denominations, the Lebanon Church becoming Dutch Reformed and the others Presbyterian.

The records of the Lebanon Church make no mention of members' names previous to 1817, although they do observe the organization of the church to have taken place in 1762. Nevertheless, no further observation takes place therein until the first record of births and baptisms, under date of 1768. In 1817, as gleaned from the records, the church members were 52 in number, and of these 25 were females. The names of the 27 male members were John Lowe, John W. Alpaugh, George Cramer, George Apgar, Henry Aller, John J. Alpaugh, Peter Huffman, Christopher Baker, Jacob Nitzer, Peter Apgar, John Huffman, John Alpaugh, Herman Lance, George Young, Caspar Backer, Morris Sharp, Cornelius J. Lowe, Caspar Lunenburg, Frederick J. Huffman, William Alpaugh, David M. Kline, William Yauger, John Haas, Andrew Van Syckel, Nicholas Wyckoff, David Canfield, Abram Blue.

Since 1812 the pastors of the church have been Rev. Jacob I. Shultz, 1816–32; Rev. C. P. Wack, 1833–40; Rev. Robert Van Amburgh, 1840–48; Rev. John Steele, 1848–53; Rev. Robert Van Amburgh, 1853–70; Rev. W. B. Van Benchoten, 1870–73; Rev. Joseph B. Campbell, 1873–75; Rev. S. W. Roe, D.D., 1875 to the present time (1881). The church has now a membership of 347, representing 200 families. There are four Sabbath-schools in connection with the church, aggregating a membership of upwards of 200, and located at four different points in the township. The school at Lebanon employs 12 teachers, and is in charge of J. N. Groendycke. The church elders are James Ramsey, Moses Felmy, John A. Apgar, Jr., and James Van Syckel. The deacons are Morris Conover, George Winters, Jackson Cramer, and David Rhinehart.

LEBANON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1870, Rev. Mr. Fort organized a Methodist Episcopal Class in the Bray's Hill school-house with about a dozen members, of whom John E. Tiger was the class-leader. In 1872 the *locale* was changed to Lebanon, and there a house of worship was built, the cost being about $6000. Since removing to Lebanon the church has been served in the pastorate by Revs. Searles, Taylor, Van Zandt, Fall, and Tyndall. The class-leaders have been John E. Tiger and George Stout. The Sunday-school superintendent is J. C. Cramer.

PHYSICIANS OF LEBANON.

Henry Field, the first physician recorded as having located at Lebanon, lived there only during 1832, when, removing to Clinton, he practiced there until his death. George Trumpore was at Lebanon from 1842 to 1845, and, removing to Essex, remained away until 1856. He tarried in Lebanon two years after that, and disappeared. J. W. Blackfan, residing a little way out of the village, began to practice in 1845, and to the present day has continued steadily to pursue his professional labors. Robert Fenwick was a physician at Lebanon, 1856–58; Byron Thornton, 1857–59; Henry Salter, between 1850 and 1860; and Aaron Burgess, 1859–61. Fenwick moved to New York, Thornton to Germantown, Salter to Iowa, and Burgess to Pennsylvania. Alexander Barclay occupied the field from 1862 to 1866, and J. R. Todd from 1866 to 1871. Todd came back in 1872 and remained until his death, in 1876. William Knight was at Lebanon from 1871 to 1872, and Sanford Roe from 1877 to 1879, his present field being in Schoharie Co., N. Y. Lebanon's only resident physician in November, 1880, was Abram Jones, who had been in the village since 1876.

* Schlatter was then in charge of the old German Reformed Church at Philadelphia.

VILLAGE OF ANNANDALE.

Annandale, containing in July, 1880, a population of 380, is a station on the New Jersey Central Railroad, and consequently a place of more or less activity. Eighteen passenger-trains stop each twenty-four hours, while the freight- and coal-trains are innumerable. Lime-kilns in the vicinity supply the country round about and furnish annually 200 cars of lime. The railway shipments of milk average annually eighty cans per day, while the receipts by rail of lumber, coal, and malt amount to a handsome exhibit.

The village took its rise simultaneously with the completion of the New Jersey Central Railroad, June 20, 1852. N. N. Boeman, a tavern-keeper at White House, George M. Frech, the station-agent at that point, Jacob Young, a merchant, and James Kenna and Thomas Kinney, railway employees, moved from White House to occupy Clinton Station (as Annandale was called). Frech was transferred to that point to be the station-agent, Boeman went there to put up a tavern, Young to build a store and begin trading, Kinney and Kenna to work for the railway company. Upon their arrival they found the present site occupied by the farms of the widow of Peter Young, the widow Jane Huffman, and John H. Cregar. Boeman purchased the first village lot, and built thereon the present village tavern, of which he was the landlord from 1852 to 1879. Frech, the railroad agent, lived in the station-building erected in 1852, and Jacob Young, losing no time, built a store and grain warehouse. July 4, 1852, the first through-train for passengers from New York to Easton passed Clinton Station.

The village bore the name of Clinton Station until 1873, when the then president of the Central Railroad, John T. Johnston, suggested the present name upon being requested to re-christen the place. The presumption seems to be that he called it after a town in his own native Scotland. The only resident physician the town ever had was William Knight, now of Clinton, who practiced from 1872 to 1878. Theodore Risler was the first village postmaster, and was succeeded in turn by Josiah Cole and John Lair. Besides the ordinary village enterprises, Annandale has a sash-and-blind-factory, whose proprietors, B. E. Young & Co., carry on also a large lumber trade.

THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH.

Annandale has had but one church organization, and that has continued to flourish. There was a meeting of the people of the village, June 1, 1866, to nominate officers of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church "to be formed at Clinton Station." Rev. Robert Van Amburgh presided and George M. Frech was chosen clerk, whereupon Archibald Huffman and John H. Cregar were chosen elders and George M. Frech and George H. Rowland deacons. June 28, 1866, Revs. James Le Fever, Robert Van Amburgh, and P. P. M. Doolittle, with Elders Frederick Frelinghuysen and John A. Apgar, met to organize the church. On that occasion Archibald Huffman, Mary Huffman, John H. Cregar, Anna Cregar, George H. Rowland, Mercy Rowland, George M. Frech, and Barbara Frech presented certificates of dismission from the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Lebanon, and were organized as the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Clinton Station. April 20, 1867, an addition of seventeen was made to the membership, and in 1868 the present house of worship was built.

Rev. J. A. Van Dorn, who preached as supply at the first, was on Sept. 9, 1869, called to be the stated pastor. He resigned April 8, 1873, and was succeeded by Rev. Robert Van Amburgh, to whom, Nov. 12, 1877, followed Rev. George H. Cleaveland, the present pastor.

The church membership, November, 1880, was 111. The deacons were Andrew B. Lare, John Prugh, J. S. Wyckoff, and Millard Prugh; the elders, William B. Lare, I. C. Harvey, N. P. Wyckoff, and William H. Yauger; superintendent of Sunday-school, B. E. Young.

ALLERTOWN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Methodist Episcopal services were doubtless held at Allertown early in the nineteenth century, but historical recollections are meagre for want of testimony. It is known, however, that a Methodist church was built at Allertown in 1822, upon land donated by Henry Aller, and that in 1830 or thereabouts Revs. Winner and Atwood were preachers. There was no Methodist Sunday-school there then, but there was one conducted by the Presbyterians, which, in charge of John Lowe, had weekly sessions in the Allertown school-house. In 1875 the old church edifice was replaced with the fine structure now standing upon its site. Since the beginning the church organization has steadily prospered, and has now a membership of about 200. The pastor is Rev. Mr. Mead, who holds weekly services. The Sunday-school superintendent is Benjamin Fritts. Referring briefly to the old church built in 1822, it may be of interest to observe that it was constructed mainly by the contributions in labor and material furnished by the members, and that among those most prominent in church affairs then were Jeremiah Huff, Nathaniel Atchley, George Alpaugh, and John Green.

BURIAL-PLACES.

Doubtless the oldest graves to be found in Clinton township are in the old graveyard at Lebanon, but no evidence remains to prove the assertion, since many of those oldest graves are without headstones, while such as are thus marked boast no legible legends. There is an old burial-place on the John Fulkerson place, near Annandale, but, save in the cases of two graves that have been especially cared for, the resting-places of the dead in that spot are unmarked except by here and there a fragment of a headstone. The two graves

alluded to are those of Hugh Martin and Martha, his brother's wife. About these graves David Fraser years ago built a stone wall, which fronts the highway. Martha Martin's grave is designated by a plain slab, upon which is written:

"Here lies the body of Martha, wife of Alexander Martin, who died May 11, 1753, aged 74."

Over Hugh Martin's grave is a white marble tablet, upon which appears in plainly traceable characters the following story:

"Here lie the remains of Hugh Martin, who lived in this vicinity many years, during which, possessing the confidence of his government and his fellow-citizens, he discharged the duties of several offices of profit and trust with integrity and honesty. In the practice of the private and public virtues, eminent; as husband, father, relative, and friend, beloved; as a magistrate, revered. To religion a support, to science a patron, and to the poor, a friend. He was born in Ireland, County Tyrone, and died March 7, 1761, aged 63.

"Let sculptured marble vainly boast,
And birth and titles scan;
God's noblest work, of value most,
Here lies an *honest* man.

"His weeping sons in North Carolina pay this tribute to his memory. Go, traveler, and imitate his virtues."

The oldest record in the old Lebanon cemetery is that which tells of the death of Matthias Cramer, March 24, 1783, aged forty-six. One old headstone is marked "A. H. D., 1787," and no more. Among the oldest inscriptions besides, are those of Philip Eyck, Sr., 1788; Eve, his wife, 1792; Charlotte Huffman, John Huffman, and Mary Huffman, 1801; Eve Eick and Mary Rodenbough, 1803; Mary Sharp, 1804; C. Huffman, 1805; John Wyckoff, 1806; Anna Huffman, John Van Campen, 1809; Sarah Huffman, 1810; Jacob Huffman, Margaret Eike, Jacob Risler, Jacob Huffman, 1811; Mary Huffman, 1813; John S. Alpaugh, Jacob Apgar, Catharine Lindaberry, Maria Wack, Samuel Jones, 1815; and E. Huffman, 1816. A single tablet recites the sorrowful story of the deaths, between Jan. 6 and 29, 1830, of Timothy L. Porter and his four children, Cornelia, William, John, and Amy, all with a malignant fever.

TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

The school districts in Clinton township are numbered 54, 55, 56, 57, and 58, and named respectively Annandale, Bray's Hill, Lebanon, Round Valley, and Hamden. Mr. John S. Cramer recollects attending school in the Annandale District as early as 1803, in a log school-house that stood near Peter H. Huffman's. The teacher was Sallie Price, and among the scholars were John Aller, John and Peter Huffman, and Ann Huffman. A second log school-house was built pretty soon after that, just north of the present Stout place, and to that school went John S. Cramer, John Grandin, Mary and Sallie Fox, Ann and Betsey Cregar, William Hunt, Ishe Hunt, and Philip Grandin. Of course there were other scholars, but their names cannot be recalled. There had to be twenty-five scholars to make a school, and some of them had to come a long way. The teacher in that second log school-house was William Thatcher. Not many of the pupils are left. Thatcher was also a teacher in the red school-house, near the Stout place, and third in the list of remembered school-buildings. The second teacher in the red school-house (next following Thatcher) was Charles Q. Phillips. The fourth school-house was built in 1836, and occupied a site about opposite the Dutch Reformed church. The building now occupied by the district school in Annandale was erected in 1865 for a public hall, and since 1869 has been the property of the district. It is a three-story frame structure, with seating capacity for about 250, although the average attendance does not reach beyond 100. R. C. Harvey is the principal, and Maggie Rockhill the assistant. The trustees are William A. Young, George Creveling, and J. H. Miller.

As to the Bray's Hill school, it can only be stated that there was a school there as early as 1810, and perhaps before. It is at all events certain that the early dwellers in the Lebanon District sent children there, for in the latter district there was no school until as late as 1842. The present Bray's Hill school-house was built in 1845. It is a frame structure, 24 by 30, and in it the average attendance reaches 40. The trustees for 1880 were William Beavers, John D. Cregar, and Noah Tiger.

The first school-house built in the Lebanon District was a frame, 24 by 30, erected in 1842 at a point about a quarter of a mile north of the village. The first trustees were William H. Huffman, Henry A. Apgar, and Samuel Clark; the first teacher, Garrett Servis. The present house, a two-story frame, was built in 1869, and cost $3500. There are two departments, with an aggregate attendance of about 80. The principal is O. H. Huffman, and the assistant Laura Huffman. The trustees for 1880 were James Van Syckel, L. L. Grippin, and G. N. Apgar.

The first school-house known to Round Valley is said to have been built in 1785, upon a spot but 200 yards removed from the present house. It was a framed house covered with pine shingles, and measured 18 by 20. The first teacher was a Mr. Blue, but tradition tells that there was a teacher and a school-house in the Valley even before Blue's time. David Haver has an arithmetic that was *written* in 1778 by J. S. Cramer, who is vaguely mentioned as having taught about that time in a log school-house "one mile down the Valley." The district has had five school-houses, of which the present, standing at the upper end of the Valley, is a two-story frame, 30 by 40, cost $3500, and was built in 1872. The principal is Henry Allen; the trustees are William Johnson, David Sharp, and John Rockafellow.

In the Hamden District school was first kept at Allertown in 1814, in a house that had previously served as the residence of "Daddy" Butler, the cooper. The first teacher was a Mr. Cumback. A

stone school-house is said to have been erected in 1826 near where the present house stands. The trustees in 1826 were John Grandin, Elias Hoagland, and Jacob McLain. The present house was built in 1849. It is a frame, 24 by 28, and can seat 40. The trustees for 1880 were Emanuel Fritts, Charles Case, and George W. Shafer.

The only information to be gleaned from the township records touching the condition of the public schools previous to 1850 stands under the head of "School Report for 1849," from which it appears that in that year the State fund due the township amounted to $206.27, and that the amount of school tax was $400, the whole divided between nine districts. It is further learned that in 1863 the township contained fourteen school districts, with a total of 964 school children.

CLINTON IN THE REBELLION.

The first town-meeting in Clinton to consider the question of raising soldiers for service in the Rebellion was held Aug. 23, 1862, the object being to consider the propriety of raising a bounty-fund sufficient to avoid a draft for the nine months' service. On that occasion a resolution was adopted to raise by tax a sum sufficient to pay $100 each for all men assigned as the township's quota under the nine months' call. At the same meeting it was reported that the township had already in the service 58 men.

Aug. 29, 1862, the township treasurer paid to 106 men the sum of $100 each as bounty, under resolution passed Aug. 29, 1862.

Dec. 23, 1863, a town-meeting was held to raise bounties for men to serve under the two calls recently issued by the general government, when it was voted to pay $350 each for volunteers to the number of 98, but only $300 per man drafted, in case a draft became necessary, and that every man in the town between the ages of twenty and forty-five liable to the draft should pay to the town committee the sum of $25 on or before Jan. 3, 1864, or, in default, forfeit all claim to the $300 appropriated for drafted men. Dec. 30, 1863, this assessment was paid by 290 men, aggregating $5500.

Under the calls 82 men volunteered and received a bounty of $28,700, the town borrowing $15,000 at sixty days, and $7500 at thirty days. The same year $17,000 was paid out to volunteers and for substitutes for those who had paid assessments to be insured against the draft.

Under the President's call of July, 1864, for 500,000 men, Clinton was to furnish 79; 56 volunteered, and received bounties of from $500 to $675, or a total of $36,650; 23 substitutes were purchased at $600 each, so that for the 79 men the town paid out $50,450. Incidental to raising the money for this expenditure there was an additional expense of $1371.29 for interest, etc. Under the call of December, 1864, the town paid for substitutes and volunteers the sum of $47,610, 79 men being furnished.

Of those who entered the military service from Clinton during the war of 1812 the names are recalled of John Aller, from Sussex County, —— Doolittle, Saul Hoppock, Peter Hoppock, and Peter Lance. Lance went out as a substitute for David Sharp. Benjamin Fritts was drafted, and hired John Loomison as a substitute; but, luckily enough for Loomison, the war closed before he got started, although not before he had got his hire of Fritts. John Aller, the last of the survivors, died in 1875, at the age of eighty-five.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REV. ROBERT VAN AMBURGH.

Rev. Robert Van Amburgh was born Jan. 9, 1809, about six miles south of Poughkeepsie, in the southern part of Dutchess Co., N. Y., and is of both Holland and French descent. His early occupation was that of husbandry, and in all the varieties of agricultural pursuits he was among the first in labor and success; even at ten years of age he could handle a scythe with the same ease and agility as any older laborer.

His first twenty years were passed in the usual routine of a farmer's life, receiving such education as the common schools of his neighborhood afforded. When he had nearly attained his majority, he received a decided religious impression, accompanied by a strong sense of Divine responsibility that he should devote himself exclusively to the service of the Lord. He at once began to prepare himself under the tutelage of the Rev. Eliphalet Price, a very able and worthy Presbyterian minister, of Hughsonville, N. Y., and from thence he repaired to Whitesboro', in the same State. In 1834 he entered Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1837. He subsequently matriculated in the theological seminary in the same city, and took his degree in 1840. In both institutions the highest honors were conceded to him.

When he entered the public ministry, his preaching was so popular and so significantly successful that he was tendered a call in almost every vacant church where he ministered. He accepted a call to the Reformed Church of Lebanon, N. J., and in a comparatively brief period the congregation grew until the church was filled to its utmost capacity. The field of his labors embraced a rich, rural country, thickly settled, about ten or twelve miles square. The calls to duty were frequent, and the duties themselves multiform and various. His labors were numerous, often burdensome, and little time was left him for study or recreation. Years glided by, with scarcely any cessation or rest, until August, 1837, when he resigned his charge and went to Fordham, N. Y., where he became pastor of an old church. The congregation there had

Robert Van Auburgh

Jonathan Dawes

been for years agitating the expediency of erecting a new edifice; but internal and external strength was apparently paralyzed, and their efforts resulted in nothing, notwithstanding for seventeen years they had been striving to attain their object. In this state of lethargy he came among them, and instilled new life into the fold. The old dilapidated structure was filled to overflowing during the first year of his ministry, and in February, 1838, a meeting was called to take measures for the erection of a new edifice. In August following a beautiful brick building was dedicated, free of debt, with the exception of about twelve hundred dollars. This building was soon filled with an interested worshiping assembly, and his salary was largely increased from the pew-rents.

From Fordham he removed to Hughsonville, N. Y., after the former charge became independent. He was recalled to Lebanon in August, 1853, and almost immediately the old brick church was converted into a new, convenient, and elegant frame structure, not surpassed by any church edifice at that time in Hunterdon County. Here also his labors were crowned with remarkable success. Great numbers of the middle-aged, as also of the young and old, were added to the church, and from the adjoining counties the population flocked to this church, insomuch that all could not obtain sittings, even on ordinary occasions, and it became the largest assemblage of any country congregation in the State.

In 1869 he accepted a call to High Bridge, a church of his own organizing, it having grown under his care from a very few worshipers in an obscure school-house to a fairly-sustaining congregation with a church edifice. When he had become settled as their permanent pastor, the building was found to be too small to accommodate the necessary congregation, whereupon he immediately agitated the question of building a new edifice, and in the face of strenuous opposition he pushed the matter forward, and soon had the corner-stone laid, obtained the means, and speedily there was completed one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the State, which now lifts its spire heavenward, as if indicating its future prosperity and the moral elevation of the surrounding inhabitants.

He next took charge of the Presbyterian Church at Lower German Valley. This also was an infant congregation, and under his ministry it rapidly advanced in strength and devotion. At the close of his pastorate at Lower German Valley he settled over a congregation he had previously organized at Annandale, N. J. At this point a large debt had been nearly liquidated in about two years, and the number of attendants nearly doubled. He remained their pastor till November, 1878.

He is now in the seventieth year of his age, and is yet as vivacious in spirit, active in labor, and as persevering in his efforts as he was in his youth. He possesses a warm temperament, with great decision of character, accompanied by an energetic spirit, that contends earnestly for victory in the battle of life. He is a benevolent and generous giver, and his house is where the needy and afflicted are wont to gather.

Mr. Van Amburgh is not at present in charge of any congregation, but his time is occupied with occasional preaching and his various business interests, in connection with his farm and property in the village of Lebanon.

JONATHAN DAWES.

Jonathan Dawes, son of John and Catharine (Porter) Dawes, was born in Lebanon (now Clinton) township, in the same house where his ancestors for several generations lived and died. His great-grandfather, Adrian Dawes, came from White Marsh, near Valley Forge, where he lived when Washington's army lay there during that memorable winter of the Revolutionary struggle. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was born in Wales, whence he immigrated to this country.

John Dawes, son of the above, and grandfather of our subject, settled on the present homestead in 1775.

He married Alice Janney, of Bucks Co., Pa., a daughter of Thomas and Margery Janney, of Cheshire, England, who settled in Bucks County in 1683. He (Thomas Janney) died Dec. 12, 1696. John and Alice Dawes had six children,—two sons and four daughters. The father of Jonathan Dawes was the youngest of the family, and was born Feb. 10, 1787; he married Catharine Porter, May 3, 1807; they had four children, of whom Jonathan Dawes was the only son, born Feb. 9, 1808, and brought up on the farm where he now resides. The house where he lives was built by his grandfather, in 1787.

He was a member of the Legislature two years,—1841 and 1842,—elected on the Democratic ticket, with which party he has always voted. He married Jane Kline, daughter of David M. Kline, Sr., Dec. 29, 1835. She was born Dec. 2, 1817, in Clinton township, Hunterdon Co. They have had four children, whose record we give as follows:

Martha, V., born March 6, 1837, married George T. Stryker, of Clinton township; Elizabeth, born July 9, 1840, died Aug. 9, 1841; Mary W., born May 30, 1844, married William Craig, residing near New Germantown; John, born Nov. 23, 1847, married Laura Sharp, of Clinton township, Dec. 24, 1879.

JOHN F. GRANDIN, M.D.

JOHN GRANDIN.

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Daniel Grandin and Mary, his wife, came from France and settled in Monmouth Co., N. J. Their sons, John and Philip, both came to Hunterdon and purchased one thousand acres of land on the South Branch, being a part of the five thousand acre tract of Daniel Coxe. They called this the Hamden tract. They did not buy it all at one time, but built their mills when they came from Monmouth. The original deed was destroyed by fire when the old Grandin house, which stood near the late residence of Joseph Fritts, was burned. They owned the mill property as far back as 1759, and probably several years earlier. The water-right, still owned by Jacob M. Johnson, at the mills was given in 1752, and transferred to the Grandins in 1759, at which latter date they appear to have been established for some time at the mills. The land where Dr. Grandin and family now live at Hamden was sold in 1763 by Samuel Rogers to Samuel Lippincott, and, in 1772, Samuel Lippincott and wife sold it to John and Philip Grandin. John married Abigail Lippincott; they had no issue. Philip was the progenitor of the Grandin family. He married Eleanor Forman, and was a fuller, dyer, and miller. John attended to the store and farm, and was a justice of the peace, but both lived in the same house, the one burnt near the Fritts residence. Philip and Eleanor (Forman) Grandin had two sons and five daughters,—viz., Dr. John Forman Grandin, Philip, Mary, Jane, Abigail, Eleanor, and Rachel.

John Grandin, born in Monmouth, April 28, 1721, died Aug. 5, 1777. His wife, Abigail Lippincott, died March 18, 1788. They were both buried in the Friends' burying-ground at Kingwood, now Quakertown. Philip died Feb. 23, 1791; Eleanor, his wife, died March 1st of the same year, just six days after, and both were buried in the same grave, at the Kingwood Friends' burying-ground.

Philip, son of the first Philip, and brother of Dr. John Grandin, married Mercy Gray; they died without issue, and were buried at Kingwood.

Dr. John F. Grandin's wife, Mary Newell, was a first cousin of that gallant hero, Capt. Lawrence, whose dying words have thrilled the world with their eloquent import, whose name is upon every schoolboy's lips, whose last utterance we might well take as a precept in all our struggles through life,—"Don't give up the ship!" Dr. John F. Grandin and Mary, his wife, had six children,—to wit, Elizabeth, born April 18, 1785, married Dr. Benjamin Hunt, son of Daniel Hunt, of Hunt's Mills, now Clinton; both removed to Ohio and lived there. Eleanor, born Sept. 15, 1786, married the late Joseph Reading, near Flemington; she died in Philadelphia. Mary, born Feb. 3, 1788, married John W. Bray, of Clinton; afterwards removed to California, where they both died. Lucy, born April 2, 1790, married Elmore Williams, of Cincinnati, who built the first brick house ever erected in that city, where he died, leaving an estate of over a million of dollars. John, born May 28, 1792, married Elizabeth H., daughter of the late Daniel Reading, who lived on the farm at Flemington now known as the Fair Ground. This family of Readings were descendants of Hon. John Reading, well known as a very useful and highly-esteemed

man, once temporary Governor of New Jersey, and always prominent in the early history of the State.

Philip Grandin, the youngest son of Dr. John Forman Grandin, was born Feb. 11, 1794; he married Hannah Piatt, removed to Ohio, and died there, leaving a large fortune. His widow and children still live in Kentucky and Ohio, near Cincinnati.

Elizabeth H. Grandin died Oct. 14, 1842, and was buried in Bethlehem.

John and Elizabeth H. Grandin had five children, —Daniel Reading Grandin, Mary Newell, Elizabeth, Dr. John Forman Grandin, and Jane Elizabeth. The third child died June 10, 1832. Mary N. married George F. Slocum, of Wilkesbarre, a son of Joseph Slocum, Esq., who was a brother of Frances Slocum, who was carried off from her father's house Nov. 2, 1778, by the Indians.

Dr. John Forman Grandin, the elder, was the father of John Grandin, born on the homestead, May 28, 1792, and who still resides there at the advanced age of nearly eighty-nine years. The former studied medicine with Dr. Newell, of Allentown, N. J., whose daughter Mary he married, and reared a family of two sons and four daughters, of whom John only survives. Dr. Grandin practiced medicine all his life at Hamden, and had a very large and successful practice. He died in 1811; his wife died in Cincinnati, in 1849, aged eighty-seven years.

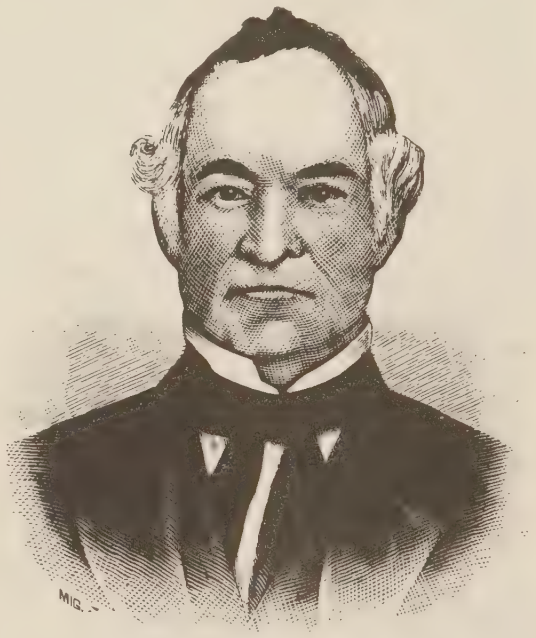
For three generations there were but two sons in the Grandin family, and they bore the names of John and Philip. The present family of John Grandin and Elizabeth Reading is an exception, there being two sons, Daniel Reading and Dr. John Forman Grandin, both living on the old homestead near Hamden.

John Foreman Grandin, M.D., was prepared for college under the instruction of Rev. John Van Derveer, deceased, at Easton, Pa.; entered Lafayette College, where he spent the freshman and sophomore years, and completed the junior and senior years at Union College, graduating from the latter in 1849. He studied medicine with the Hon. John Manners, M.D., at Clinton, N. J., and received his degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1852. He has practiced his profession ever since where he now resides. He was married, Oct. 13, 1880, to Fannie Todd, of Lebanon, N. J.

JOSEPH FRITTS.

Joseph Fritts was born in Lebanon (now Clinton) township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Oct. 14, 1802, and died March 2, 1879. He was a son of Charles and Susan (White) Fritts. His brothers were Peter, Charles, and Benjamin, and his sisters Maria, Christiana, Sally, Laney, and Elizabeth. Six of the family are living at this writing.

Joseph Fritts married Anna, daughter of Henry Aller, Esq., and had nine children, six sons and three daughters, viz.: Charles, deceased; Mary, wife of David McCloughan; Susan, who married, first, George Larue, and, second, David B. Huffman; Henry, who died in infancy; Arzilla, deceased, wife of George V. Creveling; Joseph A., farmer, near



JOSEPH FRITTS.

Lebanon, who married Susan Huffman; Stires, manufacturer of flax, etc., in Clinton township, who married Margaret Probasco; Emanuel, farmer, in Clinton township, who married Mary Elizabeth Kuhl; Oliver, farmer, in Clinton township, who married Elizabeth Cregar, of High Bridge.

Mr. Fritts followed farming all his life, and was a well-known and enterprising citizen. He started in life poor, married young, and four or five years lived on rented farms, saving about two hundred dollars. Putting this with five hundred dollars borrowed money, he purchased a farm of one hundred and forty acres near Allertown, paying therefor, in eleven annual installments, sixteen dollars an acre, and meeting all his obligations for six years, when he sold the place for thirty-two dollars an acre. This was his start in a series of land-operations which he carried on largely and profitably during most of his life. With the proceeds thus acquired he bought the farm commonly called the Shirts farm, which he owned at his death. He afterwards bought the farm of eighty acres on which his son-in-law, Mr. McCloughan, lives; he then bought the old homestead farm of his father and brother, consisting of one hundred and thirty-three acres, upon which he erected new buildings, as also upon the Shirts farm; at the same time he bought a lot of twenty-three acres at Lebanon Depot, for which he paid three thousand six hundred dollars; he bought also for his son-in-law, George

Larue, a lot and shops near Dawestown, and purchased a farm of eighty-six acres adjoining the Shirts farm, of John Fine; he next bought of A. K. Kinney a farm of ninety-seven acres at Hamden, paying for the same thirteen thousand dollars; at the same time he purchased of Mr. Kinney the flax-mill and lot at Hamden. These are but a portion of his real estate operations; he bought also a farm near Young's Mills containing one hundred and twenty-two acres, for which he paid eighty-one dollars an acre; and about two years before he died he bought a mill-property at Annandale for which he paid nine thousand four hundred and fifty dollars. Much of this property, of course, he bought and sold, so that at the time of his decease he owned four farms, two mill-properties, and considerable wood-land.

These facts are given not to make a parade of his possessions, but to show how fortune sometimes attends the earnest efforts of a man who begins the struggle of life single-handed and without capital, save his own energy and industry. Mr. Fritts was a man of great firmness and excellent judgment; he read and kept himself well informed on current topics and matters of general occurrence; his judgment was frequently sought in matters of importance, and was usually found correct; he was calm and deliberate in coming to a decision, but when he made up his mind he was not easily moved. He was highly esteemed for his uprightness and integrity as a man and a citizen, and was called to settle a number of estates and to fill several of the responsible offices of his township. He was freeholder and justice of the peace several years, and was a member of the Legislature for two terms,—1845 and 1846.

CLINTON VILLAGE.

Clinton Village—or Clinton borough, as it is commonly known—is picturesquely located upon the South Branch of the Raritan River (which divides it), distant 54 miles from New York City. It includes within its limits eight farms, and had, in July, 1880, a population of 842. There is at this point on the Raritan's branch a fine water-power that has been utilized from time immemorial, and now drives two large grist-mills.

By an unfortunate chance Clinton has no immediate railway facilities, although upon the south the Easton and Amboy Railroad passes within two miles of the town, and upon the east, an equal distance removed, is the line of the New Jersey Central Railroad. Annandale, a station upon the latter, is the point chiefly in demand by travelers to and from Clinton, stage connection between the two places giving frequent and easy communication. Despite the lack of railway transportation, Clinton is and must remain a flourishing town, by reason not only of its milling interests, but also because it is the centre of a rich agricultural district, and the *locale*, also, of well-nigh inexhaustible limestone-quarries. The village is handsomely laid out, carries on a mercantile trade of considerable importance, maintains two banks, two hotels, and a newspaper, and among its architectural features boasts four churches and a fine public school.

EARLY HISTORY.

During the Revolution, or perhaps sooner, Daniel Hunt, a Jerseyman, bought a considerable tract of land adjacent to the spot where Spruce Run enters the South Branch of the Raritan, and with it a grist-mill, "rudely built of stone," that stood upon the site now occupied by the Parry mill. How long that mill had stood there or who erected it no man can now say, although it is supposed to have been an old mill when Mr. Hunt came into possession of it. At the death of Daniel Hunt the mill-property passed to his son Ralph. He probably succeeded to the property in 1810, and two years afterwards erected upon the opposite side of the stream a woolen-mill, which, slightly enlarged, is now Philip Gulick's grist-mill.

Before the Hunts came to the place, however, Nehemiah Dunham, a famous character in his day, was a resident on the west side of the river. In 1760 he bought 600 acres (about one-third of the tract being now within the limits of the borough) of the great-grandfather of Secor Robeson, and in that year made his home there, his previous residence having been in Middlesex County. Mr. Dunham was a great cattle-raiser and dealer, and during the Revolution supplied the Federal army with vast quantities of beef. The greater portion of his estate is still in possession of his heirs.

Capt. Adam Hope, who came to Union township in 1765 from "the forks of the Delaware," located at a date not long after upon a place about 200 yards west of Corson's tavern.

As to other early inhabitants, history will in this instance fix a point at 1818 and say what the village was then and what it became afterwards. The narrative touching the days of 1818 and immediately thereafter has been gleaned from the recollections of Judge Robert Foster, a native of Hunterdon County, and a resident in Clinton village since then. In that

year Mr. Foster, then a lad of eighteen, came from what is now Union township (where his grandfather settled in 1760) to Hunt's Mills (as the present village was then and had long been known) for the purpose of learning how to make spinning-wheels at the shop of Gen. James W. Hope, who was manufacturing spinning-wheels, burning lime, trading horses, and farming, on the west side of the river. William A. Hope, his son, now living near the old place, was in his time considered the greatest horseman and Jehu in those parts.

In 1818 there were also on the west side of the river John and James Dunham, farmers, and sons to Nehemiah Dunham, already named. John moved to Ohio that year, and James died on his farm two years afterwards. Aaron, his son, lives now in Clinton. There was a blacksmith-shop very near, where John Case has a shop. Ralph Hunt owned it, and hired John Green to work it for him. In 1819, Green married, rented the shop, and carried it on himself until 1843, when he moved to "Headquarters," near Flemington, where he died a few years ago. Edward Hagan, a cooper, and John Hagan, a tailor, had shops nearly opposite the present *Democrat* office. John was a bachelor, and boarded with his brother. They remained in the village but a brief time after 1818. Michael Haggerty, a miller in the employ of Ralph Hunt, lived in a house just west of Green's blacksmith-shop. Elisha Hummer, a farmer, lived in a house now occupied by Jacob Fox, and Dr. Benjamin Hunt, who had been at Hunt's Mills from 1810 or before, was living in the house now occupied by James R. Kline. In 1818 he moved to Ohio, and following him as the village physicians came William P. Clarke and John D. Manners. Ralph Hunt, the miller, lived in a house on the site now occupied by Samuel Parry's house. All his mill-employees except Haggerty were single men and boarded at his house. Hunt had a grist-mill on the east side of the river and near at hand had also a fulling-mill. On the other side of the stream, directly opposite, in what is now known as Gulick's Mill, he carried on a flaxseed-oil mill, a plaster-mill, and a woolen-mill. Close by he had a saw-mill, while he did something also in the way of lime-burning.

Tradition relates that in 1798 three brothers named La Tourette rented the mills and opened a store at Hunt's Mills in the house subsequently the dwelling of Ralph Hunt, keeping it four years. Ralph Hunt kept store in the same building, but gave up the undertaking previous to 1818. In 1817, Abraham Bonnell established a small store about half a mile west of Green's smithy, but closed it within a twelvemonth. In that building, in 1818, Jesse Warne opened a saddler's shop. It would appear accordingly, from what has been written, that Hunt's Mills was not in those early days a lucrative field for the trader. In 1825, however, when J. W. Bray came in and reopened the old Ralph Hunt store, a new mercantile era appeared to dawn. Bray was successful, and since 1825 the business history of Clinton has had no break. In 1818 a post-office was established at Hunt's Mills, and Ishe Hunt (son to Ralph Hunt) was appointed postmaster. Mail was received once a week by sulky express, which traveled a mail-route from Trenton *via* Hunt's Mills to Frenchtown, and so on. Ishe Hunt was the Hunt's Mills postmaster until his removal from the town, in 1828.

THE NEW VILLAGE.

The year 1828 brought about a marked change in the condition of affairs at Hunt's Mills. Ralph Hunt and his sons, who up to that time had carried on the mills, succumbed to financial embarrassments, and, relinquishing the property to their creditors, removed in a little while to Ohio. Not one of the family now remains in or near Clinton. Archibald Taylor bought the mills and considerable adjacent property, and entrusted the management thereof to his son, John B., and J. W. Bray, both of whom had for a time been associated in the distillery business near Hunt's Mills. In 1828, Bray & Taylor took hold of the mills, improved them and their surroundings, became partners in the store opened in 1825 by J. W. Bray, and, surveying a number of village lots on the east side of the river, re-christened the place Clinton as a mark of honor to De Witt Clinton, Governor of New York, who died about that time.

In 1828, Enoch Stevenson, a saddler and harness-maker, set up a shop in the village (dying after a few years), and Israel Smith opened a tavern in 1830 in a building previously erected by Bray & Taylor, and still kept as a tavern by John Corson. The same year Gen. Hope opened a tavern on the turnpike, about a mile east of the village, in a house now occupied by Elijah Stout. He remained there a year, when, returning to the village, he bought out landlord Smith, whose old tavern-stand he kept for twenty-five years afterwards, and then left it to his son, William A., who was the landlord for some little time. Hope's successor was John C. Wert, who is remembered to have had in front of his tavern a sign bearing a picture of Gen. Pike. When Israel Smith sold his tavern business to Gen. Hope he crossed the river and built the brick tavern now known as Weller's Hotel, which he opened in 1832, kept it a dozen years or so, and sold to Jacob Corson, from whom John B. Weller & Brother got it.

In 1830 or 1831, Bray & Taylor disposed of their store business to James R. Dunham and George W. Taylor, and in 1834 financial misfortunes forced them to abandon their mill business. Dunham & Taylor thereupon became possessed of the mill on the east bank, and John W. Snider of the west side mill, Snider also opening a store on the west side in 1834. In 1836, Dunham & Taylor's mill was burned, but was rebuilt in the same year by Charles and James R. Dunham, who carried it on after that. It is now

known as the Parry mill. In 1832, Morris S. Stiger and John Race opened a store in the building now the residence of David Crotsley. Two years before that A. V. Bonnell and A. W. Dunham engaged in trading on the west side of the river. Morris S. Stiger and his father, Adam, soon built the store now occupied by J. A. Young, and for fully thirty years the former continued to be one of Clinton's leading merchants.

In 1839, James P. Huffman & Co. commenced business as traders on the west side of the river. The firm was composed of James P. Huffman (who in 1830 entered Bray & Taylor's employment as clerk), John A. Young, and Robert Foster (the latter of whom had been from 1818 engaged on the west side of the river in making spinning-wheels, chairs, coffins, etc.). Robert Foster is now one of Clinton's capitalists, J. A. Young is still in business in the village, while James P. Huffman has long been a well-known jurist. After a stay of nine months on the west side of the river, Messrs. Huffman & Co. removed to the stone store now standing on the east side of the river, built in 1829 by Bray & Taylor. In 1839, Augustus Kline commenced to trade in the building now occupied by Henry M. Kline, and after that John T. Leigh became a village merchant, although poor health forced him to retire from the business in a short time. With the statement that Jacob Corson built in 1856 the store-building now occupied by Mr. Shipman closes the reference to the growth of the business portion of Clinton.

As to the history of the Clinton post-office, J. W. Bray took it from Ishe Hunt in 1828 and kept it until 1834. The postmasters after that to the present have been Adam Stiger, Jas. P. Huffman, Adam Stiger (second term), Peter Van Pelt, Garret Servis, Peter Van Pelt (second term), Wm. H. Baker, and Charles W. Altemus, the latter since 1869.

VILLAGE INCORPORATION.

The town of Clinton was incorporated by act approved April 5, 1865, which provided as follows:

"All that part of the townships of Clinton, Franklin, and Union in the county of Hunterdon, contained within the following limits,—to wit, Beginning at a stake standing in the line between the said townships of Franklin and Union, in the road formerly known as the New Jersey turnpike, at the place where the public road leading from Bonnell's tavern to the Union intersects said road formerly known as the New Jersey turnpike, running from thence along the line of said road leading from said tavern to the Union in a northerly direction to a stake in said road, a corner to lands late of A. W. Dunham, deceased, and in a line of lands late of Godfrey Case, deceased; thence running along lands late of said Dunham and said Case due east to the southwest corner of lands of Wm. S. Wyckoff; thence in a northerly direction along the western line of the lands of said Wyckoff to the line of lands of Garrett Conover; thence in an easterly direction along the north line of said Wyckoff's lands to the northwest corner of lands of the late Caleb G. Halstead, deceased; thence along the north line of the last-named tract and lands of Henry Fields, including the same, to a corner in a straight line with the north line of said Henry Fields' lands, on the lands of John Race, and four hundred feet from the line between said Fields and said Race; thence in a southerly direction to the northeast corner of Oliver Kline's lot; thence along the east line of said Kline's lot and lands of Wm. S. King in a southerly direction to the line of Isaac Aller's land; thence along said Aller's line to the east line of John Macklin's land; thence along the line of said Aller in a southerly direction to the road between said Aller and Jacob D. Fritts; thence along said road in a westerly direction to a corner in the great road leading from Clinton to Flemington; thence along said road in a southerly direction to the southeast corner of James P. Huffman's land; thence along the line of said Jas. P. Huffman's land in a westerly direction to a corner in the South Branch of the Raritan River; thence due west to a corner in line of lands belonging to George Jones and Nehemiah Dunham; thence along said line in a northerly direction to the northeast corner of said Jones' land; from thence in a northwesterly direction to the place of beginning,—shall be, and hereby is, erected into a borough or town corporate, which shall be called and known by the name of 'The Town of Clinton;' and the inhabitants thereof shall be, and hereby are, incorporated by the name of 'The Inhabitants of the town of Clinton.'"

The first town-meeting was held at John B. Weller's hotel, in Clinton, on the second Monday in April, 1865, when the following officers were chosen: Morris S. Stiger, Mayor; John B. Weller, Eli Bosenberry, John T. Leigh, James P. Huffman, John A. Young, and Lemuel Madison, Councilmen; John C. Besson, Clerk. The first meeting of the council was held April 19, 1865, when William Skinner was appointed town treasurer, at a salary of $25 per annum, and John T. Leigh and Jas. P. Huffman street commissioners. Herewith is given a list of the names of those who have served as mayors, councilmen, clerks, and treasurers from 1866 to 1880, inclusive:

1866.—Mayor, Morris S. Stiger; Councilmen, John B. Weller, John T. Leigh, John A. Young, Eli Bosenberry, James P. Huffman, and Lemuel W. Madison; Clerk, John C. Besson; Treasurer, N. W. Voorhees.

1867.—Mayor, John T. Leigh; Councilmen, Lambert Humphrey, John S. Madison, Sylvester Van Syckel, Nathaniel W. Voorhees, William C. Reeves, and Charles W. Altemus; Clerk, Theodore J. Hoffman; Treasurer, Nathaniel W. Voorhees.

1868.—Mayor, C. W. Altemus; Councilmen, N. W. Voorhees, J. S. Madison, H. C. Belden, John W. Probasco, S. Van Syckel, W. C. Reeves; Clerk, P. Van Pelt; Treasurer, N. W. Voorhees.

1869.—Mayor, John T. Leigh; Councilmen, John B. Weller, Heber C. Belden, John H. Low, John Case, Oliver Kline, Bloomfield Leigh; Clerk, P. Van Pelt; Treasurer, Nathaniel W. Voorhees.

1870.—Mayor, John A. Young; Councilmen, John H. Low, John Case, James P. Huffman, Nathaniel W. Voorhees, John B. Weller, Bloomfield Leigh; Clerk, P. Van Pelt; Treasurer, Nathaniel W. Voorhees.

1871.—Mayor, John Carpenter, Jr.; Councilmen, Robert Foster, Charles W. Altemus, John B. Weller, Bloomfield Leigh, Oliver Kline, William L. Rodenbough; Clerk, Theodore J. Hoffman; Treasurer, N. W. Voorhees.

1872.—Mayor, C. W. Altemus; Councilmen, John B. Weller, H. C. Belden, Bloomfield Leigh, Samuel Smith, Jonathan R. Allen, William L. Rodenbough; Clerk, Theodore J. Hoffman; Treasurer, Nathaniel W. Voorhees.

1873.—Mayor, Eli Bosenberry; Councilmen, J. B. Weller, H. C. Belden, J. R. Emery, S. M. Smith, Oliver Kline, and Jonathan R. Allen; Clerk, Theodore J. Hoffman; Treasurer, N. W. Voorhees.

1874.—Mayor, Eli Bosenberry; Councilmen, George Gulick, Elisha Wene, S. Van Syckel, Wm. C. Reeves, John Lunger, Jacob Sweazy; Clerk, W. H. Baker; Treasurer, N. D. Stiger.

1875.—Mayor, H. C. Belden; Councilmen, S. Van Syckel, Charles W. Altemus, George Gulick, N. D. Stiger, and Jonathan R. Allen; Clerk, W. H. Baker; Treasurer, N. D. Stiger.

1876.—Mayor, H. C. Belden; Councilmen, S. Van Syckel, N. D. Stiger, Jacob Sweazy, Bloomfield Leigh, M. C. Mulligan, and George Gulick; Clerk, D. M. Gulick; Treasurer, N. D. Stiger.

1877.—Mayor, Charles Baylor; Councilmen, Geo. Gulick, Philip Gulick, John Lunger, Lambert Humphrey, Bloomfield Leigh, and John Case; Clerk, D. M. Gulick; Treasurer, Theodore J. Hoffman.

1878.—Mayor, Erastus Runyan; Councilmen, John S. Madison, Robert Foster, John W. Hulsizer, Charles Bowlsby, Samuel Smith, and

M. C. Mulligan; Clerk, D. M. Gulick; Treasurer, Theodore J. Hoffman.

1879.—Mayor, Wm. H. Carpenter; Councilmen, Robert Foster, John W. Hulsizer, Charles Bowlsby, Philip Gulick, John Case, A. S. Leatherman; Clerk, Thomas Rodenbough; Treasurer, Samuel L. Voorhees.

1880.—Mayor, Erastus Runyan; Councilmen, N. W. Voorhees, John A. Young, L. B. Baker, A. L. Leatherman, S. Van Syckel, Watson Corson; Clerk, Thomas Rodenbough; Treasurer, Samuel L. Voorhees.

From the annual report of the finances of the town issued March 31, 1880, it is learned that during the fiscal year the collector received $6869, paid out $6482.68, and had on hand (including balance received from former collector) $1125.24. The amount of unpaid taxes aggregated $69.63. The treasurer's report showed receipts of $2162.35, and payments of $1886.47, with balance on hand of $275.88.

SCHOOLS.

As far as present recollection goes, the first school taught in what is now Clinton village was a subscription school, by Nathan Wakefield, in 1817, in an old building formerly used as a currying-shop on an old tan-yard about 100 yards east of the Clinton National Bank. The existence of that tan-yard dated back some years at that time, for it was then and had long been abandoned, the last proprietors having been Thomas Parish and Henry Stiger. Wakefield was teacher there but one term, although he taught in the neighborhood a long time.

The first district school-house in the borough limits was a stone structure, 20 feet square, built in 1827 (upon ground donated by David Miller), and stood at the corner of Centre and New Streets. The first teacher therein was Reuben Frame. Feb. 22, 1869, the borough voted, by 61 to 11, to have a new school-house, and appropriated $10,000 therefor. It is a handsome frame edifice, two stories in height, and occupies a commanding site. There are four departments, although but three are occupied. The school enumeration is 242. Principal, George Fleming; Assistants, the Misses Walton and Rutan. The trustees of the district (numbered 53) are J. S. Madison, Erastus Runyan, and Alfred Fritts.

CHURCHES.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CLINTON.

Previous to 1829 there was no public preaching in the borough, although a Sunday-school, started in 1825 in a school-house near the present residence of Elijah Stout, was transferred to Gen. Hope's spinning-wheel factory in 1826, and in 1827 was held in the village school-house, just then erected. The demand for church services at home was not over-urgent, for the reasons that the population was meagre and churches near by, at Bethlehem and Lebanon. When Clinton village began to expand, however, church conveniences began to assume the form of a pressing demand, and in response thereto the New Jersey Missionary Society, at the recommendation of Dr. Archibald Alexander, sent William Millar Carmichael, a graduate of Hamilton College and Princeton Theological Seminary, and a licentiate of the Presbytery of Albany. His first sermon was preached in May or June, 1829, in the village school-house. He continued his labors six weeks, and, returning to Princeton to graduate, came again to Clinton in the following November, and remained until March, 1830, when he passed to other fields. In 1829 the Presbytery of Newton sent also occasional supplies to Clinton, and for two years after Carmichael's departure provided preaching about two Sabbaths each month. Among these supplies were Revs. Hutton, Campbell, Kirkpatrick, Clark, Van Dervoort, Blauvelt, and Gray.

During the winter of 1829–30 an agitation in favor of the erection of a Presbyterian church took shape, and at a meeting in which A. C. Dunham, J. W. Bray, J. B. Taylor, Nehemiah Dunham, A. W. Dunham, A. S. Taylor, and others participated it was resolved to build a house of worship upon a lot donated by Bray & Taylor, and the work of construction, being commenced in May, 1830, was completed the same year, in which the edifice was also dedicated. Although a church was built in 1830, a church organization was not effected until June, 1831, when the work was accomplished by a committee of the Presbytery of Newton, consisting of Drs. Kirkpatrick, Campbell, and Gray. The number of communicants at organization was 10,—to wit, William H. Yauger, Sr., Mrs. Yauger, John Race and wife, Nehemiah Dunham and wife, John H. Rodenbough and wife, Mary Ann Emery, and A. W. Dunham.

The elders ordained on that occasion were Nehemiah Dunham, William H. Yauger, and John Race. The first pastor provided for the church was Alexander Macklin. He was sent as stated supply in April, 1832, and in 1833 was ordained. During his first year he increased the membership from 13 to 56, and at the close of his second year to 76. Oct. 6, 1833, the Ladies' Missionary Society, still active, was formed. The officers were Mrs. Mary Bray, Directress; Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, Treasurer; Mrs. Lydia A. Miller, Secretary; Mrs. Adaline Taylor and Mrs. Ann Field, Managers.

Mr. Macklin severed his connection with the church in the fall of 1835, and to him, in June, 1836, succeeded Rev. Arthur B. Bradford, who remained a little more than two years. Rev. Albert Williams preached as stated supply from December, 1838, to May, 1839, was then installed as pastor, and remained until November, 1848. During his pastorate the church building was burned (Sept. 22, 1845), but rebuilding was at once commenced, and in November, 1846, the new house was dedicated. The next pastor, Rev. James C. Watson, was installed in November, 1849, but remained only a year, and after that dependence was had upon supplies until November, 1851, when Rev. John McNair was installed.

He remained twelve years, and in May, 1864, was succeeded by Rev. I. A. Blauvelt, during whose term of four years the church building was reconstructed at a cost of $6800. In 1868 a parsonage was built. In October, 1869, the present pastor, Rev. John Ewing, was installed. From the beginning to the present, 540 persons have been received into membership, and of these 200 remain (November, 1880).

Mention having been made that a Sunday-school was organized near Clinton (or Hunt's Mills) in 1825, it remains to be said that the same school is known as the Presbyterian Sunday-school. Mr. Henry Miller was the moving spirit in its organization, and in succession to the present as superintendents may be named David Miller, Adam Stiger, A. W. Dunham, Morris S. Stiger, Eli Bosenbury, Peter Van Pelt, Rev. John Ewing, N. D. Stiger, and William H. Baker.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A Protestant Episcopal Church was established in Clinton in 1837, and in 1838 a house of worship was built. The first rector was Rev. William C. Crane; the second, Rev. James Adams. With the close of the latter's labors, about 1846, the organization ceased. The church building was afterwards used for private school purposes, and is still known as the "Academy."

CLINTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Just when Methodist meetings were first held in Clinton village cannot be positively stated, although it may be estimated that the first class was formed at that point about 1830. Certain it is that there was a Methodist Episcopal Church at Allertown before there was one at Clinton (or Hunt's Mills), for in 1822, when the first Methodist Episcopal church edifice was built at Allertown, John Green, the Hunt's Mills blacksmith, was a leading member of the organization, and the inference is fair that he went down there to church because there was none at his home. Probably about 1830, Methodist meetings were held in the stone school-house, and in 1839 a building was put up, at which time a Rev. Mr. Wiggins was the preacher in charge, and Nehemiah Clintan leader of the Clinton class. In 1842, Nathaniel Megronnigall was the class-leader at Clinton, Walter Burrows presiding elder, George Banghart preacher in charge, and Richard Van Horn junior preacher. In 1844 the Clinton charge included Clinton, Allertown, Cokesburg, Lebanon, Lebanonville, Mount Lebanon, Clarksville, Bethlehem, and Mountainville. In that year the preachers in charge were Revs. Edward Page and Samuel E. Post; from 1845 to 1855, Revs. Manning Force, John Fort, George Banghart, E. H. Stokes, J. P. McCormick, Rodney Winans, and J. N. Crane. In 1863 the house of worship now in use was erected.

November, 1880, Annandale and Clinton were in the charge and included 162 members. The class-leaders were George Fleming, Jacob D. Fritts, and James Astle. The trustees were C. B. Melick, Edmund Melick, Theodore Melick, Isaiah Fritts, N. S. Wyckoff, B. C. Smith, and Christopher Starner. The Sunday-school, at Clinton, in charge of J. H. Low and eighteen teachers, had an average attendance of of 110.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF CLINTON.

Until May, 1870, the Baptists residing at Clinton worshiped at the Bethlehem Baptist church, but on May 22d of that year six persons, led by Rev. Henry Westcott, formed a branch church at Clinton.

It was resolved straightway to build a church, and, J. T. Leigh, J. D. Cregar, and Elisha Wene being chosen a building committee, ground was broken in the summer of 1871; October 25th the corner-stone was laid, Revs. E. A. Woods, of Flemington, Andrew Armstrong, of Easton, and Henry Westcott officiating. In February, 1872, the Bethlehem Church resolved that the church at Clinton should be an independent organization, and accordingly, March 2, 1872, letters were granted to 25 persons, who, with 12 others, united in forming the Clinton Church. The names of the 37 constituent members were Rev. Henry Westcott, Mary M. Westcott, Hattie E. Westcott, J. F. Westcott, John T. Leigh, Mary Leigh, Emily Leigh, Samuel and Mary Leigh, J. D. Cregar, Mary E. Cregar, Elizabeth Cregar, A. C. Cregar, Zilpah Cregar, Henry and Ann Rockafellow, William and Mary E. Chamberlain, Mary K. Chamberlain, Edward and Mary Ann Barrass, Sarah G. Barrass, Elisha and Mary A. Wene, Sarah Ann Yauger, Mary C. Wagner, Hettie Bodine, David Brown, John Hulsizer, Rachel Prall, Mrs. Wm. Briggs, Ellen Volk, Ann E. Case, Julia Stewart, Mrs. Dilts, W. D. L. Robbins, Amelia M. Robbins.

The church was recognized March 20, 1872, and the edifice dedicated Aug. 1, 1872. The deacons first chosen were Edward Barrass, John T. Leigh, J. D. Cregar, and W. D. L. Robbins, who was appointed clerk, and J. T. Leigh treasurer. Rev. Henry Westcott, who was engaged as the first pastor, served to Feb. 2, 1873. Rev. W. H. Shermer succeeded him April 13, 1873, resigned Feb. 11, 1877, and in March of the latter year was followed by Rev. G. B. Young. Mr. Young retired in June, 1879, and then came Rev. H. D. Doolittle, who served until his death, June 23, 1880.

The church is now in a flourishing condition, with an active membership of 66. The pulpit is temporarily supplied at present.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Religious services were held by Catholic priests in Clinton village as early as 1840, perhaps before. The priests came from Easton and preached in houses of professors of the faith, although the preaching was not very frequent,—not oftener than once in two months or maybe less. In 1850, Father Rearidon, of Easton (still a priest there), visited Clinton once

in six weeks or two months, and held services in the residence of Francis Mulligan. At the commencement of his labors his congregation included something like eighteen families, for whom he preached several years. About 1860, Francis Mulligan's barn was fitted up as a church, and meetings were held in that until the completion of the present house of worship, in 1879. The successive pastors after Father Rearidon were Revs. Jago, Rolland, Leonard O'Neil, and Brady, the priest now in charge. November, 1880, the congregation represented forty families, the trustees then being James Mulligan and Barney Carr.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician resident in what is now the village of Clinton was doubtless Benjamin Van Cleve Hunt, brother to Ralph Hunt, proprietor of Hunt's Mills. Dr. Hunt made his home at Hunt's Mills before 1810, in the house now occupied by James R. Kline. In 1818, Dr. Hunt removed to Ohio.

In the same year William P. Clarke occupied the field at Hunt's Mills, and remained until 1825. John Manners located in 1818, and practiced until his death, in 1853. Drs. C. Crawford, Henry Field, and Moore were village doctors from 1829 to 1850, and in 1851 came Sylvester Van Syckel, yet in practice. In 1866, Joseph B. Bird became a partner with Dr. Van Syckel, and remained until 1873. Dr. James, who came in 1877, remained but a short time. Wm. Knight and J. M. Frace came in 1878, and, with Dr. Van Syckel, comprised the list in November, 1880.

BANKING.

CLINTON NATIONAL BANK.

This, the oldest banking institution in Clinton, was founded in 1856, under the general banking law, as the Clinton Bank, with a capital of $100,000, of which $80,000 was paid in. There were thirteen directors,—Robert Foster, James P. Huffman, J. T. Leigh, J. A. Young, Wm. Egbert, E. A. Rockhill, J. H. Huffman, Jos. Boss, Peter Melick, Peter Sigler, N. S. Cramer, Bennet Van Syckel, and Whitfield Dunham,—of whom Robert Foster was chosen president and N. W. Voorhees cashier. Business was commenced in a building standing just west of the post-office, but about 1860 the present banking-house was occupied. In July, 1865, the institution was reorganized as "The Clinton National Bank," with a capital of $100,000.

In 1874, Mr. Voorhees was succeeded as cashier by B. V. Leigh, and in January, 1875, Mr. Foster retired from the presidency, when Joseph Van Syckel was chosen to succeed him. Messrs. Van Syckel and Leigh are still respectively president and cashier, and John T. Leigh vice-president. The directors for 1880 were J. H. Rockafellow, J. N. Ramsey, N. Boyd, T. E. Hunt, Edward Humphrey, Wm. Egbert, Elijah Stout, S. Van Syckel, J. Van Syckel, John T. Leigh, A. J. Reeves, Fisher Pidcock, and Sydney Yard.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Clinton was incorporated Jan. 29, 1875, with a capital of $100,000. The subscribers to the stock at the first meeting, held in Weller's Hotel, numbered twenty-five, of whom Robert Foster, John A. Young, Samuel Parry, James R. Kline, Whitfield Dunham, F. A. Potts, John F. Grandin, Wm. Johnson, Benjamin E. Young, Jacob R. Fisher, Peter A. Beavers, Peter Cramer, and Martin Wyckoff were chosen directors. Robert Foster was elected president and N. W. Voorhees cashier.

Under authorization, the bank commenced business April 8, 1875. From the published report dated Oct. 1, 1880, it appears that at that time the loans and discounts aggregated $158,780; that there were due from approved reserve agents $55,410, and from other national banks $4363; value of real estate held by the bank, $2300; outstanding currency, $90,000; undivided profits, $5304.60; deposits, $145,870; due other national banks, $6055.76. Robert Foster has been the president and N. W. Voorhees the cashier since 1875. The directors for 1880 were Robert Foster, Peter A. Beavers, Peter Cramer, Whitfield Dunham, J. R. Fisher, J. F. Grandin, Wm. Johnson, J. R. Kline, F. A. Potts, Samuel Parry, Martin Wyckoff, B. E. Young, J. A. Young.

LIME-BURNING.

There were lime-burners in and near the present village perhaps before the Revolution, and likely enough among the first of them were the Hunts. Peter Young, father of John A., of Clinton, burned lime in 1816 upon a field within the present borough, where the same had been done long before. Gen. Hope was a lime-burner, and, indeed, so were many of the early comers. The lime-cliffs rising abruptly upon the west bank of the river within the village limits, and extending about two miles up Spruce Run, were not much quarried before 1840, but since then have been steadily worked. In the borough limits the limestone hills are estimated to cover about 640 acres. Although now the amount burned annually aggregates 60,000 bushels, there is less done than there was a few years ago.

VILLAGE GRAVEYARDS.

There was no village cemetery in Clinton until 1830, when the burial-ground at the Presbyterian church was laid out. The oldest grave there is said to be that of Midshipman Robert Taylor, who died in the naval service of the United States at Port Rogers in the West Indies, Sept. 14, 1823, and in 1830 was brought to Clinton and laid to rest in the new cemetery. In that burial-place the striking architectural features are two handsome granite shafts. One commemorates the death of Brig.-Gen. Geo. W. Taylor, wounded at the battle of Manassas, Aug. 27, 1862, and died at Alexandria, Sept. 1, 1862. The second records the death of Capt. Archibald Taylor, of the

Third Regiment New Jersey Infantry, who fell at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, aged twenty.

Just north of the village there is a tastefully laid out cemetery belonging to the Methodist Episcopal church, and a third burial-ground at the Catholic church.

SOCIETIES.

"Stewart Lodge, No. 34, F. and A. M.," named in honor of E. Stewart, then M. W. G. M., was organized Dec. 1, 1854, at White House, in Readington township. Present at the first meeting were J. C. Rafferty, W. M.; E. R. Hall, S. W.; G. T. Blake, J. W.; J. A. Apgar, Treas.; M. D. Trefren, Sec.; J. R. Kline, S. D.; S. Clark, J. D.; P. Cook, Tiler. Jan. 10, 1855, a charter was issued to the lodge. In 1865 its quarters were removed to Annandale (then called Clinton Station), and in 1873 a second removal was made, to Clinton. The Masters of the lodge since 1854 have been J. C. Rafferty, M. D. Trefren, A. E. Sanderson, Joel Bryant, J. R. Ewing, R. H. Gano, W. E. Hoffman, H. Altemus, W. D. L. Robbins, and W. H. Baker. The membership, November, 1880, was 90, when the officers were William H. Baker, W. M.; James R. Kline, S. W.; John Lunger, J. W.; J. B. Weller, Treas.; R. Laquay, Sec.; Herman Altemus, S. D.; Watson Corson, J. D.; H. Crampton, Tiler.

"Clinton Lodge, United American Mechanics," was organized July 8, 1869, with the following as members: John Bosenbury, Samuel W. Smith, John Manning, Daniel Stires, Whitfield Sweazey, Emanuel Manning, J. E. Van Syckel, Robert S. Rodenbough, J. H. Lowe, T. T. Bosenbury, Frederick Lunger, A. G. Manning, J. R. Allen, H. Altemus, Samuel Manning, Jesse Teats, Theodore Madison, R. P. Holeman, William C. Reeves, Alfred Fritts. The first councilor was J. H. Lowe. After him the councilors to 1880 have been T. T. Bosenbury, J. R. Allen, J. Bosenbury, R. H. Rodenbough, William L. Rodenbough, William H. Waldron, A. D. Manning, Samuel Manning, Charles H. Matthews, R. H. Rodenbough. Although the lodge has had as many as 111 members at one time, the number has now fallen to 38. The officers in November, 1880, were R. H. Rodenbough, C.; John Bosenbury, V. C.; A. M. Trimmer, Sec.; T. T. Bosenbury, A. Sec.; W. H. Waldron, F. Sec.; B. C. Smith, Treas.; O. Urich, Inductor; James Altemus, Ex.; Jacob Eike, J. P.; A. D. Manning, O. P.

"Capoolong Lodge, No. 185, I. O. O. F.," was organized June 29, 1875, with the following members: William Knight, N. G.; Daniel Cowel, V. G.; A. V. Lunger, R. S.; J. J. Aller, P. S.; E. R. Hartpence, Treas. The membership is now 45. The officers are E. V. Blue, N. G.; A. Bunn, V. G.; William Hummer, R. Sec.; P. Wagner, P. Sec.; J. H. Lowe, Treas. The Noble Grands of the lodge since 1875 have been William Knight, L. B. Baker, A. V. Lunger, E. R. Hartpence, G. W. Gebhardt, M. F. Proof, William Lunger, R. Laquay, and E. V. Blue.

"Independent Gospel Temperance Union" was organized June 21, 1878, in Dr. Everett's office. Gospel temperance meetings are held monthly in the Clinton churches and in the Stone church at Bethlehem. The officers are Rev. J. R. Ewing, President; Rev. J. H. Ruth, I. G. Williamson, and J. T. Leigh, Vice-Presidents; George Fleming, Recording Secretary; G. W. Everett, Corresponding Secretary; Peter Case, Treasurer.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

At a county Sunday-school convention held in Bloomsbury, Oct. 15, 1873, the county was divided into three Sunday-school districts, of which No. 1 was to be the townships of Bethlehem, Lebanon, High Bridge, Tewksbury, Clinton, and Union, and the borough of Clinton. The first president of No. 1 was B. E. Young, and the first secretary Rev. T. D. Frazee, chosen at the first meeting of the institute, May 26, 1874. The officers in November, 1880, were Rev. S. W. Roe, D.D., of Lebanon, President; William S. Wyckoff, of Clinton, Vice-President; William H. Baker, of Clinton borough, Secretary and Treasurer. The present representation in the institute includes forty-four Sunday-schools.

HISTORY OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF SOMERSET COUNTY.*

Location—Extent—Boundaries—Physical Features—Geological Formations—The Red Sandstone, Red Shale, Limestone, Trap, and other Rocks—Minerals and Mines, etc.

EXTENT AND BOUNDARIES.

SOMERSET COUNTY is situated very nearly in the geographical centre of the State, lying between 40° 22′ and 40° 45′ north latitude, and extending from 74° 27′ westward to 74° 47′ west of Greenwich. Its central latitude is 40° 34′. Its climate is mild and healthful. It contains nearly one hundred and ninety-six thousand acres, or three hundred and six square miles, of surface. It is bounded on the north by Morris and Union Counties, on the east by Union and Middlesex, on the south by Middlesex and Mercer, and on the west by Mercer and Hunterdon Counties.

TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.

The predominant aspect of the surface is that of a soft and gentle pastoral landscape, except in its northern part, where its hills, in graceful outlines, harmoniously blend with the woodlands, meadows, and fields of its central and southern portions. No towering mountains or steep acclivities are here to be found; yet from many an eminence views are obtained as fine and as wide-spreading as can be had in some localities only from mountain-tops.

The surface in the larger part of the county is rolling or undulating,—neither flat nor hilly, but so composed of hill and dale as to insure proper drainage, and yet present no obstacle to agriculture and tillage. Its mountains, so called, rise to an altitude of from only one hundred and fifty to three hundred feet. They are of the trap formation, but it nowhere assumes the columnar form.

The South Branch of the Raritan, rising in Brooklyn Pond, in Morris County, a few miles north of Drakesville, courses along the western base of Fox Hill, receives the waters of Budd's Lake, and drains the German Valley; it then passes west of Round Mountain and enters upon the red-shale district, flowing to the northward of Flemington, thence nearly eastward to Neshanic, where it changes its course, its direction being nearly northeasterly to the point where it joins the North Branch in forming the Raritan River, through which its waters are discharged into the bay at Amboy.

The North Branch has its head near Calais, in Morris County, not far from the source of the South Branch; but this stream is not diverted by the range of Fox Hill, and therefore naturally finds a channel more directly towards the red-shale district, and, flowing nearly southerly, meets the South Branch and sends its waters oceanward by the same channel. It has a larger branch, and a longer, called, first, Black River, then the Lamington, which first receives the waters of the North and South Rockaway. These principal streams discharge almost all the waters of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties. They all flow through broad valleys, whose rich alluvial soils afford a sure reward to the husbandman's labor. The South Branch is the westernmost stream in New Jersey which finds its way to the Atlantic.

The valley of the Raritan forms a prominent feature in the topography of Somerset County. The river of that name has only one principal branch, coming into it from the south, the Millstone with its several affluents. When the first settlers came to the vicinity of Somerville, its broad alluvial lands were found without trees, with extensive meadows rich in pasture and ready for the hand of the agriculturist. The Indians had used them long before as corn-lands. It is this broad valley, with its contiguous table-lands, which gives to Somerset the title of "the garden of the State."

The hills in the north part of the county can hardly be called mountains, yet they give variety to the scenery. In the trap range north of Somerville is a romantic gorge which has become quite celebrated as a resort for pleasure-parties. It forms the passage through which Middle Brook (called by the Indians "Raweighweros") finds its way to the Raritan. Entering the gorge from the south, a narrow dell is seen, on the west side of which the Round Top rises nearly three hundred feet; on the east the wall of trap is nearly perpendicular, and upon it rests a rock about twelve feet in height and five or six square, resembling an old broken stone chimney. This is the famed "Chimney Rock." A short distance beyond is a precipice nearly as high as that upon the east side. Here the two branches of the little stream unite. Just above, upon the right-hand branch, is a beautiful cascade, known as "Buttermilk Falls." The left-hand stream winds around the precipice and leads

* By Rev. Abram Messler, D.D.

the romantic visitor into Washington Valley, around which cluster memories of the Revolution. This gorge was protected by cannon, and formed the avenue of communication from the north to the south side of the mountain during that exciting period.

The woodland in the north part of the county is yet abundant and increasing; it consists principally of the oak in all its varieties, ash, maple, elm, hickory, and chestnut. In the red-shale district of the county especially the foliage has a vivid brightness—due, perhaps, to the peculiar soil—which has caused it to be designated "the greenest place" in New Jersey. Whatever the cause, this brightness and freshness of foliage is often remarked. It is a natural beauty for which Somerset is distinguished.

GEOLOGICAL.

Geologically considered, the area of Somerset County is made up almost entirely of five distinct formations. The first and the largest is the argillaceous sandstone, or red shale, one of the most extensive of the Triassic formations. The second is the variegated conglomerate, upon which the red shale rests along its northwest line in an unconformable manner. The third embraces the trap ranges protruded from it; and fourth the older gneiss rocks, upon which the conglomerate rests. This, as a formation of the Azoic Age, occupies a position next to the primitive granite. Associated with this rock is, fifth, the blue limestone, which crops out in a few places only within the boundaries of the county, but which is of great economic value when it is used in architecture and in agriculture. These several formations will be treated in the order indicated above.

THE RED SANDSTONE AND RED SHALE.

This formation presents to view commonly a dull-red, highly-argillaceous sandstone, in which, when the proportion of the clay is in excess, the rock assumes a slaty texture and fracture; in other instances the sandy particles are more predominant, though very fine, and then it assumes a massive form. Then, again, it appears in a condition in which it has embodied a small quantity of mica, which modifies its form, and it can be broken up in masses for building purposes or split into flagstones. Several beds of the series, especially low down in the mass of the strata, resemble somewhat a coarse conglomerate, showing that they have been formed from the rocks of an older class and assuming a yellowish hue. Ranges of this form of the rock are seen almost everywhere in Somerset County, and when denuded or exposed near the surface are employed extensively in agriculture and masonry.

The prevailing red hue of the strata is obviously due to the fact that they contain a portion of the red oxide of iron. Some of the beds of the shale and fine-grained sandstone, from local causes, have a bluish-green hue, while other large tracts have a dull-brown color, the effect of the heat of the adjacent trap rocks, and in some localities they have been so baked that they have a ringing sound when struck like clink-stone. We give an analysis of the red shale in the vicinity of New Brunswick, which will show all the materials of which it is composed. In 100 parts, 73 are silicic acid and quartz; peroxide of iron, 10; alumina, 3.20; lime, 4.93; magnesia, 0.98; potash, 0.73; soda, 0.97, with a trace of sulphuric and carbonic acid and water. The soil of a large part of Somerset County is made up of this compound mass, and its value is sufficiently evident from these component parts. The lime, iron, potash, soda, and magnesia are specially noticeable as valuable ingredients.

In the vicinity of New Brunswick, from thence northwest to Bound Brook, and perhaps even as far as the vicinity of New Germantown, the red sandstone and shale are of a soft and argillaceous character, decomposing rapidly when exposed to the action of the atmosphere. There are only a few layers scattered through it which furnish a stone that is of any value. The soil resting on the top of it always presents a tinge of color which has been derived from its decomposition. In many places it comes up so near the surface that the growth of trees is rendered difficult and uncertain, and the vegetation produced on it is peculiarly liable to injury from drought; yet in a good season it yields the farmer a profitable remuneration for his labor, and when it has been treated with lime, which absorbs and preserves, in time of drought, the moisture of the atmosphere, it claims to be called fertile land. There are only two portions of the State of New Jersey which are more desirable as agricultural lands,—the valleys of the Musconetcong and Paulinskill, in Sussex and Warren Counties, and the marl district in Monmouth.

The rocks of the red sandstone and shale are all regularly stratified and have a uniform dip to the northwest, except when they have been subjected to some disturbance from the upheavel or protrusion of other formations. This dip varies from five to twenty degrees.

The thickness of the red sandstone and shale formation of this vicinity, according to Prof. Cook, is twenty-seven thousand feet, or more than five miles.

"If the mode of computation is right, the result must be accepted. Those who think the strata were once horizontal, and were thrown into their present inclined position at some later period, adopt this conclusion. Others, who think the strata were deposited on a slope, as we now find them, do not consider the above as being the true thickness. They suppose that the strata on the southeast border were first deposited on this northwest slope, and then that the upper edges were worn off and the material carried farther northwest, to be again deposited and form new strata upon the lower parts of those already deposited. Without any addition of material there would then be, in this way, a multiplication of strata all having the same dip; and such a process could go on until the formation had widened out to its present extent. Such a mode of formation would not require that the whole series of strata should be more than a few hundred—or possibly a thousand—feet in thickness."*

* Geology of New Jersey, page 175.

We will not decide the question of right between the two modes of calculation, except to say that a well in New Brunswick has been sunk four hundred and fifty feet, several in Newark four hundred and six hundred feet, and one in Paterson thirteen hundred feet, all in the red sandstone and shale. Perhaps some future observations may determine the question at present in dispute; until then we will have to wait patiently.

All observations unite in showing that the red sandstone and shale of New Jersey are of a sedimentary character. The materials composing them must have been deposited in water during the progress of many ages; and, since an analysis shows so little trace of any of the ingredients of the salt water of the ocean, we add, *deposited in fresh water*.

In what period of geological history this widely-diffused series of sedimentary strata originated we are not able to determine, but some data may afford an approximation. The organic remains in them are but few. They are certainly not so recent as the green sand, as is proved by their passing unconformably beneath that formation; and that they are more modern than the coal is not less conclusively shown by their reposing unconformably and without signs of disturbance upon the lower members of the Appalachian rocks in districts of the country where the uplifting of these and of the carboniferous strata at the top of the same series has obviously been cotemporaneous. The vast space of time during which the depositions were being made may be imagined by the thickness of the strata, which, as we have said, has only been imperfectly ascertained, but must evidently be very great.

Some indications of the period of the formation of the red shale and sandstone formation in New Jersey are also found in the fossils which they contain. There are no marine shells at all, proving that these strata are not upheavals from any primitive ocean. But there are remains of plants, footprints of birds, and fossil fish found in many different places. We are confined to our own small field, and therefore begin by saying that the plants seem to be of the Lepidodendron class, belonging to the lower series of the Devonian period, and cotemporary with the Pittsburgh coal. The fossil plants found in our district, however, are not well defined, and it would be unsafe to place much dependence upon any inferences as to the age of the strata made from them,—at least at present.

Fossil fishes have been found in the débris thrown out of the copper mines in Washington Valley, and in several places in the shales at the west foot of the mountain between Bound Brook and Pluckamin. Several specimens of these are to be seen among the collection of the Geological Survey at Trenton. There is also an extensive collection in the museum of Columbia College, New York. Footprints of different *three-toed* animals or reptiles have also been found.

In Washington Valley, in a grayish flagstone, there are marks which resemble the bed which the sunfish (*Ichthyosaurus orthagoniscus*) makes preparatory to depositing his spawn. It is in the form of a circle from twelve to twenty inches in diameter. The impressions are so plain that no one who has ever noticed a sunfish-bed in a clear fresh-water stream can possibly mistake it. It is another instance in proof of the conclusion above indicated, that the strata of the red shale and sandstone were deposited in fresh water. There are many other places outside of our district in which the fossil fish and footmarks have been found.

The sandstone variety of the Triassic formation in Somerset County, as distinct from the red shale, has not yet attracted the attention which its value for economic purposes warrants us in saying that it will attain. It is easily formed into any required shape; it is durable, resisting the action of the atmosphere in a remarkable degree; it is abundant in almost all the neighborhoods of this county; it is not generally deeply imbedded, so that little labor is required to obtain it; and it can be had in almost all the districts at a comparatively small expense. The brown and yellowish varieties are seen in several important edifices in the State. Rutgers College, the Newark court-house, State-House at Trenton, and Trinity Church in New York City are all built of it.

There remains only one more circumstance of importance to be mentioned respecting the red shale and sandstone. It seems to have been subjected, at some period after its deposition, to a process of denudation, by which the upper surface of the strata or the outcrop has been abraded and worn away, exposing them almost naked to the action of the weather. In some localities are found sand-hills, identical in their character with the mass of the same material which forms the surface of a large district of country southeast of South River, in Middlesex County, and on the borders of Monmouth. Can this sand have come from our district? There are also many evidences of a violent and powerful movement from the northward. Large rocks of granitic gneiss are found lying on the surface of the soil in many places within our district, which must have been transported from the gneiss hills or gneiss formations in Morris and Sussex Counties. Some of these rocks must weigh at least *twenty tons*, or more. Several pieces of the variegated conglomerate which is in place on the east side of Greenwood Lake have been found on the trap ranges north of Somerville.

THE TRAP FORMATION.

All authorities unite in affirming that trap is of igneous or volcanic origin. Ordinarily, it is of a greenish gray color, and its aspect varies from that of a fine-grained, compact basalt to that of a coarsely-crystallized greenstone. It contains, in different localities, besides its more essential components,—horn-

blend, feldspar, augite, and titaniferous oxide of iron, —various other minerals of more rare occurrence, such as epidote, prehnite, zeolite, stilbite, an alcime, and datholite.

Trap consists, in its purer state, mostly of feldspar. When united with hornblend it belongs to the variety classed as *greenstone*. When associated with augite it is called *dolerite*. When it consists of feldspar, augite, and the titaniferous oxide of iron, it is properly called a *basalt*. A fourth variety is called *toadstone*,—an amygdaloidal rock composed of a vesicular cement or paste, usually a fine-grained and rather earthy basalt containing small spherical cavities occupied by extraneous minerals. The crystalline structure of the trappean rocks is no less various than their composition. It presents every gradation from that of a homogeneous paste, in which all trace of a distinct grain disappears, to a coarsely-granular aspect, in which we may easily detect the several other constituent minerals.

The structural appearance of the trap rocks is usually that of an amorphous or massive character, destitute of any greater regularity in its joints than a tendency to a cubical or trapezoidal form in the blocks into which it naturally separates. But in some instances it displays a tendency to a bedded form, as if while in a fluid state layer after layer had flowed one over another in forming the mass which was thrown up. In only a few places in this section does it assume the true basaltic character, separating into regularly-formed prismatic columns.

Almost every relation which igneous rocks ever present to the strata intersected by them is seen in the several positions of the red sandstone and trap in Somerset and Hunterdon Counties. The usual mode is where it reposes unconformably upon the secondary strata. A very striking instance of this is seen in the gorge of Chimney Rock, near Middlebrook. There may be traced the trap above the red shale from the south side of the mass, which at a distance looks like an old dilapidated chimney resting on the shale and conforming to its dip for a hundred and fifty yards, until the falls of the east branch of the Middle Brook are reached, at which point the trap protruded upwards through the red shale, and, being in a semi-fluid state, gradually settled over in a southward direction until it became solid, and so it has remained ever since. A little to the northwest—perhaps five hundred yards—some years since a pit was dug in order to obtain the red shale in a pure form for the purpose of grinding it into paint, and huge broken masses were uncovered, looking as if they had been thrown off in a confused heap when the trap was forced through the strata, previously lying in a perfectly conformable position as they were originally deposited.

This, with many other facts, appears to us to be conclusive evidence that the trap is, geologically, more recent than the sandstone, but does not point out the precise period when it was protruded; nor can we determine decisively whether the different trap ridges in Somerset were all upheaved at the same time or at different periods in the Triassic Age of geological science. Evidences of the intense volcanic heat embodied in it when it was extruded to the surface are numerous.

A broad ridge of trap extends from near Neshanic church southwestward until it crosses the river into Pennsylvania. It has an elevation varying from three to five hundred feet. Its length is about seventeen miles, and the average breadth about two miles. The range has a narrow core or dyke of trap rock in its centre flanked on each side by dark indurated argillaceous shale. At the end near Flaggtown it is so changed in color and baked by heat that it rings like clink-stone when struck with a hammer.

The outcropping trap is seen at Mount Airy, near Rock Mill, and at the northeastern terminus of the range, near Flaggtown. About a mile south of this terminus, on the southeast side of the ridge, there is a remarkable indentation, formed, apparently, by the wash of a small stream of water making its way down to the level land, in which are great masses of rock lying in confusion, one upon another, touching only at the point of contact, and which has been called expressively "The Devil's Half-Acre." A mile farther south a huge mass of rock standing alone is called "Fort Hans;" and still another farther south, similar to the first, is known as the "Roaring Rocks." These localities are favorite resorts for picnic parties, and are considered great curiosities by many intelligent people, who, however, have no conception of their geological relations and origin.

Looking from the Neshanic Mountain to the southeast, we see Rocky Hill culminating in Mount Rose, rising to the height of four hundred and thirteen feet, and terminating west of Hopewell. The trend of the mountain is west-southwest from the Millstone River, and it extends about nine miles to Mount Rose. Here it changes to a northwest course, which is preserved until its termination is reached. Neither of the slopes are very steep, yet there is a difference between them. That towards Blawenburg and Hopewell is very much more gradual than that on the south side of the ridge. The outcrop of the trap is only seen near the Millstone, about Mount Rose, and south of Hopewell. Loose rocks and yellow trap soil are characteristic of the whole range. On each side, between the trap and the red shale, may be observed a bluish shale indurated and changed in its color by contact with the igneous rock, proving, as elsewhere, the heated state of the trap when it was protruded from below.

There is another ridge on a line connecting Rocky Hill and what is called Bald Pate Mountain, known also as Pennington Mountain. It is isolated from the former merely by an interval of shale, and is about two miles long and half a mile wide. Its south face is very steep and rocky, and rises to the height of two

hundred feet. Its general direction is northeast and southwest. It is not unlike the other trap formations in this vicinity, and therefore demands no further notice.

On the east side of the Millstone River is a range of trap elevations which must be regarded as a continuation of Rocky Hill in its eastern direction. In some places it is covered deeply with drift and but imperfectly visible, yet no one passing over the country can well fail to see how the trap at Green's Pond and at Ten-Mile Run is an integral part of Rocky Hill. Professor Rodgers says of this formation,—

"Commencing at its eastern termination, near Lawrence's Brook, we observe the shale on both sides of the dyke assuming a bluish tint or color and an extremely compact structure. In the southern declivity it is purplish or chocolate color in its tints and excessively hard and tough. It is studded throughout with small spherical knobs or crystalline nodules, consisting of the minerals known as epidote and hornblend in a state of imperfect crystallization. This belt of altered shale extends from a point half a mile southeast of the straight turnpike to the Millstone River, near Kingston. The changes induced in the whole lithoid character and structure of the shale by the intruded igneous rock are finely exhibited along the canal at both the southern and northern bases of the Rocky Hill dyke, evincing a curious gradation in the crystalline action as we approach the trap."

Large blocks of this altered shale are to be seen along the Millstone as far north as Weston, but in places so remote from the river and so high above its present current as to show some action of flood and ice in former ages not now existing.

East of Neshanic Mountain and not far from Plainville, about half-way towards the Millstone River, there is a small outcrop of trap, made evident by the broken fragments which completely cover the ground for a circular space of a hundred or more feet in diameter. On the bank of the Raritan and Delaware Canal, also, below Blackwell's Mills, another small outcrop, not more than six or eight feet in width, appears. It seems to have burst out from below through a fissure of the red shale and remained there, standing alone and producing but little visible effect of any kind except the small blocks which lie on the surface around it, covering a space of several square yards. In excavating the Raritan Canal the hill was so cut away as to expose this little pillar for thirty feet in perpendicular height.

We are now brought to the most prominent of the trap ranges in our district,—viz., the two parallel ranges north of Somerville: perhaps we might more accurately say *three*. The first range begins near Pluckamin and has a southeastern and eastern direction until it reaches the gorge at Middle Brook; thence it tends east and northeast until it reaches Paterson. At Milburn there is a broad gap, and at Plainfield a narrow passage, through which a branch of Green Brook finds its way out towards the Raritan. Between its inner and outer slopes there is a great difference. The inner is gentle; the outer steep, and often precipitous. North of Somerville the red shale in some places rises up almost to the top of the dyke of trap,—in fact, is immediately contiguous to it. At other places the débris of the trap rests upon it and overlies it, so as to hide it from sight. Always the fact of protrusion is so visibly present as to indicate impressively its origin. The height of the whole ridge is remarkably uniform, ranging from three hundred to six hundred and fifty feet above the sea-level. Washington Rock, near Plainfield, is five hundred and eleven feet in height. The top of the range is never broad,—in many places is, in fact, less than a mile in width.

Parallel to this first range is a second, beginning near Bernardsville and running first southwest, then south-southeast and south, following closely the trend of the first. It is more than double the width of the first range until it has passed beyond the limits of Somerset County. Its height is much more variable than that of the first, and its slope more gentle. In fact, the abrupt dyke is seldom visible. Between these two ranges there is an elevated valley known as Washington Valley.

Beyond this second mountain there is still another trap range, or Third Mountain. Long Hill and Basking Ridge are parts of it. Both these formations are less elevated than the other two, and they are narrow and level-topped, with the red shale rising up nearly to the apex of the elevation. Their average height is not more than two hundred feet. Their general aspect indicates that the protruding force had in a measure subsided when the eruption took place, or, perhaps, being farther from the centre of action, had less power to overcome the resistance opposed to it, and so not only threw up less material, but also less in elevation.

The age of the great geological formation in Somerset County we do not pretend to fix.* It may have been not only more recent than those which remain to be noticed, but perhaps the most recent of all. It is evidently the result of some great volcanic action which either then expended itself entirely or has since remained dormant.

The next formation to be considered is what Prof. Rodgers calls "the variegated calcareous conglomerate," forming the northwestern boundary of the red shale and sandstone strata so extensively spread out in our district. Conglomerate, says Dr. Cook, is a rock composed of fragments or pebbles of other rocks. The pebbles may be of quartz, limestone, slate, or other substances, and they may vary in size from a buckshot to the bowlder of a foot or more in diameter. The cementing material may be oxide of iron, carbonate of lime, or other fine substances, and the color may depend upon the cementing paste or upon the pebbles themselves inclosed in it.

* We have no historical records of these remote times. Man had not then found a habitation upon the surface of this mundane sphere; and there is nothing by which we can calculate passing events. We only know that some things must have been first and others last in the consolidation of the crust of the globe.

The theory of the formation of the conglomerate is given in Rodgers' report. It overlies the red sandstone and shale, and therefore is of a later origin. There is but little difficulty in explaining both its source and the character of the circumstances attending its formation. The fragmentary materials of which it consists can be traced, in every instance, to the older rocks of the neighboring hills, immediately bordering on the conglomerate on the northwest; and we can also discover a relation between the amount of the several kinds of pebbles and that of the strata along the flanks of the formation itself.

In order to account for the violent denudation which has taken place along the range of the old gneiss and granite rocks, we have only to advert to the state of things attendant upon the outburst of the trap ranges. This rock, intersecting and overlying all portions of the red shale and sandstone, as well its earliest as its latest formed beds, was manifestly of simultaneous date through the entire region of our district not only, but of the whole continent. The violent agitation of this whole belt of country, and the vertical rising of the red shale depositions to a higher level, would necessarily set in violent motion the entire body of the waters in the whole basin. These, rushing impetuously over the shattered strata along the base of the hills, confining the current on the northwest, would quickly roll their fragments into that confused mass of coarse heterogeneous pebbles which we see, and strew them into the detached beds where we now find them. The protrusion of the trap, the deposition and formation of the conglomerate, and the elevation and final draining of the whole red sandstone basin can only be considered to have been consecutive phenomena. The whole time occupied by these stupendous changes must have been comparatively brief compared with the period which produced the materials of the basin so extensive in range and so vast in depth: we mean the red shales and sandstone of New Jersey and the other States.

In attempting to describe the calcareous conglomerate, its range and principal localities within the limits of our district, we may say that it constitutes the uppermost member of the middle secondary series. It overlies the red shale along its northwestern margin, not in a continuous belt, but rather in several insulated patches, which range in one general line near the foot of the primary or older formations. In almost every portion of its range its materials are very heterogeneous, consisting of pebbles or water-worn bits of rock of all sizes belonging to most of the older formations existing in the region where it is found. A portion of the motley mass is made up of variously colored sandstone pebbles. Sometimes there is a considerable mixture of small pieces of the primary rocks, and in certain places of the range the strata, throughout nearly the whole thickness, are made up of pebbles of limestone cemented by a limestone paste. Usually the cement or imbedding paste contains a prevailing portion of the red argillaceous shale of the underlying strata. This admixture of red matter in the formation in New Jersey is easily explained. The harder sandstones and limestone have retained their fragmentary state, while the soft red shale has been reduced to powder or mud by the violent action which brought together the mass of water-worn materials, and so became mixed up with them. That they are water-worn is placed beyond a doubt by the form in which they appear in the mass of the conglomerate: nothing else could have abraded all the angles which these bits of rock must have had when broken off from their original strata except the friction and wear of water.

A large portion of the conglomerate, in its course through New Jersey, exhibits all the characteristics of the rock from which the pillars of the Hall of Representatives in Washington are made, known as Potomac marble.

The relation of the red shale to the conglomerate as underlying strata is also clearly seen on the road to Peapack, east of Lamington River. The rock is generally of a silicious character in this locality, resembling a coarse arenaceous sandstone, and the shale dips to the northwest. At New Germantown the red shale has been changed near the brook to a greenish gray color by the vicinity of the trap cropping up here in a narrow dyke.

COPPER.

It is found in the red shale and sandstone of New Jersey, and has been known to exist there since the earliest settlement of the country. Mines were opened before the Revolution at Belville and New Brunswick. We confine our notice to Somerset County. It exists in almost a pure native form as a red oxide, as a basilicate, as a gray sulphuret, and as pyrites or yellow copper ore.

Native Copper has been found in the vicinity of Somerville in several places. Notably one large piece, nearly all pure, weighing seventy-eight pounds, was taken out of a small ravine three or four feet in depth on the north side of the First Mountain, about twenty-five years since, by a farmer, and was in possession of Albert Camman. It had the appearance of having been acted upon by heat, was mixed with the gray oxide in a part of it, and incrusted with the green carbonate in some other parts.

Red Oxide, as it is found near Somerville, in the Bridgewater mine, varies in color from purple to brick-red, has a compact structure, and is nearly destitute of lustre. It occurs mostly in the altered red shale immediately in contact with the trap rock, as if it had been diffused by its upheaval and heat, and suggests the idea of having come up with the trap from a lower depth.

There is also a compound of the carbon and oxide of copper found near New Brunswick associated with the red oxide. It resembles some dark earthy sub-

stance, and is easily crushed between the fingers. On examination with a microscope small black shining particles were discerned diffused through the mass, found to be carbon, probably anthracite. Heated in the flame of an alcohol-lamp, it burned and continued in a red-hot state until the carbon was consumed. Heated to three hundred degrees, it loses seventeen per cent. of its weight. When treated with nitric acid, after being ignited, a residuum of twenty-five per cent. was found to be silica. It is an important fact that so large a portion of carbon—35.50—should be associated with this copper ore. This is unusual.

Carbonates of Copper.—Some of the native copper ores are incrusted with the blue and green carbonates. A locality of this ore has been found on the banks of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, about a mile northwest of New Brunswick. The strata of shale where it occurs are all nearly horizontal, and alternate with a gray shale containing particles of mica. In the cleavage and fissures of this shale the blue carbonate is found in the form of crystalline incrustation. The locality is near the bed of a ravine, and when it is remembered that the red oxide is common in the vicinity, it will not be difficult to account for the formation of these carbonates, which seems to be continually going on. Water charged with carbonic acid dissolves a portion of this oxide, and whenever circumstances favor the escape of the excess of the carbonic acid these *salts*, as a residuum, are deposited. The mineral is manifestly the product of precipitation from an aqueous solution, and to find the above result it is only necessary to admit that the carbonates of copper are rendered soluble by an excess of carbonic acid. The color varies from a light to a bluish green. It can be scratched with a knife, and is easily broken. The fracture is uneven and slightly conchoidal. In structure usually it is opaque, but sometimes translucent and having a vitreous lustre.

Gray Sulphuret of Copper is massive, sectile, has a dark lead-gray color, and is seen sometimes in the form of roundish grains in the altered shale rock.

Copper Pyrites is found also; it is massive, of a bright yellow color, and is a mixture of the sulphurets of copper and iron.

Copper has likewise been found in the First Mountain, in the gorge at Chimney Rock, at the old Bridgewater copper mine, southeast of Martinville, at the north end of the First Mountain, south of Pluckamin, and in other localities. Deep shafts have been sunk at some of these places, but hitherto without success or profit enough to encourage operations. Recently it is claimed that a new method of separating the ore has been discovered, by which the silver which it contains is preserved and is sufficient to pay all expenses, leaving the copper which it contains as a clear profit. This is particularly said to be true of the copper ore in the neighborhood of Plainfield. We can only add, if it should, after sufficient trial, prove to be true, it may bring into operation a new industry in our vicinity, and render the treasures which have long been claimed to be hid in our mountains available for economic purposes. There are so many localities in our counties where these ores exist that success in mining them will certainly prove to be an extensive source of wealth.

IRON ORES.

The ores of iron are not so abundant in this district as in the more northern counties of the State: the formations are not of such a character as to admit of it. Iron is found only in Azoic or primitive rock, and as these are found only in a small part of Somerset, large beds of ore are not to be expected. On the geological map of the State, only one spot in Somerset is marked as having an *iron mine*. It is in Bernard township, north of Madisonville, on the line of Morris County.

The ore is a black oxide of iron, and is more or less magnetic. When quite pure it contains 74.4 per cent. of iron and 24.6 of oxygen. Its color is black in mass, and also in powder; it gives a black streak when scratched, and has a metallic lustre. Its crystalline form is a regular octohedron; but, as found most commonly, it consists either of irregular grains or of compact masses.

The iron mine in Bernard township, on the south end of Mine Mountain, was opened many years since. It is located on the extreme border of the gneiss. It has never been much operated, and is at present in ruins. It is principally remarkable as being the only iron mine in Somerset County.

OTHER MINERALS.

The sulphate of barytes has been found a mile west of New Brunswick; perhaps this is not in Somerset, but it once was. The specimens are opaque, having a yellowish color and a foliated structure, but others exhibit crystals which are translucent and have a bluish tint. It is much sought after by persons who deal in paints, and is valuable in commerce.

Plumbago or graphite occurs about a mile and a half east of Peapack. It is found generally in thin laminæ, in the granite gneiss and crystalline limestone. On the farm of Elias Engleman a bed four or five feet thick occurs in the gneiss rock, forming the southeast bank of a deep ravine, but it is not pure, and has not been made available.

MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE.

By these terms we designate the common blue limestone of New Jersey. When free from other substances it contains fifty-four per cent. of carbonate of lime and forty-six per cent. of the carbonate of magnesia, and may be, therefore, properly characterized as magnesian limestone. The age of this rock is determined by its position above the Potsdam sandstone and beneath the fossiliferous Trenton limestone. In New Jersey it is destitute of any fossiliferous remains and lies near the gneiss, and, so far as it has been ob-

served, is separated from it only by a thin layer of sandstone. It is fine-grained and not at all crystalline, and its lustre is somewhat vitreous. It varies in color from a drab to pale blue, and in some instances is almost black. It is comparatively soft, and effervesces when any strong acid is applied to it. In some localities it is almost a pure dolomite, from the large amount of magnesia which it contains, and in still other localities quartz crystals have been found in it. It ordinarily occurs in beds of from six or eight inches to two feet in thickness, and between these it is not uncommon to find thin layers of calcareous slate or shale, while in others it is so intermixed with extraneous substances that it will not slack when burned. It occurs in New Jersey in a long narrow series of parallel belts extending from the northeast to the southwest. The strata are not horizontal, but are folded or doubled up about certain lines or axes which correspond with their longest direction.

In some cases these strata are folded upwards, and again, in others, downwards. It does not occur by itself, but is found separated from, and yet surrounded by, other rocks.

At Peapack there is a bed of this limestone, extending into Morris County, in length about fourteen miles, and varying in breadth from an eighth to a quarter of a mile. It has been extensively used for burning into quicklime. It is employed in making mortar, but its most extensive use has been in agriculture. In fact, the use of it has changed the face of the country for miles around Peapack, and added largely to its agricultural productiveness.

It belongs to the magnesian limestone, and approaches to a true dolomite in its composition, as we have said. As a stone it is fine-grained generally, but in some places assumes a sub-crystalline form. In one place it appears as a calcareous conglomerate, consisting of quite large, rounded masses of limestone in a calcareous paste. In some of the quarries there are shaly beds interposed between the strata, and it has a variety of color, passing from a drab to a red and dark gray. In one place there is at the bottom of the quarry eight feet of dark sub-crystalline rock overlaid by about thirty feet of a light-gray, fine-grained limestone. In another the reddish layers seem to alternate with the paler varieties. The burning of lime has been one of the most active industries in the vicinity of Peapack, and has been prosecuted actively for a long time. The drab-colored and reddish beds were used with full success for water-lime in building the Morris Canal.

At Pottersville, east of the Lamington River, there is an outcrop of limestone of a light color. It is also found to extend on the west side of the stream, and is reached there in sinking wells. Its area is evidently contracted, for the red shale and gneiss leave but a small space unoccupied by rock exposure. In this locality it is a dolomite limestone with a slight admixture of foreign matters.

AZOIC PERIOD.

It only remains now briefly to describe that part of the primitive or Azoic formation which finds a location within the bounds of this county. Properly speaking, there is no granite within its borders. The formation is what is denominated gneiss, and distinctively consists of quartz, feldspar, and mica, but having these materials, especially the mica, arranged in planes, so that it breaks rather easily into slabs or flags. In some places hornblend takes the place of the mica, and then, *properly*, it is *sienite* or sienitic gneiss. On the other hand, granite is an unstratified crystalline rock, of a gray or fleshy-red color. It differs from gneiss in not having the mica in planes and in having the granular form. The varieties are *gneissoid granite*, in which the mica has traces of regular arrangement; *graphic granite*, having quartz and feldspar without mica, and having the particles so arranged as to resemble hieroglyphic characters; *porphyritic* granite, having the feldspar in distinct crystals; and *sienitic* granite, containing both hornblend and mica.

Granite is regarded as the oldest rock, having been formed into masses while the earth was passing from a semi-fluid to a solid state, before any living thing, plant or animal, had begun to exist upon its surface. When it is found upon the *surface* of our globe it has evidently been protruded from its lower place by some tremendous force, bearing up with it the strata which had been formed over it, and raising them, in some places, almost to a vertical position; so that they seem to stand on their edges, leaning against the granite by which they have been lifted up. Hence it is found on the apex of all our primitive mountains, notably the great Appalachian range, which extends northeast and southwest throughout our whole continent from near the Gulf of Mexico to Newfoundland. In our district it is found only in those portions which approach the primitive Appalachian range, and it appears in such a position as to demonstrate the fact of its precedence of all other rocks in age. It seems to come out from under them in some places; in others they lie up against it; or again, in others, they butt up against its steeply-inclined strata, as against a perpendicular wall.

Its composition gives us quite a variety of different forms. In some places feldspar makes up from two-thirds to three-fourths of its material, and the rest a mainly pure quartz. Sometimes hornblend is found in such quantity as to give it its color; at others it makes up the largest portion of its mass. This, however, is not common. The quartz is generally in grains, which are flattened in the direction of the stratification, and range in size from a sixteenth to an eighth of an inch in thickness. In some coarse-grained specimens the grains of quartz are quite large and not so much flattened. The feldspar also varies in its color and in the ease of decomposition, and gives character to the rock. It is often so hard and unchangeable that it

might be taken for quartz. In some instances it is opaque and harsh to the touch, crumbling easily, while in others still it is entirely decomposed, forming a mass of soft earth, with the quartz grains giving it still a form of stratification. Its color varies from bluish flesh-color to white and opaque, with a few specimens which display a greenish tinge. In a word, the gneiss in our district, while it preserves its distinguishing characteristics, displays the greatest variety in form in its appearance and composition.

The Azoic formations in this county are not the most extensive, and yet they occupy an important space. Bernard township, north of Mine Brook, is composed entirely of gneiss, and it extends westward to the Peapack Valley, where the blue limestone crops out from under it east of the brook.

The soil formed by the decomposition of the gneiss rocks is not so rich in vegetable matter as the alluvial formations of the river-valleys, and not equal in productiveness even to the limestone soils, but still they are capable of being improved by fertilizers, and they then yield a generous return for the labor or culture bestowed on them. A large portion of these soils remains still in wood, and, where the hills are steep and mountainous, are likely to continue so for years to come. The gneiss hills hold in reserve the timber, which certainly is one of the most important and essential productions of our soil. So it becomes evident on reflection that in the economy of Providence everything has its own place, and what is first sought is not always the most important and valuable. In times to come the woodlands of our district will, we opine, have a value second to no other part of it.

CHAPTER II.

LAND PURCHASES AND SETTLEMENTS.

Indian Tribute to Jersey's Honorable Dealings—First and Second Indian Purchases—Early Settlements—The Scotch—Early Dutch Settlers, their Ways and Customs, Style of Building, etc. — List of Persons who purchased Land in Somerset County north of the Raritan.

"It is a proud fact in the history of New Jersey that every foot of her soil has been obtained from the Indians by fair and voluntary purchase and transfer,—a fact that no other State of the Union, not even the land which bears the name of Penn, can boast of." These words were uttered by the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, of Somerset County, before the Legislature of New Jersey, on the occasion of the purchase of the last remaining rights owned by the Delaware Indians in this State in 1832. On the same occasion, Shawuskukhkung, an educated Delaware, who had been chosen by his people to present their claims and petition, said, in an address to the Legislature,—

"Not a drop of our blood have you spilled in battle; *not an acre of our land have you taken but by our consent.* These facts speak for themselves, and need no comment. They place the character of New Jersey in bold relief and bright example to those States within whose territorial limits our brethren still remain. Nothing save benisons can fall upon her from the lips of a Lenni Lenapè."

These words were true; the tribute which they express is deserved. It was ever the policy of the proprietors, as of the provincial and State authorities, to recognize the possessory title of the Indian tribes to the lands of which they were found in occupation, and it was an established principle that no title to lands could be perfect unless based on a purchase from the aborigines of their rights in the same. Of course this principle was acted on in Somerset County, as in all other parts of New Jersey.

The territory of Somerset County was embraced in several purchases, the principal of which are here mentioned. The first Indian purchase within the boundaries of this county was made May 4, 1681, from two Raritan Indians (presumed to have been chiefs) named Konackama and Qureromak, of a tract extending from the mouth of the stream now known as Bound Brook (called by the Indians Sacunk), thence along the Raritan River on the north side to a brook called Raweighweros (now Middle Brook), and thence northward to a certain Stony Hill; thence easterly to Metape's wigwam, at the mouth of Cedar Brook, where it unites with Green Brook, and thence southerly along Bound Brook to the place of beginning. This tract—called by the natives Rakahova-walaby—included the site of the present village of Bound Brook, thence west to Middlebrook, and north to the mountain. The price paid to the Indians was one hundred pounds in goods. The purchasers named in the deed were Philip Carteret, John Palmer, of Staten Island, Gent., Gabriel Minville, Thomas Codrington, John White, John Delaville, Richard Hall, and John Royce, of the City of New York. The tract thus purchased "was divided into five portions. John Royce had eight hundred and seventy-seven acres; Thomas Codrington, eight hundred and seventy-seven acres next to him; the proprietors, eleven hundred and seventy acres next to Bound Brook; Thomas Codrington, one thousand acres on the rear next to Chimney Rock and the mountain. The remainder, north of the plot belonging to the proprietors, was not surveyed immediately."*

The date of the second purchase from Indians of lands in Somerset County is Sept. 12, 1681. The names of the Indian granters were Machote *alias* Keneckome, Negacape, Awips, and Pamascome, who, for a consideration of one hundred and twenty pounds, sold to James Graham, Cornelius Corsen, and Samuel Winder a tract as follows:

"Extending from Raweighweros (Middle Brook), on both sides of the Raritan, to a place called Rackahackawac (apparently according to an

* Rev. Dr. Abraham Messler's "Centennial History of Somerset County," from which all extracts in this chapter having reference to land titles and settlements are taken, unless otherwise credited.

ancient map), the line between Caleb Miller and the late John M. Mann, and running on this line north until it reaches the mountain, and along the mountain until it reaches Middle Brook, and down said brook to the place of beginning. It included three plots based on the river, and at least five north of them along the mountain. The first of these west of Middle Brook was assigned to John Palmer, and contained eight hundred and seventy-seven acres. The second belonged to John White, containing also eight hundred and seventy-seven acres. The third remained unappropriated; and on the north R. L. Hooper, Alexander McDowell, James Hooper, and 'the heirs of Hooper' had large possessions. The exact amount included in this purchase is not stated, but it contained many broad acres, and would now be a princely inheritance. Somerville stands on it; and, besides this, more than thirty farms whose fertility is unsurpassed by any portion of the county of Somerset were included in its wide extent."

On the 19th of November in the same year two Indians named Pawark and Manansamit sold to Robert Vauquellen* a large tract,

"extending from the west line of the former plot—that is, from the east side of the land formerly owned by John M. Mann—to the foot of the mountain at Pluckamin, and on the Raritan the west line was the west point of the island, in front of R. H. Veghte's property; thence running north until it intersected a west line from the point of the mountain, where the east line terminated. It embraced all the land between Caleb Miller's property on the east and the old Paterson farm on the west, and extended north nearly up to the village of Pluckamin, a broad and valuable tract, including some of the most beautiful farms in the vicinity, and on it, on Peter's Brook, stood the old Van Nest mansion, in which 'Prince George' lived and died, but which has since been demolished. The tract included the island, before mentioned, which was known by the Indian name of Matanique. The whole splendid plat of rich land when surveyed was divided into six portions. On the east side, joining the river, Graham and Winder had nineteen hundred acres; north of them, Samuel Winder had five hundred; north of this, D. D. Dunstar owned seven hundred and sixty acres. Returning again to the river, John Robinson had six hundred and sixty, Archibald Riddle three hundred; north of this plat, Sir John Dalrymple five hundred, leaving a large plat north of it still unappropriated."

On the same date as that of the last-mentioned purchase, John Robinson, William Pinhorn, Richard Jones, and Matthew Taylor bought, for the consideration of "certain goods named in the deed," from the Indians Pawark, Cowalanuck, Manansamit, and Agnamapamund, a tract as follows:

"Extending from the western boundary of the last-mentioned plat up to the junction of the North and South Branches. This place was called by the natives Tuck-a-rama-hacking. From this point the line ran east of north to a place nearly equidistant between the North Branch and Lamington River, at or near what was the late turnpike-bridge above Burnt Mills; thence due east until it met the line of the former purchase, and thence south to the place of beginning. . . . This plat was afterwards surveyed and divided as follows: William Pinhorn had deeded to him, March 8, 1697, five hundred acres on the east side and one hundred and sixty on the river; Lord Neill Campbell, Jan. 9, 1685, had one thousand six hundred and fifty acres, embracing all the land between Pinhorn and the junction of the two branches, and extending north as far as Pinhorn's grant extended. Immediately north of these two grants, and including all that remained on the east side of North Branch, William Ackman had four hundred acres, Archibald Riddle three hundred, and Sir John Dalrymple five hundred acres. The land on the west side was taken by John Johnson, while Lord Neill appropriated to himself another one thousand acres, and other smaller proprietors, whose deeds extended west and embraced land beyond the western line of the Indian grant and reached the present boundary of Branchburg township, took the balance. Their names were Michael Hawden, George Willocks, Miles Foster, and Thomas Gordon, and their deeds all bear the date of 1703."

* This name is found differently spelled in the old records,—as Vauquillen, Voquillen, Voquillin, Vanquellin, Vanquillin. In Dally's "Woodbridge and Vicinity," p. 38, it is mentioned as Voquilin, *alias* Vocklin, *alias* Vanquuillen, *alias* Liprary, *alias* Laprairie, etc.

In regard to the early settlements in what is now Somerset County, the authority above quoted (Rev. Dr. Messler) says the first was made in 1681:

"On the first day of November in that year John Inians & Co. secured a title for two lots, embracing the land on which the city of New Brunswick now stands, having a mile of river front and two miles in depth. From the north of Inians & Co. to Bound Brook there were laid out nineteen lots, having a little less than one-half a mile on the river and extending two miles in depth. The last of these lots, with an adjoining plot on the south side, was owned by William Dockwra and contained nine hundred acres. Behind these, facing the Millstone, were two other lots, the lower containing eight hundred acres and belonging to George Willox; and the upper, containing five hundred acres, was the property of Dockwra. From the mouth of the Millstone three and a half miles to an island in the Raritan River (in front of R. H. Veghte's residence), thence south by west two miles, and east two miles to Millstone River, containing three thousand acres, exclusive of two hundred and fifty acres of meadow, had been previously deeded to Capt. Anthony Brockholls, William Pinhorn, John Robinson, Mathew Nichols, and Samuel Edsall. The land was sold to John Royce & Co., of New York, in 1685, and was to be known in future as Roycefield. The bounds as given in the deed of transfer were 'beginning at a place called Hunter's Wigwam, on Millstone River, thence north by east and northeast to the Raritan River, opposite the west end of a small island formerly belonging to Robert Vauquellen, and thence down the Raritan three and a half miles and up the Millstone to the place of beginning. Farther up the Millstone were twelve plats of twelve thousand acres owned by Polhemus Cortleyou. Lott and others located in 1701. John Harrison and William, his father, owned land at Rocky Hill."

Upon the tract first mentioned as having been purchased from the Indians (May 4, 1681), two of the purchasers—Thomas Codrington and John Royce—became settlers:

"Codrington settled on the west side of the plot, of which he was part owner, on the banks of Middle Brook, and became a man of extensive influence in the county. His name is still borne by some of the inhabitants of Somerset. The location of his habitation, called Racawacahana, may be indicated by saying it was recently owned by Dr. Samuel Swan; it passed, soon after the Revolution, into the hands of John Campbell, nephew of Lord Neill Campbell, at one time Deputy or Lieutenant-Governor of East Jersey, and subsequently into others, and finally into possession of its present owners. It is one of the first three homesteads formed in the county. Royce lived first at Piscataway, and then in what has since been known as Roycefield, near the late residence of John J. Staats. He was a merchant in New York, but came to Somerset County probably soon after the date of this Indian purchase. He owned, or claimed to own, a tract of twenty thousand acres on the south side of the Raritan, about which some dispute existed. Andrew Hamilton, the Governor, writes of him in 1700 that 'he had an old patent which contains 20,000 acres, but because the stations were uncertain and the boundaries would not meet he addressed the proprietors at home for a new patent, which he had, and obtained about six thousand acres, for which he was to pay five pounds a year for the whole, instead of one-half per acre, and the proprietors, forgetting to make him surrender his old patent, he now claims twenty thousand by it, and so takes away upon Millstone River from Mr. Hart, and on the Raritan from Mr. Plumstead and Mr. Barker, considerable tracts of land; so that he uses both patents, —the old one if he can, and the new one if the old fail him; it was a great oversight. He is the very leader of the troublesome sort of the people, and it is he that infuses the motive in them of holding to their Indian titles.' This is not favorable altogether to Mr. Royce. He, however, managed to maintain his position and influence, and was chosen the same year one of the representatives of New Jersey in the colonial Legislature."

Of the persons named as purchasers of the second Indian tract before mentioned, it is not known that any became settlers upon it, though two of them, James Graham and Samuel Winder, came to live in the province. Other settlers, however, were very soon attracted to the rich lands embraced in the purchase:

"The earliest permanent settlements along this part of the Raritan were formed on it. According to the declaration of John Worth, of Elizabethtown, Codrington, Royce, White, Peter Van Nest, Jerome Van Nest, the Tunisons, and Graham came and located here sixty years previous to 1741, or in 1681, the very year this land was bought. The residences of Royce and Codrington have already been designated. The Van Nest house was, it is said, on the very spot now occupied by D. Frelinghuysen's residence, and the Tunisons located where John C. Garretson now resides. But the residence of Graham has not been ascertained. He was a prominent man in the province, more than once of the executive council, and he resided in the county somewhere on the river. He was a man of influence in those days, and yet he may not have remained any length of time on the Raritan. . . . Jerome Van Nest and Peter settled permanently on the Raritan, and their descendants are yet among our most respectable citizens. But the original farm on which they first located has now for many years been in other possessors' hands. The Tunisons, Cornelius and John, came here from Fort Orange, now Albany, and were originally from the vicinity of Utrecht, in Holland. The name is found early in colonial annals, and was prominent in more than one way; and it has become widely extended in the State."

Neither the names of the first settlers nor the date of the earliest settlement on the Vauquellen tract (purchased Nov. 19, 1681) are known. On the other Indian purchase of the same date, none of the original grantees, or of the persons to whom the subdivisions were allotted, became actual residents, except Lord Neill Campbell, who was a brother of the Duke of Argyle.

"He was appointed Deputy Governor by the proprietors of East New Jersey for two years on the 4th of June, 1685, and reached the province in the ensuing October. His residence was on his plantation on the banks of the Raritan; the property is now owned by George McBride. He had sent sixty-five servants to settle on it previous to his coming. He must have arrived in September. On the 5th of October his commission was read, and on the 18th his council named."

But his stay was very short. On the 10th of December he appointed Anthony Hamilton to fill his official place, and soon after sailed for Scotland, whence he never returned.

Says Dr. Messler,—

"It will be seen by adverting to the names of the original owners of land by Indian purchases along the Raritan that they appear to have been nearly all Scotchmen, and that none of them really became permanent residents. The explanation is this. The principal and most active proprietors of East New Jersey were inhabitants of Scotland, and their efforts to induce emigration and settlements upon their lands were made in their native country. As the effect of this, Amboy was fixed upon as a site for a town, and was named New Perth, and from thence settlements of people from Scotland and England spread out northwest and west as far as Scotch Plains, Plainfield, and Bound Brook, and single families even farther. From this immigration the churches of Bound Brook, Basking Ridge, and Lamington proceeded. It was an influx coming almost entirely direct from Scotland, and the first pastors of these churches were all native Scotchmen,—Scotch Presbyterians of the Knox, Rutherford, and Erskine stamp. Besides this, there were several families of German origin and of the Lutheran Church who settled about Pluckamin. . . .

"From 1624, when the Dutch began to colonize at first,* until 1681, May 4th, when the first land title† is dated, a period of fifty-seven years, no one seems to have seen or been attracted by the beauty and fertility of this wide-spreading valley, or ventured to endeavor to reclaim it from its wild, untrodden wilderness state. Its primitive inhabitants even had deserted it almost entirely and gone towards the sea-shore, attracted by the abundant food, and only bird and beast claimed it as their home. But the time came when a different state of things began to exist. The titles for the fertile lands had been secured, and settlers came to occupy them. Some of these have been already mentioned, and we find that from 1681 to 1699 there had arrived from Long Island the following heads of families, mostly of Dutch extraction: Coers Vroom, Michael Hanson, Andrew Allyn, Michael Van Veghten, Dirk Middagh, Frederick Garretson, John Wortman, Peter Van Nest, Jeronemus Van Nest, Jacob Sebring, Isaac Bodine, Edward Drinkwater, James Tunison, Cornelius Tunison, Pieter Dumont, Maurice Maurison, Johannes Dameld, John Roelefson, Hendrick Rynierson, Thomas Possell, Cornelius Powelson, Jan Hans Coeverden, Folkerd Hendrik Harris, Josias Merlet, Andrew Anderson, Elton Nyssen, William Olden, William Clausen, Lawrence Opdyke, William Mouersen, Reuben Jansen, Gabriel Leberstein, Folkerd Hendricksen.

"At North and South Branch, Andreas Ten Eyck, Abraham Dubois, John Pussell, Josias Claesen, Jan Hendrickson, Daniel Sebring, Coenrad Ten Eyck, Derick Van Veghten, Alexander McDowel, Jan Van Sieklen, Benjamin Bart, Jacob Stoll, Teunis Van Middlesworth, George Hall, Albert Louw, William Rosa, Paulus Bulner, Lucus Schermerhorn, Pieter Van Nest, Emanuel Van Etten, Johanes Grauw, John Emens, Coert Jansen, George Dildine, John Reading, Garret Van Vleet, William Brown, John Cook, Hendrick Roesenboom, Frans Waldron, Godfried Peters, David Busum, David Subair, Abram Broca, Jacob Raynierse, Garret Smock. In the vicinity of New Brunswick were Adrian Bennet, Aert Artsen, Roelif Sebring, Johanes Folkerson, Hendrick Bries, Roelif Voorhees, Lawrens Willimse, Roelif Nevius, Jan Van Voorhees, Jacob Ouke, Johanes Stoothoff, Jaqes Fonteyn, Jacobus Buys, Thomas Auten, Thomas Davidts, William Klassen, Johanes Coevert, Hendrick Bries, Andrias Wortman, Bernardus Kuetor, Christopher Van Arsdalen, Jacob Corse, Cornelius Suydam, Joris Andersen, Martin Vanderhoeve, Johanes Metselaer, Samuel Montfort, Jan Aten, William Moore, Nicklas Bason.

"At Three-Mile Run, Hendrick Bries, Roelf Lucas, Jan Voorhees, Aert Aertsen, Isaac Van Dyke, Johanes Folkersen, Jan Aeten, Laurens Willimse, Roelif Nevius, Charles Fonteyn, Hans Stoothoff, Thomas Bouwman, Derck Volkerse, Garret Bolmer, Jan Lavor, Simon Wickoff, Pieter Hoff, Garret Dorland, Andries Boat, Jan Broca, James Fonteyn, Adrian Mollenar, Jacob Rapleyea, Joris Hael, Jan Laeten, William Lambers, Peter Kinne, Hendrick Traphagen, Luycus Schermerhorn, Jans Van Middlesworth, Johannes Fisher, Joeremias Field, Luycas Wessels, Jacob Koersen, Nicholas Hayman, Cornelius Jan Onwegen, William Harrise, Andreas Ten Eyck, William Dey, Manuel Van Allen, Abram Elemeteren, Johannes Seigeler, Jaurien Remer.

"We are not able to indicate specifically or certainly the place of residence of each of these families. The Sebrings and Harrises lived in the vicinity of Bound Brook, Pieter Dumont on the south side of the Raritan, Powelsons near Pluckamin. All of them evidently did not remain permanently or leave descendants. The names of others continue to occur in the records for many years, but some of them have at last passed away. All of them, we judge, were religious men, and aided in the formation of the Raritan Church, then a church in the wilderness. Most of them are known to have immigrated to Somerset from Long Island, and among them there are several names which indicate a Huguenot origin. Somerset County has had, in fact, a large infusion of this noble blood, and among the family traditions, in many instances, linger interesting reminiscences of the night of St. Bartholomew, at the time when they fled from France to Holland, leaving their all behind and never looking back, rescuing only their lives, their children, and their silver from the deadly spoiler."

The Dutch settlers were generally persons of deep religious feeling, honest and conscientious, and, adding to these qualities those of industry and frugality, they generally became prosperous. The style of their buildings they doubtless brought with them from Holland, their Fatherland. They were built with one story, with low ceiling, with nothing more than the heavy and thick boards that constituted the upper floor laid on monstrous broad and heavy beams, on which they stored their grain, it being used as a granary and for the spinning of wool; sometimes parts of it would be divided into sleeping-apartments. Their fireplaces were usually very large, extending generally without jambs, and sufficient to accommodate a whole family with a comfortable seat around the fire. The chimneys were so large as to admit of having their meat hung up and smoked within them,

* In the neighborhood of Raritan Bay.

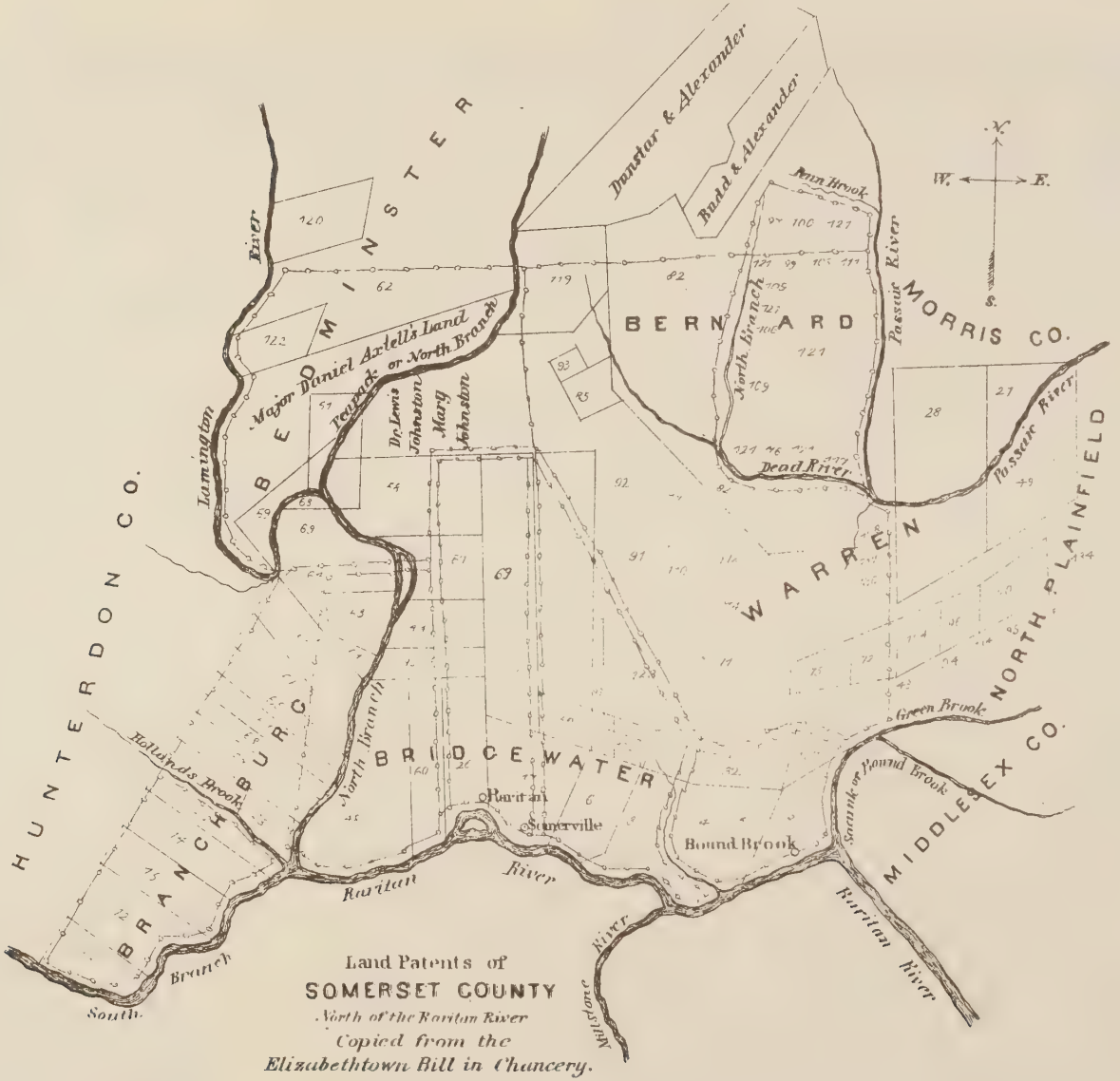
† In the territory of Somerset County.

which was their usual practice. When jambs were added, they were often set around with earthen glazed tiles imported from Holland, ornamented with Scripture scenes, which furnished the children and others with amusement and instruction.

Their style of building corresponded well with their habits, which were simple, unaffected, and economical, contributing materially to their independence and solid comfort. They brought their children up to habits of industry. Almost every son was taught some mechanical art, and every daughter was required to become well acquainted with all knowledge necessary to housekeeping. The farmers burnt their own lime, tanned their own leather, often made their own shoes and boots, did much of their own carpentering, wheelwrighting, etc. The spinning- and woolen-wheels were set in motion in proper season, and all materials for clothing the family, white as well as colored, were manufactured at home. No female was considered a suitable candidate for matrimony who could not show some stores of domestic linen and other evidences of industry and economy. So economical were the females of their time that they frequently took their spinning-wheels with them when they went to spend a social afternoon with a neighbor. They often helped the men in the field in times of planting, harvesting, and in other busy seasons. Such a thing as a carpet was not known. The floors of their houses were scrubbed and scoured and kept as white as their tables, which were used without cloths. Their floors were sanded with sand brought from the beach for that purpose and put in regular heaps on the floor, and, becoming dry, it would be swept with the broom in waves or so as to represent other beautiful figures. When the first imported carpet was introduced is not now known, but the first rag carpet was made a short time previous to 1800. It was woven by Adrien Hageman for the widow of George Martense. Frugality, industry, and economy characterized all their actions. They lived chiefly within themselves, and knew but little of the dangers and diseases incident to luxury and indolence.

The following are the names of persons who purchased land of the proprietors or their heirs, with dates and number of acres, and, in some cases, its location. They are taken from Schedule No. 3 (and accompany the map of Indian titles and land grants) in the Elizabethtown Bill of Chancery, published by James Parker, of New York, in 1747. The lot-numbers below given correspond with those upon the accompanying map of the Indian purchases and subdivisions of land tracts in Somerset County, north of the Raritan River:

Number.	Acres.
3. John Palmer, Sept. 25, 1683	877
4. Thomas Codrington, Sept. 25, 1683	877
5. John Royce, Sept. 25, 1683	877
6. John White, Sept. 25, 1683	877
7. Graham, Winder & Co., Sept. 28, 1683	1904
8. Proprietors. Reserved and sold to Thomas Rudyard, Sept. 25, 1683	1170
10. Peter Sonmans, Oct. 9, 1685, at Green Brook	2500
12. John Campbell, Nov 9, 1685	1874
13. John Dobie, Nov. 9, 1685	375
14. John Drummond, Nov. 9, 1685	1000
15. Andrew Hamilton, Nov. 9, 1685	700
22. Andrew Hamilton, April 25, 1687, on Holland's Brook	500
23. Andrew Hamilton, Oct. 3, 1687	250
26. John Robinson, May 1, 1686, on north side of Vanquillen	660
32. Thomas Codrington, April 20, 1688, in rear of his land	1000
34. J. and G. Alexander, June 15, 1686, at Blue Hills	462
35. Robert Fullerton, June 4, 1686, at Blue Hills	300
37. Hendrick Corson, June 10, 1688, junction of North and South Branches	500
38. James Cole, Sr., April 23, 1688	125
39. Sir Ev. Cameron, south side of Bound Brook	1300
43. William Ackman	400
44. Archibald Riddle, joins Ackman	300
48. Lord Neill Campbell, Jan. 9, 1685, on North Branch and Raritan	1650
49. William Dockwra, May 20, 1690, on south side of the Passaic River	3000
50. Samuel Winder, in rear of Graham, Winder & Co	500
51. Margaret Winder, May 20, 1690, daughter of T. Rudyard	1600
53. John Johnston, May 20, 1690, west side of North Branch	400
55. Lord Neill Campbell, May 24, 1690, on North Branch	1000
56. Sir Ev. Cameron, May 24, 1690, at Blue Hills	2000
57. Sir John Dalrymple, Feb. 17, 1692, on N. Branch at Riddle's	500
58. Ann Wert, Aug. 14, 1693, on North Branch at Dalrymple's	912
59. Campbell & Blackwood, Aug. 4, 1693, on North Branch	3900
60. Wm. Pinhorn, March 3, 1697, joyning Lord Neill Campbell	500
61. John Johnston, on North Branch, joyning his own land	100
62. Johnston & Willocks, June 6, 1701	3150
63. George Willocks, June 7, 1701, against Margaret Winder	60
64. Dr. John Johnston, joining Lord Neill Campbell on North Branch	
65. Michael Handon, west side of North Branch	466⅔
66. George Willocks, west side of North Branch	466⅔
67. Miles Foster, west side of North Branch	466⅔
68. Thomas Gordon, North Branch, at Peter Van Neste	500
69. Campbell & Blackwood, two tracts	7600
71. Elisha Parker, in the Blew Hills, between them joins Adam Hude's	469
72. Elisha Parker, between the same, a mile west of John Johnston's house	250
73. Elisha Parker, between 1st and 2d mountain, joining his other tract	80
74. Adam Hude, joining Parker's, 1st above tract	469
75. Adam Hude, joining Parker's, 2d tract	250
76. John Campbell, 120 chains up from Passaic River on Dead River	200
77. Judiah Higgins, on Bound Brook and Rohobous Brook, Piscataway	500
82. William Penn, 1717, on Dead River and Passaic	7500
85. John Pittinger, joining Penn's Land	200
88. McDowell & Pittinger, May 1, 1721, on Peapack	132
90. John Hamilton, March 25, 1727, between 1st & 2d mountain	500
93. Alexander McDowell, on Dan'l Shoemaker's, formerly Pittinger's, on Penn's Land	50
94. James Alexander, Feb. 12, 1727, begin at N. E. corner of Sir Ev. Cameron	118¾
96. John Parker, Feb. 12, 1727, begin at Hollinshead & Hamilton	165
97. John Parker, March 28, 1728, in Harrison's Neck	147
98. R. S. Hooper, May 16, 1726	125
99. James Alexander, Sept. 17, 1741, east side of North Branch of Dead River	272⅜
100. George Ricarick, March 28, 1728, between Dead River and Penn Brook	184⅛
101. Joseph Jennings, Dec. 29, 1727, on first mountain, at falls of Stony Brook	4
102. Alexander McDowell, Sept. 16, 1728, N. W. cor. of M. Veghton's, on Raritan (Lot 3, John Palmer)	142¾
103. Daniel Hollinshead, June 18, 1727, on Dead River	132⅞
104. Daniel Hollinshead, March 25, 1727, between 1st & 2nd mountain	393
105. John Parker, Feb. 27, 1730, joyning Sutton's, on Harrison's Purchase	83¾
106. John Parker, Sept. 29, 1730, of Harrison's Purchase	159
107. David Cossart, May 23, 1729, on Sir Ev. Cameron's 2000 acres	100
108. Ephraim Dunhams, March 1, 1730, joining Penn's Brook and 20 chains on Passaic River	100
109. John Parker, Nov. 4, 1729, between 1st & 2d mountain, on Dead River, at Moses Ayer's Place	98
110. Dr. Wm. Beekman, on Dunstar's and Tieppell's	200
111. John Parker, July 10, 1731, between 1st & 2d mountain, in Harrison's Neck	100
112. John Parker, in the mountains by Judiah Higgin's Salt Pond	100
113. James Alexander, Jan. 12, 1727, N. W. cor. of Lockiell's 2000 acres on Bound Brook	116¾
114. James Alexander, Jan. 12, 1727, behind Sonman's, 118¾	493
115. Elisha Smalley, March 17, 1736, Blue Hills, on Stony Brook	22
117. Nathaniel Rolph, March 28, 1740, on Harrison's Purchase.	83
118. James Hooper, Oct. 18, 1740, rear of Raritan Lots, S. E. cor. of Margaret Winder	200
119. Alexander & Dunsta, June 1, 1740, on Peapack and North Branch	1240
120. Andrew Hamilton, Jan. 1, 1741, on Lamintunk	875
121. James Alexander, Sept. 17, 1741, in 6 tracts in Harrison's Neck	785
122. Alexander & Dunsta, Oct. 15, 1741, on Harrison	583



Land Patents of
SOMERSET COUNTY
North of the Raritan River
Copied from the
Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery.

Number.	Acres.
123. Heirs of Hooper, Oct. 17, 1741, at 1st mountain	100
130. Peter Runyan, June 16, 1743, on south side of Passaic River	30
131. Peter Runyan, June 16, 1743, on south side of Passaic River	25
139. Alexander & Dunstar, Oct. 25, 1743, between 1st & 2d mountain	1633
142. J. Alexander, July 10, 1744, at Basking Ridge	$65\frac{88}{100}$

It has not been the intention to give, in this chapter, more than a very brief glance at the principal purchases from the natives and the proprietors of lands comprising the territory of Somerset County, and at a few of the very earliest of the pioneers who came to locate their homes within it. For more extended and detailed accounts of the land titles and settlements in the county, the reader is referred to the separate histories of the several townships, which will be found in subsequent pages of this work.

CHAPTER III.

ERECTION, ORGANIZATION, AND BOUNDARIES OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

Original Counties—Somerset as a Township, and Formation as a County—Townships Formed—Boundaries of County Defined—Part of Essex annexed to Somerset—Boundary between Somerset and Morris Counties—Re-establishment of Line between Middlesex and Somerset—Part of Montgomery Township surrendered to Mercer, and Franklin to Middlesex—Tewksbury Township annexed to Somerset, etc.

THE province of East Jersey was first divided into counties in 1683. The Provincial Assembly which convened for its first session on the 1st of March in that year* passed an act, which was duly concurred in and approved, dividing the province into four counties, and appointing a high sheriff for each. Those four counties were Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, and Monmouth.

"Bergen included all the settlements between the Hudson and Hackensack Rivers, and extended to the northern bounds of the province; Essex included all the country north of the dividing line between Woodbridge and Elizabethtown, and west of the Hackensack; Middlesex, all from the Woodbridge line on the north to Cheesequake Harbor on the southeast, and back southwest, and northwest to the province bounds; and Monmouth comprised the residue."†

Somerset County was set off from the territory of Middlesex and separately erected, by act of the Provincial Assembly, at a session which was commenced at Amboy on May 14, 1688. The act provided and declared that a certain tract of country,

"Beginning at the mouth of the Bound Brook, where it empties into the Raritan River, and to run up the said brook to the meeting of Bound Brook with Green Brook, and from the said meeting to run a northwest line into the hills; and upon the southwest side of the Raritan River, to begin at a small brook, where it empties itself into the Raritan about seventy chains below the Bound Brook, and from thence to run up a southwest line to the uttermost line of the province, be divided from the said county of Middlesex, and hereafter to be deemed, taken, and be a county of this province; and that the same county be called the county of Somerset, any statute, law, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."‡

The reasons which moved the Legislature to set off the new county were declared, in the preamble to the act, to be that

"The uppermost part of the Raritan River is settled by persons, whom, in their husbandry and manuring their lands, are forced upon quite different ways and methods from the other farmers and inhabitants of Middlesex County. Because of the frequent floods that carry away their fences on the meadows, the only arable land they have, and so, by consequences of their interests, are divided from the other inhabitants of said county."

The old division line, run by Keith in 1687, formed at that time, as now, the western boundary of the county, in that part which is south of the South Branch of the Raritan River. Such of its other boundaries as were vague and indefinite have since been more clearly defined, and others have been materially changed by reductions of the territory of the county.

In 1692, nine years after the province was divided into counties, an act was passed to divide each county into townships. The existence of towns, hamlets, and divisions was recognized, but their bounds had never been legally fixed. It was necessary to do this for the proper choosing of deputies, constables, the levying of taxes, etc. Several settlements did not seem to be included in any town. Some of these towns, as Woodbridge and Piscataway, already existed by independent charters. The constable of Piscataway took charge of the out-plantations on the south side of the Raritan as far east as South River (1688, p. 308), and to the recently-enacted borders of Somerset. Other constables took charge of neighboring out-plantations.

In 1693 an act was passed dividing the four counties of the province into townships. Somerset County, being yet sparse in population, was not divided, but the act provided that "The county of Somerset, as it is already bounded by a former act of Assembly," shall be a township. This included the whole county according to the bounds of 1688. The township of Piscataway, in Middlesex, extended westward to the bounds of Somerset County. Besides that part of it on the east side of the Raritan, it took in nearly the whole of Franklin, the southeastern corner of Hillsborough, and nearly one-half of Montgomery townships; all of Mercer, east of Keith's line, down to the bounds of Monmouth; and along the line of Monmouth to the West Branch of South River, and down the said river to its mouth. This included the townships of North Brunswick, East Brunswick, South Brunswick, and Cranberry, in Middlesex, and the townships of Princeton, West Windsor, East Windsor, and Washington, in Mercer.

As Somerset was not divided into townships in 1693, the act concludes,—

"Provided also that when any county shall hereafter come to be better settled and inhabited, this shall not be understood to hinder other subdivisions to be made upon application to the General Assembly to that effect."‡

* The Assembly called together by Deputy Governor Rudyard.

† Whitehead's East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments, Edition 1875, p. 128.

‡ Leaming and Spicer, p. 305.

‡ Ibid., pp. 330, 331.

In 1695 (Laws, p. 359), when a tax was levied and the proportion of each town was designated, Somerset County was not yet divided into towns. Peter Van Nest was the assessor for Somerset, and was charged with the collection of four pounds sixteen shillings six pence as Somerset's share.

In 1698 (Laws, p. 371), while each town had its number of representatives fixed at one or two, the *county* of Somerset had yet only one. There was no division into townships up to that time.

The boundaries of the county were defined in "An act for dividing and ascertaining the boundaries of all the counties in this province," passed Jan. 21, 1709, as follows:

"Sec. 3. The county of Somerset begins where Bound Brook empties itself into Raritan River; thence down the stream of Raritan to the mouth of the brook known by the name of Lawrence's Brook; thence running up the said Lawrence's Brook to the great road that leads from Inian's ferry to Cranberry Brook; from thence south forty-four degrees westerly to Sanpinck Brook; thence down the said Sanpinck Brook to the said division line of the eastern and western division aforesaid, and so to follow the said division line to the limits of the above said county of Essex; thence east along the line of Essex County to Green Brook; and thence running down the said Green Brook and Bound Brook to where it began."*

The boundary line established by the above act as between Somerset and Middlesex Counties was changed and redefined by an act of the Legislature passed March 15, 1713, which provided,—

"Sec. 1. That the boundary line between Somerset and Middlesex Counties shall be and begin where the road crosseth the river Raritan, at Inian's ferry, and run from thence along the said old road by Jedediah Higgins' house, leading towards the falls of Delaware, so far as the eastern division of this province extends.

* * * * * * * * * *

"Sec. 3. That the boundary lines between the said counties, settled by act of General Assembly of this province, passed in January, 1709, so far and no further as the same is altered by this act, shall be, and is hereby, repealed, to all intents and purposes."†

It was not until more than a quarter of a century after the erection of Somerset that it became organized as a separate county. During this period it had no courts of its own, but was dependent for the administration of justice upon those of Middlesex. The precise date of its separate organization cannot be given, but it was in or about 1713. On Feb. 28, 1713–14,‡ an act was passed directing the manner of electing freeholders and their meeting with the justices as a board for the transaction of public business; among which they were charged with the repairing of such court-houses and jails as were already built, and the erection of such buildings in counties which had none, and they were empowered to appoint and pay managers to superintend the building of such court-houses and jails.

The counties in which public buildings had already been erected were named in the act, and Somerset was not among them, but provision was made for the location of a county-site "for the county of Somerset at the most convenient place which shall be agreed on by a major part of the freeholders who inhabit there." It was under this authority that the public buildings of Somerset County were erected soon after. The tenor of the above-mentioned act implies that, before its passage, Somerset County had been separately organized, and the holding of its own courts (independent of those of Middlesex) provided for. It is certain that about three years later (1717) Somerset had its own courts in operation,§ as this fact is shown by the records.

The county of Morris, which forms the northern and part of the eastern boundary of Somerset, was set off and defined as a separate county by act of the Provincial Assembly, March 15, 1738–39. Two years later the territory of Somerset was increased by the operation of "An act to annex part of the county of Essex to the county of Somerset," passed Nov. 4, 1741, which provided,—

"Sec. 1. That from and after the publication hereof, the lines and bounds of the said county of Somerset shall be as follows,—*vide licet*, beginning at the South Branch of Raritan River, where the reputed division line between East and West Jersey strikes the same, along the rear of Raritan lots, until it meets with the North Branch of said river; thence up the same to a fall of water commonly called Allamatonck; from thence along the bounds of Morris County to Passaick River; thence down the same to the lower corner of William Dockwrae's two patents on the same river; and thence, on a straight line, southeasterly, to the head of Green Brook; and thence down the same brook to Bound Brook; thence down said Bound Brook to the place where it empties itself into Raritan River; thence down Raritan River to the place where the road crosseth said river at Inian's ferry; from thence along said old road, which leads by Jedediah Higgins' house, towards the falls of Delaware, until it intersects the division line aforesaid; thence along the said division line to the South Branch of Raritan River, aforesaid, where it first began; any act or acts of the General Assembly of this Province, or any article, clause, or thing in them or any of them contained, to the contrary thereof, in anywise, notwithstanding."‖

On the 21st of March, 1749, an act affecting the boundary between Somerset and Morris Counties was passed by the Provincial Legislature, enacting as follows:

"Sec. 1. That from and after the publication hereof, the division line between the counties of Somerset and Morris shall be as follows,—*vide licet*, beginning at a fall of water commonly called Allamatonck falls, and also mentioned in the before-recited act; and from thence on a straight line, in a course east and by north, as the compass now points, to the Main Branch of Passaick River; and so down the said river, as the before-recited act directs, anything herein, or in any other act, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding."¶

A survey and re-establishment of the line between Middlesex and Somerset Counties in 1765 is thus mentioned in a historical paper from the pen of the late Hon. Ralph Voorhees:**

"In 1713 the boundary line between Middlesex and Somerset Counties was changed from the first one, which ran up Lawrence's Brook, to the one beginning where the old road crossed the river Raritan at Inian's Ferry, and following said road until it crossed the 'Province Line.' In 1765 it was represented that the line running from the province line to the Raritan River was very dubious, by reason of persons altering it from

* Rev. Stat., p. 198. † Ibid., pp. 200, 201.

‡ Allinson's Col. Laws, 1713, p. 15; Neville, 1703–76, p. 32.

§ See "Courts and County Buildings."

‖ Rev. Stat., p. 201.

¶ Ibid., p. 200.

** One of a series published in 1873 in the *Fredonian*, of New Brunswick.

the old road, which ran in general upon the line of the counties; and commissioners were thereupon appointed—Azariah Dunham one of them—to run the line and permanently mark it, which had never been done before, as it appeared that the old road, following the old Indian path, had been considered as the division line. Azariah Dunham was a prominent surveyor, a good scholar, and a man of public notoriety, officiating in various public capacities. He ran the line as directed, and made a complete map of the survey, which is still in existence, and in a good state of preservation. The map contains all the streets, and the location of all the houses standing near the old road, with the names of their owners, to the province, or Hunterdon county line, a short distance beyond Princeton."*

On the 24th of November, 1790, the Legislature of the State of New Jersey passed "An act for altering and resettling part of the boundary line between the counties of Somerset and Middlesex."† By the terms of that act it was provided,—

"SEC. 1. That the middle of the main six-rod road, as established by law, from the ferry at the city of New Brunswick, formerly called Inian's ferry, to the boundary line of the county of Hunterdon, on the road to Trenton, shall be the boundary line of those parts of the counties of Middlesex and Somerset which are on the south side of the river Raritan.

"SEC. 2. That all the lands and tenements lying to the northward of the line hereinbefore established, and heretofore belonging to the county of Middlesex, shall be, and are hereby, annexed to the county of Somerset; and all the lands and tenements on the southward of said line, heretofore belonging to the county of Somerset, shall be, and are hereby, annexed to the said county of Middlesex."

In the erection of the county of Mercer (by act of the Legislature approved Feb. 27, 1838) a small portion of the southernmost territory of Somerset was taken off and made a part of the new county. Following is given that part of the act by which the change was effected:

". . . All that part of the township of Montgomery, in the county of Somerset, which lies south of the following line,—to wit, Beginning on the Millstone River where the boundary line between the counties of Middlesex and Somerset crosses the same, continuing down said river to the original southeasterly corner of a tract of land called the Van Horn tract, and thence running westerly along the original south boundary of said tract, and continuing on in the same course to the middle of the road called the Pennington road, leading from the village of Rocky Hill to the village of Pennington; and thence westerly along the middle of said road to the boundary line of the county of Somerset,—shall be, and the same is hereby, attached to and made a part of the county of Mercer; . . . and said line shall hereafter be the boundary line between the county of Mercer and the county of Somerset."‡

In 1844§ the township of Tewksbury, in Hunterdon County, was annexed to Somerset County by legislative act, and in the following year the same township was in the same manner taken from Somerset and reannexed to Hunterdon.‖

Again, Feb. 1, 1850, the limits of Somerset were contracted, and a fraction of its territory given to Middlesex County, by an act (approved on the above-mentioned date) which provided and declared,—

"That all that part of the township of Franklin, in the county of Somerset, lying within the bounds of the city of New Brunswick, and contained within the limits following—viz., Beginning in the Raritan River, in the now boundary line of the counties of Middlesex and Somerset, and running westerly by said line along the old stage-road leading to Trenton until it strikes the Mile-Run brook; thence down said brook the several courses thereof to Raritan River; thence down said Raritan River to the place of beginning—shall be, and the same is hereby, set off and made a part of the county of Middlesex, and shall be annexed to, and made a part of, the township of North Brunswick, in the county of Middlesex; and the boundary line between the township of North Brunswick, as by this act constituted, and the adjoining township of Franklin, in the county of Somerset, shall be the boundary line between the county of Middlesex and the county of Somerset," etc.¶

Subsequent changes in the boundary between Middlesex and Somerset Counties were made by two acts of the State Legislature, passed in 1855 and 1858 respectively. The act defining the south line of Somerset, between Kingston Bridge and Little Rocky Hill, approved March 29, 1855, was as follows:

"SEC. 1. A line commencing at a point in the centre of the Kingston bridge where the same crosses the Millstone River, and running easterly, along the centre of the Princeton and Kingston branch turnpike, to the forks of the old road leading to New Brunswick, and said turnpike; thence along the centre of the old road leading to New Brunswick, the several corners thereof, as the road now runs, until it strikes the present division line at the top of Little Rocky Hill, be and is hereby constituted the division line between the said counties" of Somerset and Middlesex.

The other enactment, approved Feb. 6, 1858, was in these terms:

"SEC. 1. From and after the passage of this act, that the boundary line between the counties of Somerset and Middlesex shall commence in the centre of the Franklin and Georgetown turnpike road, at the point where the said road intersects and forms the boundary line of the city of New Brunswick, and runs thence along the centre of said turnpike road to William E. Barker's Ten-Mile Run."

This alteration of the boundary line set some of the inhabitants of North Brunswick and South Brunswick over to the township of Franklin, in Somerset, and changed some of the people of the last-named township into North and South Brunswick, in Middlesex County.

Finally, in 1876, the Legislature passed "An act to straighten the county-line brook dividing Union and Somerset Counties, in the city of Plainfield" (approved March 16th in that year), which, after reciting in its preamble, "Whereas a certain stream of water known as Green Brook (the same being the county line between Union and Somerset Counties), at a point in the city of Plainfield where the same crosses a street known as Elm Place, because of its present course before crossing said Elm Place being nearly at right angles with the general course of the stream, causes the roadway and adjoining properties to overflow in time of high water," enacted

"That the boards of chosen freeholders of the counties of Union and Somerset shall so change the course of Green Brook, crossing Elm Place in the city of Plainfield, as that it shall cross said street in a line parallel with the general course of the stream north of Elm Place. . . . That the county line shall be so changed as that Green Brook, when so straightened, shall continue to be the dividing line between the counties of Union and Somerset the same as before the passage of this act."

This was the last of the changes in the boundary lines of Somerset County, leaving them as at present established.

* The survey is recorded in Liber B. 3 of Deeds, page 342, *et seq.*, Secretary's office of New Jersey, at Burlington.

† Revised Statutes State N. J., p. 201.

‡ Ibid., p. 205.

§ Ibid., p. 253.

‖ Ibid., 1845, p. 45.

¶ Ibid., p. 1290.

CHAPTER IV.

COURTS AND COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Early Courts—Grand Jury of 1717—Precept to the Coroner, 1729—Early Trials, etc.—Orphans' Court—Marriage Bonds—Public Buildings—Court-House, Jail, etc.

In 1675, under Berkeley and Carteret, provision was made by law for the holding of courts in the four counties of New Jersey, as follows: two courts to be held in Bergen, two in Essex, two in Monmouth, and two in Middlesex. The Supreme Court met once a year at a place appointed by the Governor.

While Somerset County was included in Middlesex the courts were held, according to act of 1682 (chap. vi. p. 231), on the third Tuesdays of March and September in the public meeting-house in Woodbridge, and on the third Tuesdays of June and December in the public meeting-house in Piscataway. In this same year an act was passed (chap. v. pp. 229, 230) for the holding of a court once a month in each town in East Jersey, on the first Wednesday of every month, for the determining of small causes and cases of debt to the value of forty shillings or under. Thus towns were recognized, but their limits were not defined. In 1686 the County Courts of Middlesex were directed to be held on the third Tuesdays of December and September at Perth Amboy; on the third Tuesdays of March and June respectively at Piscataway and Woodbridge.

In 1694 an act was passed which provided

"That the county of Somerset shall be subject and liable unto the officers and jurisdiction of the county of Middlesex until there be a sufficient number of inhabitants to constitute officers and jurisdiction within the said county. Anything heretofore made and enacted to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding."*

The county remained within the jurisdiction of Middlesex until 1714, at which time an act was passed providing for the erection of a court-house in Somerset County. In 1717 "the grand jury of Somerset came into court, reported nothing offered, and were discharged."† In 1720, at a session of court, the grand jury returned an indictment against Hannah Taylor. A precept dated April 3, 1729, directed to the coroner of the county, which has been preserved, is as follows:

"NEW JERSEY, SOMERSET } SS. George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Brittain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the faith, &c.

"To the Coroner of the County of Somerset Greeting:

"We command you, that you of the Goods and Chattels of Adrian Bennett, Late of the County of Somerset, Innholder in your Bailiwick, You cause to be made fourteen pounds, fourteen shillings and four pence, which Daniel Hollingshead, the judge and justice of our County Court for holding of pleas for the County of Somerset, in the said Court, Recovered against him the said Adrian Bennett, By reason of a Certain Trespass upon the case Lately done to him the said Hollingshead, &c., &c.

"Witness Thomas Leonard, Esq., judge of our said Court, at ye house aforesaid, ye third Day of April, in ye Second year of our reign.

"WILL. HOLLINGSHEAD, *Clk.*

"*Vera Copia.*

"FRANCIS HARRISON, *Coroner.*"

The records of the court were destroyed by fire at the burning of the court-house in 1737. The next year an act was passed for building a court-house in place of one "accidentally burnt down." This was followed by the erection of a court-house and jail at Millstone.

In 1752 a negro servant of Jacob Van Neste's was convicted at Millstone, under English laws, of murdering his master, and condemned to be burned.

"Sheriff Van Doren enforced the penalty. It is said that many of the negroes of the surrounding country were present, forming the inner, while the whites formed the outer, circle around the fire. During the burning the sheriff mounted his horse, with a drawn sword in hand, and rode between the spectators and the fire, to keep the former at a proper distance. Sheriff Van Doren is said to have been a man of so great popularity as to have held his office for twenty years."‡

A case was brought before Jacob Van Ostrand, justice of the peace, bearing date Dec. 18, 1769, entitled an action in regard to "J. Castner's Harry, and Jeronimus Van Nest complainant for breaking his negro Jupiter's head." Harry confessed that he had hit him with a stand-block a foot square, weighing five or six pounds. He was ordered to be confined in jail, Dec. 22, 1769. Justice Van Ostrand associated with himself two other justices of the peace, Mr. Van Horne and Benjamin Morgan, and five freeholders,—viz., William Crook, John Vroom, John Baptist Dumont, Samuel Staats Coejeman, and Matthew Ten Eyck, Sr. Several witnesses were examined after having been duly sworn. The three justices and the freeholders found him guilty of murder, and ordered him to be executed on the 31st of December.

The Board of Freeholders audited the following account on Dec. 3, 1779: "Agreed that the sum of £224 14*s.* be paid unto Peter Dumont, Late Sheriff of said county, for executing the sentence of death on a negro convicted of murder."

The records of the court were burned at the destruction of the court-house by Col. Simcoe in October, 1779, and it is not known what negro the above has reference to or the particulars. Mr. Dumont was sheriff in 1774–76.

The first record of court after the destruction of the court-house dates Hillsborough, January term, 1778. The judges at this term were Peter Schenck, Jacob Bergen, Abram Van Neste, and Enos Kelsey. Twenty-two cases were brought against the State, "on appeal from, etc., for not going out in the militia in April last." The court did not remit the fine in twelve cases. Richard Stockton's was the first case. He made allegation that he was not within the meaning of the several militia laws of the State, and upon heavy proofs the court ordered him discharged. The fines were remitted in eleven cases. The grand jury, being called, appeared and answered as follows: Garret Voorhees, Martin Hoagland, Abram Low, Richard Hall, Jacobus Van Huys, Bernardus Garretson, Wim[s] Van Cleefe, Albert Voorhees, Daniel Perrine, John Stryker, Mindert Wilson, Frederick Probasco, Isaac Brown, Lawrence Van Cleefe, Lucas

* Leaming and Spicer, p. 348.

† Hon. Ralph Voorhees in "Our Home," p. 5.

‡ "Our Home," 1873, p. 6.

Neffus, Peter Wyckoff, Ryneer Veghte, John Brokaw, Garret Garretson, John Wyckoff, and Benjamin Brokaw. Two indictments were brought in.

In June, 1778, the grand jury presented indictments against Jupiter, negro of Col. McDonald, and Jove, negro of John Phenix, for petty larceny. They were tried and convicted at the October term, and it was ordered that the negroes be whipped with twenty lashes on the same afternoon, and twenty more on the following Monday at Pluckamin. In the January term of Quarter Sessions the next year, David Henry's negro Cæsar was indicted, tried, and convicted of theft. It was ordered that he receive thirty-nine stripes on the bare back at Hillsborough, and thirty-nine stripes on "Monday next se'n-night at the cross-roads."

The following deserves preservation as an account of a trial in 1780. It was held in some private house in Millstone:

"At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace holders at Hillsborough, in and for the County of Somerset, June Term, 1780.

"TUESDAY, June 20, 1780.

"The State
vs.
Tobie, Negro Slave
of Mary Middagh. } *Indictment for Felony.*

"The Defendant being Charged, plead not guilty, and put himself on his God, and the Country.

"WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1780.

"The said negro, Tobie, being sent to the Bar, on motion of Mr. Attorney-General for trial, it is ordered that the Sheriff make return of his Venire, &c., whereupon he made return accordingly, when the following persons appeared and were sworn as Jurors:

"John Schureman, Foreman.

"John Messeroll,	Peter Van Gelder.
"Josiah Clawson,	Jacob Wyckoff.
"Benjamin Hegeman,	William Post.
"Peter Pumyea,	John Y. Arsdalen,
"Henry Cock,	Aaron Ten Eyck,

"George Van Nest.

"Then evidences were sworn in behalf of the State.

"The Jury withdrew to consider of their verdict, having Hugh Walker, a Constable, sworn to attend them.

"The Jury returned into court, and, being called over, appear, and say, that they are agreed upon their verdict, and by John Schureman, their foreman, say that they find the said negro Tobie Guilty of the said Felony whereof he stands charged, in manner and form, etc.

"The said negro Tobie, being sent to the bar, on motion of Mr. Attorney-General for Judgment, the said Tobie was asked by the Court what he had to say or offer why Judgment should not be given against him, and the said Tobie not saying anything in Bar thereof, It is ordered that the said negro Tobie be taken to the place from whence he came, and from thence, on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of June instant, to the place of Execution, and there between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon of the same day, be hanged by the neck until he be dead."

Thus it appears that "Tobie" was charged with an indictment on June 20th, was tried the 21st, and was executed on the 24th!

After the burning of the court-house in Millstone (1779), an act passed the General Assembly of New Jersey, June 5, 1780, "declaring that all cases heretofore brought before the court of Somerset County should be brought to such place as the freeholders of the county may direct as the place for holding court." The last term of court in Hillsborough was held in January, 1783. The April term of the same year was held at Bridgewater, in a small building known as the "Court-Martial House," then standing on Mount Pleasant east of Somerville. Upon the completion of the court-house (then standing east of the present one), the same year, courts were held therein for sixteen years. The October term of court, 1799, was held in the present court-house, since which time the courts of Somerset County have been regularly held there.

The records show that while the courts were held in the old court-house, between the years 1783 to 1799, three negroes were indicted for arson, as follows: Oct. 9, 1788, indictments were found against "Dine, a female negro slave," and "Sam the elder and Sam the younger," both negroes. Dine and Sam the elder were sentenced to be hung on Oct. 17, 1788, and Sam the younger on the 14th of November in the same year. The records also show that at the January term of court, 1786, an indictment was presented against Samuel McDonald for felony, but there is no account of the case coming to trial.

By an act approved April 18, 1846, it was ordered that

"The Circuit Courts, the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, the Court of Common Pleas, the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and the Orphans' Court shall hold annually three stated terms at the times and places following, and not otherwise, that is to say. . . . In the county of Somerset, at Bridgewater, on the Third Tuesday in April, September, and December, respectively."*

ORPHANS' COURT.

For many years the Governor of the State was also surrogate-general and granted letters of administration and letters testamentary, the affidavits of proofs of wills being obtained by the surrogate of the county where the deceased resided. All papers recorded prior to 1804 are in the office of the Governor at Trenton. From that time a record is on file in the Surrogate's office at Somerville. Many statements of accounts and other papers of which no other record is kept are in the vaults of this office. Among them is a package of marriage bonds, a copy of one of which is here given, followed by a list of the names:

"KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

"That we, Gisbert Lane and John Bennet, are held and firmly bound unto His Excellency William Livingston, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New Jersey, etc., in the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, current Lawful Money of New Jersey, to be paid to the said William Livingston, Governor, etc., his successors or assigns; for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, our Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, and every of them, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed with our Seals, dated the seventh day of August, Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and eighty-five.

"The condition of this obligation is such that, whereas there is a mutual contract of marriage between Gisbert Lane of the one party and Libby Bennet of the other party, and the parties have complied with the terms prescribed in an Act of the General Assembly of New Jersey, made in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and nineteen, entitled 'An Act to prevent Clandestine Marriages.' Now, if it shall hereafter appear that the certificates produced, or either of them, have been fraudulent, or that either the aforesaid Gisbert Lane or the said Libby Bennett, or either of them, had some lawful let or impediment of

* Revised Statutes State of New Jersey, p. 222.

pre-contract, affinity, or consanguinity to hinder them being joined in the holy bonds of matrimony, and afterwards of living together as man and wife, then this obligation to stand and remain in full force and virtue, otherwise to be void and of none effect.

"Sealed and delivered in presence of

"GISBERT LANE, [SEAL]
"JOHN BENNET. [SEAL]"

The names of parties to other similar bonds in the same file are as follows:

Hendrick Bennet, Jinney Bennet; Gisbert Lane, Libby Bennet, Aug. 7, 1785; Roeleff Voorhees, Mary Van Cleef, Aug. 9, 1785; John Limburger, Molly Ross, Aug. 9, 1785; Abraham Van Horn, Anne Covenhoven, Oct. 10, 1785; Jacob Van Noordstrandt, Frances Nevill, Nov. 18, 1785; Peter Quick, Jenny Cornell, Nov. 20, 1785; Daniel Ammerman, Lanah Brokaw, Dec. 7, 1785; Barent Cornell, Catharine Stoothoff, Dec. 12, 1785; John McDowell, Catharine Parkinson, Dec. 16, 1785; John Brokaw, Catharine Deforest, Dec. 26, 1785; Hugh Logan, Aeltje Van Doren, Feb. 6, 1786; William Willett, Nellie Wyckoff, Feb. 16, 1786; John Duyckinck, Jr., Elizabeth Rivingston, March 4, 1786; Abraham Tunison, Abagail Wortman, April 1, 1786; Isaac Brokaw, Marie Boice, April 10, 1786; Isaac Deforest, Keneertje Wortman, April 10, 1786; John Christopher, Polley Van Lieu, May 3, 1786; Guisbert Sutphin, Mary W. Eoff, Sept. 2, 1786; Matthew Lane, Marie Johnson, Sept. 27, 1786; Cornelius Van Hergelen, Elizabeth Wyckoff, Oct. 2, 1786; Jacob Debow, Caty Lake, Dec. 16, 1786; Minna Fisher, Mary Blane, Jan. 19, 1787; Benjamin Coddington, Anne Teeple, Sept. 1, 1787.

A list of the surrogates will be found in the Civil List of the county, given elsewhere. Among the wills recorded in this office is that of Robert Morris, the eminent financier of the Revolution. It bears date April 21, 1778, is signed by John De Lancey, Robert Campbell, and John W. Watkins as witnesses, and was admitted to probate Jan. 8, 1815.

At the June term of the Orphans' Court, 1833, the executors of Robert Boggs, an executor of Robert Morris, appeared and reported a "balance due accountant, $12,015.49," and James Boggs, surviving executor of Robert Morris, rendered his account of "Balance in favour of estate, $6243.04."

At the April term of the Orphans' Court in 1841 there was presented by the executors of James Boggs, an executor of Robert Morris, a statement of receipts and disbursements of all property that came into his possession:

	$133,217 53
Balance on hand	6,243.04
	$139,460.57

The executors of Robert Boggs presented a statement of receipts and disbursements of all property received by Robert Boggs, executor of Robert Morris:

	$206,283.42
Balance due accountant	12,015.49
	$218,298.91
	$139,460.57
	218,298.91
Total of Morris' estate	$357,759.48

From 1804 to 1810 the office of the surrogate was in the house of Joseph Doty, surrogate, still standing southwest from the depot. Afterwards it was held in the present county clerk's office until the present surrogate's office was erected, east of the court-house.

The judges of the Orphans' Court are the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

From 1694 to 1714 the county of Somerset was within the jurisdiction of Middlesex County. The first action towards the establishment of a separate court and the erection of a court-house was taken Feb. 28, 1714, when an act was passed by the General Assembly of New Jersey* which provided that the justices and freeholders of the county "shall agree upon a sum of money that shall be needful for repairing such gaols and court-houses as are already built, and for building such as are wanting." The counties in the State where court-houses had been erected were mentioned in the act. A site for Somerset County was not located, but was provided for as follows:

"For the county of Somerset at the most convenient place in the county which shall be agreed upon by a major part of the freeholders that inhabit there."

The site selected for the court-house and jail was at Six-Mile Run, in what is now the township of Franklin, "about three hundred yards east of where the present church is located and opposite the present residence of Peter Stothoff."†

The location of the first court-house of Somerset may be understood by an examination of the deed of Elbert Stothoff and Antje his wife to Isaac Van Zandt, dated Feb. 20, 1730, in which instrument occur these words:

"Beginning at the easterly corner of the Somerset County court-house, standing in the road that leads from Inian's Ferry to Rocky Hill; bounded southeast upon the said road, easterly upon Mrs. Fleets', northerly upon said Stothoff, and southerly upon said county court-house, containing one-half of an acre of land."

June 8, 1758, in a survey relating to a quit-claim from John to Wilhelmus Stothoff, a small lot was passed by them in the survey, described as "commonly called the court-house lot."‡ In the earliest deeds this lot was called "The Point," it being the most southerly point of the Harrison tract of ten thousand acres.§

The amount of money appropriated for the court-house is not known, nor the precise time of its erection.

Courts were held in the county as early as 1717, for in that year "the grand jury of Somerset came into court, reported nothing offered, and were discharged."‖ The court records from that time till 1738 were undoubtedly burned with the court-house and jail in the fall of 1737 or the spring of 1738. On the 15th of March, 1738,¶ an act was passed "for building a court-house and gaol in the county of Somerset," the first section of which is as follows:

* Acts of General Assembly of New Jersey, 1703–76, p. 32, Nevill.

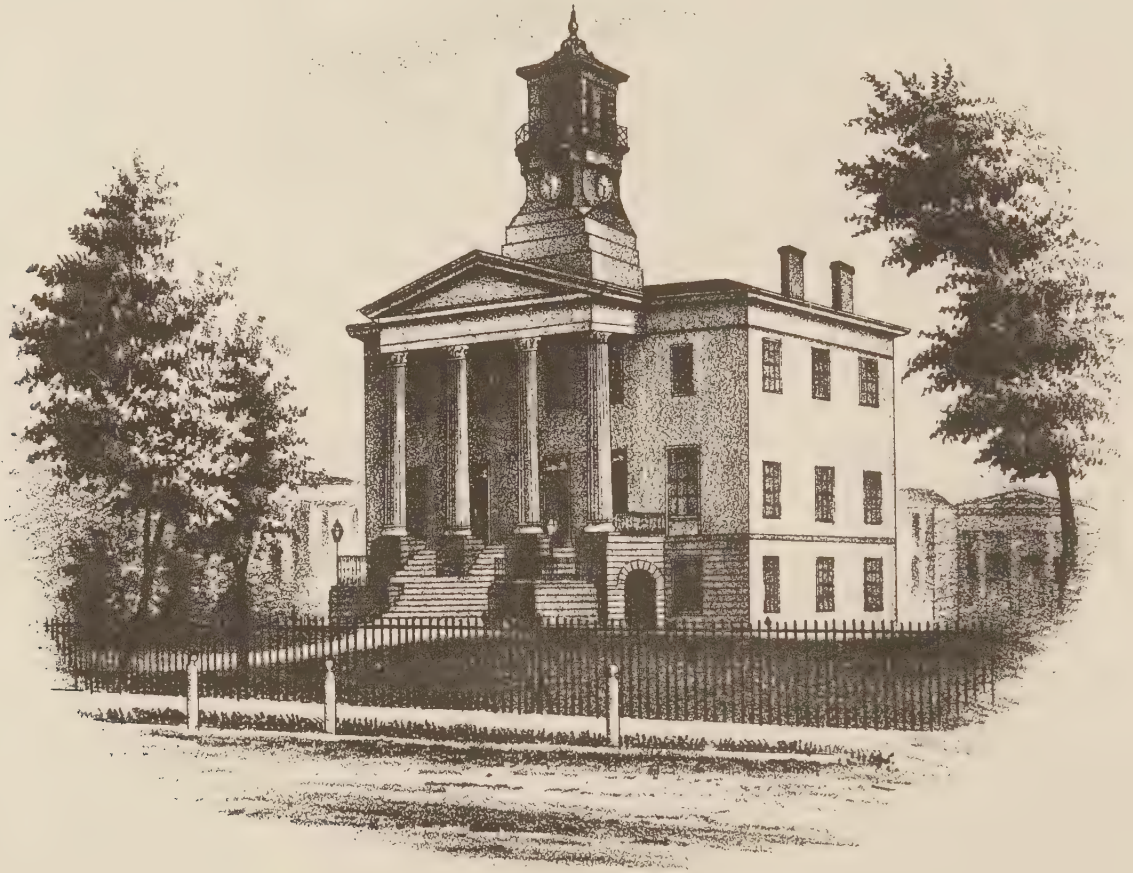
† R. Voorhees' first paper in "Our Home." In the seventh paper, p. 292, he says, "A part of the foundation of the old court-house is still to be seen at old Six-Mile Run, opposite the house of Capt. Beardsley."

‡ The court-house was at Millstone prior to that time, however.

§ "Raritan and its Early Settlers," p. 292, "Our Home."

‖ Voorhees first paper, "Our Home," p. 5.

¶ Acts of General Assembly of New Jersey, 1703–76, p. 247, Nevill.



SOMERSET COUNTY COURT HOUSE

"WHEREAS, The court-house and gaol belonging to the county of Somerset were by accident lately burnt down, and no law in this province having provided for building thereof, and it being highly necessary it should be built; therefore

"*Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of the said province, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That it shall and may be lawful for any three justices of the peace of the said county, whereof one is to be of the quorum, and they are hereby enjoined, commanded, and required, in conjunction with the freeholders chosen for the said county, by virtue of an act for raising of money for building and repairing of gaols and court-houses, to meet together as soon as convenient after the publication of this act, at any place the said justices and freeholders shall think proper in the said county, and then and there draw advertisements, to be fixed up in the most publick place in each precinct of the said county; thereby giving notice to all persons who, by law, are qualified to give their votes for the choice of representatives in the said county, to assemble themselves together at any place where the freeholders chosen as aforesaid shall think most convenient within the said county, some day by the said justices and a majority of the said freeholders appointed, not exceeding forty days nor less than twenty, from the time of fixing up such advertisements; then and there by plurality of votes to elect the place whereon such court-house and gaol shall be built."

It was provided by the act that on the day appointed the justices should receive votes from all qualified voters; that the chosen freeholders should be judges of the election, and have power to adjourn it from day to day, not exceeding three days, "until all votes are taken that attend." The justices and freeholders were empowered to "number the persons voting; and for what place soever a majority of votes shall happen for building the court-house and gaol, in that place and not elsewhere shall the same be built." The freeholders were authorized and empowered to order the assessment and collection of a tax amounting to such sum as they might think sufficient for the erection of the court-house and jail, and to appoint a suitable person as manager to superintend and have charge of their construction.

The records of the board of justices and freeholders, covering a period of thirty-four years from this time, have been lost or destroyed, and therefore no official account is found of the holding of the election authorized by the above-mentioned act, or of the selection of the site of the court-house and jail; but records are found, dated in 1772 at the court-house at Millstone, thus showing that the county buildings had been located and built at that place.

The following notes, taken from the second minute-book of the board of justices and freeholders, will be interesting to the citizens of the county, as a century has passed since they were written, viz.:

"Millstone, 1771.—Voted that John Brokaw, Esqr., have 30*s.* proc.* for being clerk the year past."

May 13, 1772, there were present as justices Peter Schenck, Abram Van Nest, Peter Perrine, Jacob Van Ostrand, John Brokaw; and as freeholder John Baptist [Dumont?].

"A petition came in by John Denton. The contents was, that he went and brought the commission from Burlington to hold a Circuit Court at Millstone. Voted that he should have 25*s.*, and receive an order on the county collector for the same."

May 12, 1773, the court-house had been repaired by Cornelius Lott, for which he received "twenty-four shillings, light money."

John Smock brought in an account for numbering the inhabitants of Hillsborough. He was allowed thirty shillings for the same. Charles Roberts and Peter De Hart were allowed fifteen shillings for numbering the inhabitants of the eastern precinct *of the same.*

May 11, 1774, Hendrick Fisher received twelve shillings from the county collector for bringing the papers and minutes of the Houses of Assembly from Burlington.

Charles Roberts received eight shillings, proclamation money, for his trouble in apprehending some negroes that were supposed to be guilty of poisoning some other negroes. John Bennett received fifty shillings, proc., for apprehending and confining some negroes in jail, and for some hinges and thumb-latches for the court-house. William Sickles was allowed the sum of eighteen shillings six pence, proc., for services done in 1768, *as appears by the old books.* Cornelius Lott was allowed sixteen shillings ten pence, light money, for glazing and fitting one window in the court-house. Jacob Vanderbilt was allowed four pounds four shillings for services as constable. John Van Nostrand was allowed five pounds six shillings three pence, light money, for boarding prisoners, mending the jail, finding material, and boarding the hands. Josiah Arrowsmith was allowed five pounds, proc., for twice warning the justices and freeholders to meet at Somerset court-house.

May 10, 1775, Christopher Hoagland was allowed forty-five shillings for numbering the people of the "western precinct." Abraham Staats was allowed forty-five shillings for numbering the people of the "eastern precinct." (These *precincts* refer respectively to Hillsborough and Franklin.) Ezekiel Ellison received two pounds nineteen shillings three pence for work done on the court-house. John Bennett received seventeen shillings six pence for spikes and hinges for the court-house. William Sickles received ten shillings for whipping a man. John Gaston received twenty shillings for services as clerk in full up to date.

December, 1777, the Board directed the jail to be repaired, the locks and doors to be made *sufficient;* that the fireplaces, the chimneys, and all the windows be repaired, and that Ernestus Van Harlingen and John Van Nostrand be the managers. The same men were directed to procure one shackle and two handcuffs for securing prisoners.

June, 1778, John Van Doren repaired the court-house at a cost of one hundred and sixty-eight pounds. He was paid in January, 1779.

Dec. 2, 1779, two hundred and twenty pounds was ordered to be paid to Peter Dumont, late sheriff of the county, for executing the sentence of death on a negro convicted of murder, and for sundry expenses

* Proclamation money,—7*s.* 6*d.* to the dollar.

attending the same; also for conveying prisoners from Yorktown to Somerset. The sum of four pounds thirteen shillings nine pence was ordered to be paid to Cornelius Lott for work done on the court-house. The sum of four pounds thirteen shillings nine pence was ordered to be paid to James Whalford (?) for expenses in boarding the negro Cuff and James Ewing, two prisoners in custody.

In 1777 (as is shown by the record), Cornelius Lott was employed to repair the jail, and May 13, 1778, Jacques Voorhees, collector, was ordered "to purchase three thousand feet of boards to repair the court-house, and to cause them to be delivered at said house." On the 25th of June in the same year he was ordered "to purchase fifteen hundred feet of three-quarter-inch and two thousand feet of inch pine boards, and also some inch-and-a-half oak plank, for the purpose of repairing the court-house and gaol of said county."* Also it was "agreed that John Van Dorn act as manager to see the court-house and gaol repaired, and also to furnish such further necessaries as he shall stand in need of to complete the same." It is probable that these repairs were not made, as there is no account of a settlement with Mr. Van Dorn.

The court-house was destroyed at the time of Simcoe's raid, in October, 1779. At the first annual meeting after its destruction, held May 10, 1780, at Hillsborough, the following action was taken:

"Agreed that the sum of £125 5s. be paid unto Cornelius Lott for Hiring and paying Men to collect the Iron and Bricks belonging to the County found after the Court-house was burned by the enemy. Also £14 8s. 9d. for sundry smithwork done to repair the Court-house."

Dec. 24, 1779, the General Assembly passed the following act:

"WHEREAS, the court-house and gaol of the county of Somerset was lately burned by the enemy; and WHEREAS the justices and chosen freeholders in and for the said county, by their memorial presented to the Legislature, have set forth that they are destitute of a convenient and safe place to confine any offender or offenders against the laws of this State; praying that a law may be passed to authorize the justices of the peace to commit such offenders to Gaol in any of the neighboring counties."

The Legislature accordingly passed "An act permitting the authorities of Somerset to use the gaols of Middlesex, Hunterdon, or Morris," at the expense of Somerset.

June 5, 1780, an act passed the General Assembly of the State "to locate a court-house in Somerset County," which provided

"That in future it shall and may be lawful for the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and the Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for said county, and they are empowered, to open and hold the said courts in some convenient house or building near the place where the Court-house formerly stood."

The inhabitants of the county sent a memorial to the Legislature stating that the board of trustees and freeholders could not agree upon a place whereon to rebuild the county court-house and jail. They therefore requested a special act authorizing a vote of the inhabitants of the county to decide the location. The sheriff was accordingly directed to give notice of an election for said purpose. The election was to be *viva voce*. The act directed the raising of the necessary money. The judges and justices were authorized to hold court in any convenient house or building

* These extensive repairs, etc., may explain the heavy expenditures of this early period, as set forth in the following document, copied from the records:

Jacques Voorhees Co. Collector in acct. Current with the County of Somerset, from July, 1780, till July, 1784, Inclusive.

Dr. *Cr.*

Cash received by Mr. Voorhees for which he stands Dr.										Cash paid forward by Mr. Voorhees to the Treasurer and others, for which he is to be Credited.								
Of what Township or Precinct received.	Specie.			State Money.			Continental.			Specie.			State Money.			Continental.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Western Precinct	4,517	5	0	4,211	15	5	106,973	18										
Eastern Precinct	4,516	11	5	3,998	18	1	112,905	12	10									
Hillsborough	4,958	2	...	4,472	8	3	137,412	15	7									
Bridgewater	4,688	5	4	5,051	1	5	142,931	5	6	22,363	17	¼	22,333	17	4	660,679	9	4
Bernard	2,081	2	7	2,623	5	...	85,805	10	10									
Bedminster	1,736	10	6	2,624	...	...	77,580	3	10									
Amt of Debt & Credit	22,497	16	10	22,981	8	2	663,609	6	7	22,363	17	¼	22,333	17	4	660,679	9	4

N.B.—In Mr. Voorhees' Book, page 24, he charges himself Debtor for £9702 6s. Continental Money, which he says he has paid John Stevens, Late Treasurer, but has no Voucher for the same.

	£	s.	d.
Specie Recd	22,497	16	10¼
Specie pd Treas. &c	22,363	17	0¼
Ball	133	19	10

	£	s.	d.
State Money recd	22,981	8	2
State Money pd Treas. &c	22,333	17	4
Ball	647	10	10

	£	s.	d.
Continental Money Redd	663,609	6	7
Continental Money pd Treas. &c	660,679	9	4
Ball	2,929	17	3

meanwhile, and the acts of all courts held elsewhere since the burning of the court-house were legalized.

Courts were held* at Hillsborough till 1784, the last term commencing January 6th of that year. The April term was held at Bridgewater. April 10, 1781, "the sheriff of the county laid before the board of freeholders the great necessity of a gaol in said county, and the difficulties he labored under for want of a place to confine prisoners committed to his charge, and requested that the board erect a gaol in said county." A motion was made to raise money and erect a jail at or near Tunison's tavern, the place provided by a vote of the county agreeably to law, but, the vote of the freeholders being taken, it was decided in the negative. November 22d of the same year the high sheriff appeared and made his protest, and desired that the same be entered in the journals of the board in the words following:

"WHEREAS, the court-house and gaol of the county of Somerset was burned by the enemy some time ago, since that time the said county has been destitute of both gaol and court-house, the subscriber sheriff of said county protests against the said county for want of a Gaol.

"PETER D. VROOM,
"*Sheriff*."

This protest on the part of the sheriff had its effect, and on the 4th of January following the board met "at the house of Cornelius Tunison, innkeeper at Raritan" (now Somerville), and took action† as follows:

"The Board, taking into consideration the necessity of a gaol to confine prisoners committed to the charge of the sheriff of said county,

"Agreed that a new gaol be built at the expense of said county at the place last appointed by a general vote of inhabitants of said county, at Raritan, near Tunison's tavern, and that the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds be raised by tax on the inhabitants of said county, in two equal payments, and that at the time the two first State taxes be raised and collected, and that the county collector pay the money to the managers of the said gaol appointed to build the same.

"Agreed that Derrick Middagh and Richard McDonald be the managers for building the said gaol, and that they be empowered to procure the conveyance of two lots of land in behalf of the said board for the gaol and court-house.

"Agreed that the gaol be built with squared timber, twenty-five feet long, eighteen feet wide and eight foot high from floor to floor, to contain three rooms, and the roof be covered with cedar, and under the floor beds of large stone be laid.

"Agreed that the sum of ten pounds be paid to Cornelius Tunison for twenty perches of ground whereon to set the gaol, and the said Tunison gives *gratis* the quantity of forty feet of land whereon to build the court-house."

The land was purchased, as agreed upon, and the buildings were erected upon it.

In May of the same year (1782) it was agreed by the board of justices and freeholders "that there shall be a room framed upon the top of the square logs of the new gaol at Tunison's for a gaoler's room." The board ordered at this meeting "that the whole of the nails, hinges, and all the iron that did belong to the old court-house, agreeably to inventory in the hands or care of Mr. Lott, be delivered to Col. Middagh or McDonald, the managers of the new gaol." This building was completed in September, 1782, and the board ordered it painted with oil and Spanish brown.

On the 6th of September of that year a proposition from the Consistory of Raritan was laid before the board of freeholders, with the view of uniting with the freeholders in the erection of a court-house, to be used by the congregation of Raritan for public worship. A vote was taken, which was in the affirmative. Peter Wyckoff, Maj. Richard McDonald, and John Simonson were chosen to meet with a committee of the Consistory of the congregation of Raritan on Friday, September 13th, to complete arrangements. On the 14th of October in the same year the question was brought before the justices and freeholders whether money should be raised for building a court-house in conjunction with the congregation of Raritan, when the vote was passed in the affirmative and it was voted to raise the sum of one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

May 14, 1783, Maj. Richard McDonald presented his account for building the jail at Tunison's tavern, amounting to the sum of five hundred and fifty-nine pounds nineteen shillings and two pence. Capt. Van Arsdalen and Col. Frelinghuysen reported "that they had expended the sum of £150 on the new court-house at Tunison's, and saith they can go on and finish said house without more money being raised. There was an order gave them for £150, and the board agrees to raise the sum of £75 more in order to carry on said court-house."‡ The board thereupon "ordered the court-house painted, but did not prescribe the color; also ordered the gaol to be partitioned across the large room overhead, and a chimney to be built in the east end of said gaol." That the jail was not satisfactory nor sufficiently capacious for the necessities of the county appears from the following protest, made by the sheriff:

"To the Honorable the Judges and Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Somerset, and the Board of Chosen Freeholders in sd County, and all others whom it may concern: Be it remembered that on the fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord 1783, Peter D. Vroom, Esqr., High Sheriff of the County of Somerset, in the State of New Jersey, did give the said Judges and Justices and Board of chosen freeholders to understand and be informed that the Gaol of the said County of Somerset is not a sufficient gaol wherein to commit and confine the prisoners which shall or may by Law be liable to be committed and confined by the said Sheriff. He doth therefore solemnly protest as well against the insufficiency of said Gaol as against all Judges, Justices, and chosen Freeholders, and all and every other Person and persons whatsoever whose business it is or may be to keep and provide a good and sufficient Gaol for the said County, for all Damages, Expenses, Costs, and Charges which the said Sheriff shall suffer, or which may in any wise happen or accrue to the said Sheriff or to his securities, or either of them, or to his or either of their heirs, executors, or Administrators, for or by reason of the insufficiency of said Gaol, or by reason of the neglect or omission of those whose business it is or may be to provide a good and sufficient gaol in and for said county. And the said Sheriff requests that this instrument of protest may be entered on record in the minutes of the Court of said County, in order that as well he the

* *Vide* Court Record of Quarter Sessions, in county clerk's office in Somerville.

† Records of Justices and Freeholders.

‡ It is understood that the court-martial building, on Mount Pleasant, was used for holding court, and afterwards moved down to what is now Somerville, enlarged, and refitted for the court-house.

said Sheriff in his sureties may avail himself or themselves of the benefit thereof when and as often as occasion shall require.

"Dated at Hillsborough, the Day and year first above mentioned.

"A true copy. ROBERT GASTON,
"*Clerk of the Board.*"

A similar protest was entered by J. Hardenburgh, sheriff, May 9, 1787, and again in May, 1792, and by Robert Blair in 1797.

June 4, 1785:

"Maj. R. McDonald informed the Board that he had in his possession a deed for the lot of land whereon the court-house stands, and also one other lot whereon the gaol stands, and requests to be informed if the said deeds are to be recorded. The board ordered that they be recorded without delay."

These deeds, dated May 30, 1782, are from Cornelius Tunison and Jenetje, his wife, to Derrick Middagh, of Bridgewater, and Richard McDonald, of Bedminster, in trust. The court-house lot contained twenty square perches. The court-house was erected on the spot now occupied by Dr. Wilson's house, first east of the present court-house grounds. The jail lot was on the north side of Main Street, opposite the intersection of Hamilton with Main. The jail is still standing, its square timbers having been covered with clapboards. The following advertisement, which appeared in the *Guardian*, will explain what became of these two old buildings:

"By virtue of a refolution of the Board of Chofen Freeholderf of the county of Somerfet, at a meeting held 9th May, 1799:

WILL be fold at public vendue, on Wednefday, the 19th day of June next, at the houfe John Meldrum, at Somerfet Houfe; two houfes, lately occupied af a court houfe and gaol for the faid county of Somerfet—Alfo, the lots of land on which they are fituate."

The sale was made on the day appointed. Hendrick Van Arsdalen and Garret Tunison purchased the jail and lot for two hundred and thirty-six dollars and sixty cents; Isaac Davis and John Whitenack the court-house and lot for two hundred and forty dollars. The former was taken down, most of the timbers being used in the erection of a store-house which was occupied many years by Daniel Latourette, afterwards by William J. Hedges.

May 10, 1786, at a meeting of the board of justices and freeholders,

"Mr. Frelinghuysen, on behalf of the congregation of Raritan, requested the board, agreeably to articles of agreement between the congregation aforesaid and the county of Somerset, that this board will order a sum of money to be raised to pay the expenditure of the congregation in building the Somerset court-house, the congregation having resolved to quit their connection with the county in that building; and he further moved that indifferent men might be appointed, according to said articles, to appraise the damages done to this building by them. Whereupon ordered that, upon the supposition of the sum being £236, the county will raise £230 and pay it for that purpose, and so in proportion as 236 is to 230 for a greater or lesser sum."

The following is interlined beneath:

"Oct. 23, 1787, gave an order in favour of P. D. Vroom, treasurer of Raritan congregation, for £228 6*s.* 9*d.*, being proportion of £234 6*s.* 9*d.*, the sum expended as above."

Dec. 28, 1795, the board of justices and freeholders met at the court-house, pursuant to a notice sent out to them by the sheriff, Joseph Annin. He stated as his reasons for calling them together the necessity of a new jail for the county. After discussion "the question was voted upon and passed in the negative." After the protest of Sheriff Blair in 1797, as mentioned above, the board, at a meeting held Jan. 3, 1798, gave the subject more careful consideration, and, on the question being put, it was carried in the affirmative, and it was unanimously agreed to build them of brick, and connected. Messrs. Blair, Veghte, Terhune, Vroom, and Bryan were appointed a committee "to view the ground upon which to build, to present a plan for construction, and report in the afternoon." The committee reported, accordingly, "that in their opinion the place on which to erect the court-house and gaol should begin at the northeast corner of the church lot, and run thence on a strait line with the rear thereof such a distance as will make a direct line along the west side of James Tunison's lot; thence along the road such a distance as will make a strait line with the westwardly line of the church lot; thence along the same to the beginning. It is impracticable at this time to designate a plan for the buildings, and they recommend that a committee be appointed to visit neighboring gaols and court-houses and present a plan at their next meeting," to which the board agreed. Messrs. Veghte, Bryan, Voorhees, Nevius, and Vroom were appointed, and Jan. 15, 1798, presented a plan similar to that of the court-house and jail in Flemington. After due consideration it was "resolved that two feet be added to the width of the plan, so as to make the building 60 by 42 feet." Peter D. Vroom was appointed to survey the lot, secure a deed in the name of the board and their successors, and file the same in the office of the county clerk.

The work on the buildings was prosecuted with vigor. On the 11th of May in the same year authority was given by the board "to raise the sum of £1800, equal to $4000, towards completing the court-house and gaol." The manager called the committee together in August of that year, and after a careful examination it was decided to substitute a double pitch-roof in place of the one on the original plan. Aug. 9, 1799, the buildings were completed, and John Arrowsmith, jailer, was put in charge of the new buildings. On the same day a committee appointed to examine the accounts of the manager reported that they had "examined the accounts and vouchers, and find upon investigation of the same that the expenses of the said buildings amounts to £5644 0*s.* 7*d.*, New York currency (equal to $14,110.07), exclusive of the manager's fees; and they further report that the remnant of materials were sold by the manager, the nett proceeds whereof amounted to (after deducting certain services) £42 17*s.* 5*d.* (equal to $107.18), which sum the said manager is to account for." It was resolved that Mr. Annin, the manager, be allowed six hundred dollars for his services. In the record of the board of freeholders, under date of May 14, 1800, is

an account of settlement with Mr. Annin, with the name of each individual who worked on the court-house or furnished material, and the amount paid each, viz.:

Persons' Names to whom Payable.	Amount in York Currency. £	s.	d.
William Forman	57	12	9
John Pool	34	15	7
Francis Covenhoven	49	15	10
John Dennis, Jr.	8	14	4
John Plum	14	0	0
Enos Talmage	18	11	0
Benjamin Cook	98	4	0
James McCoy	58	9	8
Abraham Ackerman	45	12	9
Aaron Van Doren	40	0	10
John Sheldran	8	8	6
Peter Suydam	47	1	3
Benjamin Dalgliph	34	9	10
Joseph Compton	7	15	8
William Roy	40	0	0
Peres Bonney	51	9	6
John Heriod	2	8	0
Samuel Haines	15	1	6
William Davis	8	0	0
Isaac Cooper	9	14	9
Cornelius Van Deventer	82	8	7
Daniel Whitehead	2	8	0
Frederick Van Liew	11	2	1
Dickerson Miller	8	13	0
Jehial Freeman, or order	22	7	3
Jehial Freeman	61	18	10
Brogun Brokaw	7	14	5
Ganin McCoy	75	11	9
Nicholas Rynierson	2	1	6
Bernardus Van Neste	2	16	9
Jacob Van Doren	5	8	0
James Hogg	10	2	0
John Bryan	111	17	8
Thomas Talmage	414	6	10
Willet Warne	28	13	10½
Richard Runyan	41	17	11
Isaac Howell	16	2	6
Nathaniel Bryan	7	16	6
David De Camp	25	5	11
Aaron Ross	10	13	8
Cornelius Beekman	4	7	0
Joseph Stoll	11	9	2
Dirck Tunison	253	16	3
John Teeple	20	11	0
	1889	16	2½
The manager has received of the county collector at different times	3857	13	6
The materials left were sold for	42	17	5
Balance due the manager, for which a certificate was issued	93	13	6
	£5884	0	7½*

May 12, 1802, an account of one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty-two cents was audited by the board of justices and freeholders in favor of Peter D. Vroom for a bell for the court-house. At the same meeting a petition was presented from the Consistory of the congregation of Raritan and the requests of Somerville Academy asking that the grounds of the court-house lot be fenced and graded. The next day Jacob R. Hardenburgh was given charge of "fencing, leveling, and planting the ground with ornamental trees." The entire cost of this work was one hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty-six cents.

No further improvements, repairs of buildings, or erection of new ones are mentioned in the records until Sept. 10, 1810, when the following action was taken:

"On application of Samuel Swan, clerk of the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the county, to build a fire-proof office for the preservation of the books and papers belonging to the clerk's and surrogate's offices, it was unanimously

"*Resolved*, That an office of that kind be erected, that the sum of eight hundred dollars be appropriated for that purpose, and that the said sum be assessed on the inhabitants of this county, agreeably to law. Ordered that Mr. Director,† Mr. Arrowsmith, and Mr. Rickey be a committee invested with full powers as well to select a suitable place for the site of the said office as to contract for and superintend the building of the same; and that they be authorized at any time to draw on the county collector for any sum of money not exceeding the sum of eight hundred dollars.'

The records of the freeholders from this time to about 1833 are not known to be in existence. The clerk's and surrogate's offices were soon after built,—the former on the west side of the court-house, and the latter on the east side.

The old court-house was found to be inadequate to the requirements of the county business, and in 1846 the building was raised one story higher and a portico added on the front. The contract price for this work was ten thousand dollars.

The present jail of the county was erected in 1870. The contract for it was awarded to Mr. Richardson for ten thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars, and Nov. 12, 1870, the entire cost was reported as ten thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars contract, and five thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and three cents extras, making a total of fifteen thousand four hundred and two dollars and three cents.

In 1872 the question of building an addition to the clerk's office was presented to the board of freeholders, upon which, after consideration, "the committee on public buildings were authorized and instructed to make such alterations and additions to the clerk's office as they may deem advisable and necessary to the proper preservation of the books and papers of the county." The addition in the rear of the clerk's office was built in that year, and Jan. 7, 1873, the total cost was reported at three thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars and seventy-two cents.

* Equal to $14,710.07.

CHAPTER V.

EARLY ROADS AND BRIDGES IN SOMERSET COUNTY.‡

The first mention of "Ways" or Roads—Deshler on Early Roads—The road "up Raritan"—Other Highways—Extract from old "Road Book" of Somerset County—New Jersey Turnpike Company—Early Bridges—Marriages in 1797—List of Bridges in 1805, etc.

THE earliest legislative enactment relative to roads passed the Assembly of New Jersey April 6, 1676, and is as follows:ȣ

"*Be it enacted by this Assembly*, That for the more sure and speedy passage of the aforesaid deputies‖ for the future, that can be taken by the inhabitants of the town of Middlesex to make choice of two or more men out of the said town, then to join with two or more chosen out of Piscataqua, to make out the nearest and most convenient way that may be found between the said towns upon the county charge; and this to be done between this and the tenth of May next upon the penalty of what Damages may ensue for the want thereof."

† Martin Schenck.

‡ By Austin N. Hungerford.

ȣ Leaming and Spicer, p. 118.

‖ Of Middlesex and Shrewsbury to the meeting of General Assembly.

March 1, 1682, six years later, an act of Assembly passed which is the first of a general character upon the subject of roads, and is as follows:*

"An Act for making and settling of Highways, Passages, Landings, Bridges, and Ferries within this Province.

"*Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Deputies in General Assembly now met and assembled, and by authority of the same,* That in and throughout this Province all necessary highways, passages, landings, and ferries, fit and apt for traveling, passages, landing of goods, shall be set, laid out, and appointed in and throughout every county within this Province by the respective Persons hereinafter mentioned,—that is to say in and for the County of Essex. . . . For the county of Bergen. . . . For the county of Middlesex and parts adjacent; the Governor or deputy Governor for the time being, the Surveyor-General, Capt. John Palmer, Thomas Warne, Stephen Warne, Samuel Dennis, Samuel Moore, Edward Slater, John Gillman, Hopewell Hull. For the County of Monmouth. . . ."

Following the appointment of these commissioners are provisions that confer powers for opening roads and assessment of taxes for their cost.

Mr. C. S. Deshler, in a paper on the "Early Roads of New Jersey," read before the Historical Society of New Brunswick, June 2, 1880, says,—

"Before the passage of this act the roads in New Jersey, with the exception of the great highways already described,† were mere Indian tracks, cart-ways, or bridle-paths. In Gov. Lawrie's time (from 1684 to 1686) numerous roads were opened—several of them of considerable importance—which remain in use to this day. The portion of the State lying along the two great highways and on the banks of the Raritan, Delaware, Passaic, Hackensack, and their tributaries, had become quite thickly settled. The necessities of the people, in the quaint language of that time, for *ways* to church, to court, to the blacksmith-shop, to the landings, and especially to mill and to market, led to roads being made in every direction, the upper and lower roads which traversed the State, and the rivers which penetrated the interior, forming the vertebræ from which all the lesser roads radiate or upon which they converged."

The earliest official record of the laying out of a road by commissioners is found in Liber A, p. 433, of "Deeds and Patents of East New Jersey," in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, and is as follows:

"*Memorandum.*—That whereas, by virtue of an act of Assembly, we the persons under subscribed were by virtue of the said act appointed for the laying out the highways for the county of Middlesex, in prosecution thereof the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, and twenty-eighth dayes of this instant, we have marked and laid out the wayes as follows: On from John White's plantation on Raritan River along upon a ridge of upland on or near the old Indian path to the north side of Capt. Codrington's, and all the meadowes down to Maj. James Gyle's, at which place there is to be a bridge for horse and waggon; from there to along the upland near the meadowes on Raritan River to Bellowes plantation, and through his corn-field as the trees are marked; from thence to Aaron Jacob's through his field, his house being in the middle of the highway as the trees are marked; from thence by marked trees to Vincent Rungimone's land; and it is agreed that there should be a footway elevated along Raritan riverside through the long meadow, continued to Capt. Codrington's and upward, and from the marked trees there down to the river, the highways to be taken one-halfe out of Hopewell Hull's lott and the other halfe out of Vincent's Lott, being in all one hundred feet in breadth; and from Vincent's by the line of marked trees to Capt. Greenland's; from thence in the old road to Piscataway; from thence in the old road to Woodbridge; from thence along the ordinary road above Capt. Pike's second crooke; from thence by line of marked trees through the woods along the east side of Capt. Pike's fresh or boggy meadow; thence into the highway that leads into the market-place in Amboy, and from the highway that leads into the sound through the said market-place by a line of marked trees to the north side of James Reid's fence; from thence by the west side of Capt. Codrington's land; from thence along the northernmost end of Woolfe's swamp; from thence by a line of marked trees into the road leading from Piscataway to Woodbridge; from Woodbridge the usual road to the corner of Samuel Smith's land; from thence by a line of marked trees over the upper branch of the meeting-house brooke; from thence by marked trees to the First Branch of Raway River; from thence by marked trees to the Second Branch of the said river.

"Dated the twenty-eighth day of the month called June, one thousand six hundred and eighty-four.

"Gawen Lawrie,	Samuel Dounds,
"Conrad Slatter,	John Greenman,
"Hopewell Hull,	Samuel Moore."

John White's plantation, from which this road started, is known as No. 6 on the map that accompanies the Elizabethtown bill of chancery. It was one of the "Raritan Lotts," and may be described as lying on the banks of the Raritan, east of Peter's Brook and west of the old Van Veghten property.‡

Two years after this road was laid out the trouble occurred between John Campbell (son of Lord Neill Campbell) and John White that caused the opening of the road from the North and South Branches to the main highway that started, as shown above, from John White's plantation.

The following, from C. S. Deshler, is of great interest in this connection, but, as the memorandum of June 28, 1684, fixes the date of the laying out of the road from John White's plantation eastward, the remarks apply equally as well to the remaining portion, from John White's west to the North Branch, and show the cause that led to the opening,—viz.:

"Prior to the passage of the general law which we have been considering, and until as late as 1686, the roads which have been above described were the only ones stretching over any considerable portion of the State or linking together its scattered plantations, settlements, and embryo towns. The next road of public and general importance was the one familiarly spoken of as a road up Raritan. This branched from the main highway that ran across the State, starting out from it at Piscataway, and running to Bound Brook, and so through Somerset County to the North and South Branches. There is no official record in existence, so far as I have been able to discover, of the first opening of the road, and its exact date is difficult to be arrived at. In the course of my investigations, however, some facts have come to light which enable me to fix the date with tolerable precision, and, as this road was an important one to our county,⁋ at the same time that it was one of the earliest results of the pioneer plantations along the Raritan in Somerset County, and as it afterwards became a leading contributor to its settlement and development, it has a strong claim upon our interest.

"Among the other roads laid out in 1705 by John Bishop, George Drake, and John Matthews, commissioners of roads for the county of Middlesex, the record of which throws light upon still earlier roads, is one which is described as follows: 'And also for one other public comon and general highway, to extend from Woodbridge to Piscataway; and also from Amboy to Piscataway, and from thence along the road to and through Somerset County to the North Branch, as it was formerly laid out in the late Gov. Laurie's time.' So that if this record be accurate, this road was first laid out during the administration of Gov. Laurie, which extended from 1684 to 1686. That it must have been laid out in

* Leaming and Spicer, pp. 256, 258.

† That is, the thoroughfare from Elizabethtown Point to New Brunswick, and thence, by the upper and lower routes, to the Delaware.

‡ As no mention has been made in any publication the writer has seen of the precise date of the laying out of the following road, it is here given. It is recorded in Liber A, the same as the one heretofore given. May 29, 1685, a road was laid out "from the turning out of Piscattaway Road to goo to Amboy along the north side of the great swamp commonly known as Amboy's great swamp, winding along the swamp to the east end thereof, and from thence to the intended town plott at Amboy, as may be found most convenient." The commissioners who laid out this road were Samuel Dounds, Isaac Thornhill, and Hopewell Hull.

⁋ Middlesex.

1686 appears from the following affidavits, which were made in 1720, when some difficulties had arisen about the true course of the 'road up Raritan,' and which are preserved in the old book of record of Middlesex County, pp. 80, 81–91:

"'*First.* William Sharp, of Woodbridge, in the County of Middlesex, in the province of New Jersey, yeoman, aged about fifty-seven years, maketh oath on ye Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that he, this deponent, from the one thousand six hundred and eighty-six (1686), that he settled upon the north side of y^e^ Raritan River near the meeting of North and South Branches, he used y^t^ road which was commonly called and esteemed y^e^ highway, said to be laid out by the authority of y^e^ government of the province of New Jersey. During the nine years that he lived there the highway lead from Bound Brook near to Mr. Gile's house, through the land late in the tenor of John Rudyard, and so behind the improved land of Capt. Coddington,* Mr. White's, and y^e^ other y^e^ inhabitants, unto y^e^ North Branch of y^e^ said river, to the upper end of a plantation y^e^ west side thereof.

"'William Sharp, April 29, 1720.'

"'*Second.* John Campbell, of Piscatua, in the county of Middlesex, in the province of New Jersey, yeoman, aged about fifty-eight years, maketh oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that in the year of our Lord 1686 this deponent was coming down Raritan River with several of the servants of Lord Neil Campbell, going to Woodbridge meeting. There being no way this deponent knew but through the inclosure of Mr. John White, deceased, they were stopt by Mr. White by his gate for some little time, but then not before this deponent and other servants returned. Ye said John White went to Amboy to Governor Loury and complained against them, who were called before the said Governor Loury, and answered they knew no other way. The Governor said there should be a way appointed for to go up the country clear of Mr. White and the other inhabitants' improvements. Accordingly, before this deponent, with others aforesaid, went up the way marked out, leading from Bound Brook, near Mr. Gile's house, through the land late in the tenure of Mr. John Rudyard, behind the rear of all the improved lands behind his fields, and so several inhabitants on the said Raritan River, to the North Branch thereof, at or near the upper end of a plantation on the west side of the said branch belonging to Peter Van Voste,† and that during the space of nine years that this deponent lived up the Raritan and South Branch thereof, he always understood that to be ye highway layed out by ye authority of ye government of East Jersey.

"John Campbell, Apl. 29, 1720.'

"In connection with the deponent, who was a servant of Lord Neill Campbell, and in 1686 was on his way from the North Branch to attend church at Woodbridge, it may be mentioned that Lord Neill in 1685 became the owner of one-fourth of a twenty-fourth part of East Jersey. In January, 1685, he had located sixteen hundred and fifty acres on the Raritan and North Branch, and it was from this 'plantation,' without doubt, that his clansman was proceeding to Woodbridge when arrested by Mr. John White.

"The course of the 'road up Raritan' from Piscataway to Bound Brook is not clear. Certainly it did not come from Piscataway to Inian's Ferry and run from thence along the river to Bound Brook as the road now lies, that road being of much later origin. After combining all the information I have been able to gather, I am persuaded that the road left Piscataway (a six-rod road; record of roads, my copy, p. 81), passed from thence in a northwesterly direction west of Metuchen, through Quibbletown and New Market to Bound Brook. Considerable portions of this road remain six rods wide to this day, although much of the original road has been obliterated by the plow, and parts of the existing road are made up of newer and narrower ones. After reaching Bound Brook the road extended to Somerville, running, as we have seen by the above affidavits, in the rear of the improved lands and farm-houses on the banks of the Raritan, a little to the south of the present turnpike, following the north side of the Raritan to the junction of the two branches, and from thence going west to Lambertville, at that time called Howell's Ferry. There is in existence another affidavit, made in 1720, relating to this road, which is of interest because it was made by Peter Van Nest (or, as he is sometimes called, Van Voste), who was one of the early pioneers of Somerset County and a man of mark in his day, one of the branches of the Raritan, and also one of the bridges over the same, receiving their names from him. This affidavit is of the same purport as those before recited, and is as follows:

"'Peter Van Neste, of the county of Somerset, in the province of New Jersey, yeoman, aged about sixty years, Maketh Oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that this deponent, to the best of his knowledge, in the year 1686, Hendrick Corsended and William Richardson came to this deponent's house and told him that by order of Governor Loury, the Governor of East New Jersey, they had been marking out a way leading from Mr. Codington's land behind the improved land of Mr. White, and so leading up cross a brook called, by the name of the deponent, Peter's Brook, near that place, where he hath since erected a grist-mill, and continuing behind all the improved lands belonging to the inhabitants to the North Branch of the Raritan Rivier, near to a place whereon William Dunlap then lived, which is near to the upper end of a plantation on the west side of the said branch belonging to the deponent. Some time after, in the time when Col. Hamilton was Governor of East Jersey, this Deponent was chosen overseer of ye highways by ye Inhabitants of Somersett, and, according to ye law or Custom of ye said province of East Jersey, he called ye inhabitants of Somersett together and repaired ye said highway from Bound Brook to that place, on ye North Branch aforesaid, and that ye said highway continued without any alteration, so far as the deponent knoweth, until within this four or two years that Jacob Rapeties fenced in part thereof. And further this Deponent sayeth not.

"'Peter Van Neste, Jurat Coremus, Wm. Eier.

"'Aprile ye 29th, 1720.'"

It will be noticed that Peter Van Neste mentions that he was commissioner of highways under Governor Hamilton (who was in office in 1694). He was associated with John Royce and John Tunison. It was enjoined upon them not to change the location of roads without necessity, and to lay out and open new ones where required.

The road up Raritan remained without alteration until about 1718, when it was fenced in by one Jacob Rapeties. No further information is obtained of it until 1764. Difficulties continued to occur, and the following action was taken by the board of justices and freeholders of Somerset County. It is found in the record of roads (old book, p. 62), and locates the road definitely through the county. Its various changes of line and distance are given in detail. It is quoted verbatim, except degrees, chains, and links:

"Whereas, It hath been found by many years' experience that that part of the Raritan road, so called, on the north side of Raritan River, leading from the North Branch of said river down the same to Bound Brook, hath been subject to sundry disputes and difficulties attending thereto, and in order for remedy, whereof application hath been made by the inhabitants of Bridgewater, in Somerset County, to us whose names are underwritten and subscribed, being twelve surveyors for roads and highways for the time being, six of us residing in the county of Somerset aforesaid, and being legally chosen for that purpose, and the other six residing in the adjacent county of Hunterdon, and being also legally chosen for that purpose aforesaid, that the said road, being disadvantageous to the oner and oners of the lands through the pass, praying that the same may be altered and regulated by us said surveyors at our discretion, and after publick notice thereof advertised for at least twenty days, agreeable to the law in such cases made and provided,—we, the surveyors above cited, having met on the premises for the same purpose, and after hearing the grievances and allegations of the inhabitants aforesaid, do agree, and pursuant to the power and authority given to us by the law of the province of New Jersey and in discharge of our duty to alter and regulate the said road, we do determine and herein certify that the said road shall run and be continued as a publick four-rod road, as followeth,—viz.: Beginning at the bridge by the mouth of the North Branch of said Raritan River by the foot or east end of said bridge, on the east side of said branch, and from thence to run down said road first north eighty-seven degrees and a half east . . . to a sign-post of Garret Garrison; thence south . . . to a black-oak-tree; thence north . . . to a white-oak-tree near said John Biggs; thence north . . . to Garret Roeboom's line; thence north . . . to the line of land belonging to Jacob Vanostrandth, Esqr.; so continuing said course north . . . to the blacksmith-shop now belonging to the said Venostrandth; thence north . . . to the land of Samuel Staats Coejman's

* Codrington. † Peter Van Neste.

Esqr., and so continuing the said course north . . . to Jonathan Runyan's line, and so continuing to the line of* Cornelius Middagh; thence north . . . †to George Middagh's line; then north . . . to the gate of the parsonage-land of the Dutch congregation now in the tenure and occupation of the Rev'd Mr. Hardenberge,‡ and so continuing running north . . . to Philip Tunison's line; thence south from Fritts' Hotel to Peter's Brook, so called; thence east . . . to the line of Derrick Van Veghten's ⁊ land; thence south . . . to Cornelius Van Horn's ‖ land; thence on the same course . . . to a road leading to said Cornelius Van Horn's dwelling-house; thence . . . to Middle Brook; thence north . . . to the house of Benjamin Harris; thence . . . to the middle of Bound Brook stone bridge. In testimony whereof we, the surveyors afores'd, have hereunto set our hands, this thirtyeth day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, and in the fourth year of His Majestye's reign.

"William Lane,	Samuel Barnhardt,
"Peter Dumont,	Benew Dunham,
"Garret Voorhees,	Henery Traphagen,
"Peter Van Pelt,	Andrew Emaus,
"Benjamin Taylor,	Abraham Prall,
"Samuel Brinton,	Richard Holcombe,
"*Surveyors for Somerset.*	*Surveyors for Hunterdon.*

"Recorded the 30th day of June, 1765."

One other road having more than a local importance remains to be noticed. This is the old Middlebush road. A considerable part of this road had been established by custom and use probably as early as 1690, but, so far as I have been able to discover, it was first laid out by authority in 1712, at which time it was also greatly extended. The record describing this road is as follows:

"Pursuant to an act of Assembly instituted for regulating highways, and for appointing and confirming highway commissioners:

"Beginning at Innion's Ferry; thence running ye nearest course to a brook known by ye name of Salt Pond Brook; thence along or as near ye path as it now goeth till it comes to Derrick Jones's House; thence upon a straight course to John Wilson's shop;¶ thence directly ye most convenient way as can be had to Capt. Harrison's Mill;** thence along ye new cartway to Justice Leonard's; thence along ye old road†† till it comes near Stony Brook, so crossing ye said brook about three or four chains below ye old road, so turning up to ye old road again, and so to ye Province Line. The said country road is to be four rods in breadth. Witness our hands this 6th day of June, 1712.

"Andrew Bird, John Harrison,
"Thomas Yeates, Michael Van Veghtie."

This road then ran from Inian's Ferry westerly to Middlebush, and probably to Millstone, from whence it ran southwesterly to Rocky Hill, and from thence to Harrison's Mill, on the great road near Kingston; thence it ran alongside the great or upper road—now approaching to, now receding from, and sometimes intersecting it—to Stony Brook and the province line.‡‡

Mr. Deshler says that from 1705 to 1713 he has "discovered records of thirty-five roads which were viewed, opened, and established within the limits of Middlesex County alone." At that time the territory now Somerset County was in certain respects within the jurisdiction of Middlesex County. The precise time of the laying out of the road from Bound Brook to Black River, which is mentioned in early deeds as the "Peapack Road," is not known. It was certainly before the record of roads was commenced, in 1733, as given below. The road also from "Lamington Meeting-House to Piscataway" was laid out before this time. It joined the Peapack road before that road united with the "Great Road up the Raritan."

The records of the justices and freeholders of Somerset County are not found prior to 1772. At a meeting of the justices and freeholders, July 22, 1775, an order was given to James Hude (deputy clerk of the county) to "purchase a book for to copy the return of the roads in, and likewise to copy the returns of sundry roads that are entered in the justices' and freeholders' book, which was begun in the year 1727 or thereabouts." The records of roads in the clerk's office of the county are in an old book in which the first date is Feb. 25, 1773. It contains a record of one hundred and forty-five roads either laid or relaid from 1733 to 1776, and this is without doubt transcribed from the justices' and freeholders' records, as indicated above. From this book are given a few of the roads:

"New Jersey, } *ss.*
Somerset, }

"*Memorandum, February 25th, Anno Domini* 1733.—There layed out by us named commissioners for ye laying out of highways for said county, at ye request of ye inhabitants of Somerset County, beginning at a four-rodd road laying cross the river at ye Widdow Beekman's comenly called or none⁂ by the Millstone River; from thence running threw ye middle of said Millstone down said river under ye bridges until it goes down to ye mouth of said Millstone River, four rodds wide.

"True Coppy from ye Recorded this 17th day of March, 1736–7.

"Barrent Stricker,
"Edward Griggs,
"Cornelius Suydam,
"Peter Van Nest.

"R. L. Hooper,
"*Clerk.*"

The next one recorded is dated April 16, 1735, and laid out "from Basking Ridge to ye west of ye bridge on the norwest branch of Dead River." Another record, dated April 17, 1740, recites, "That application has been made to us, ye surveyors of highways of the county of Somerset, to lay out a road from Rocky Hill to Kingston, beginning at a road already laid out from New Brunswick to Prince Ton," and joining "the main road as ye path now runs that leads from New Brunswick to Trenton." Nov. 14, 1741, a record is made "concerning a rode through one Renaersen's land, which was found inconvenient," and was relaid part of the way along the road to the mill, and from thence along the line of Plumstead land to the river, and along the river to the "place as is formerly youssed to —— River, over against Six-Mile Run, four rods wide, and with ye previser that ye oald rode shall be youssed for the space of one month, and then be void."

Jan. 28, 1744, application was made to the surveyors to lay out a "two-rod road from the bridge at Mr. Bairefoot Brinson's, on the west side of Millstone

* J. M. Mann. † Caleb Miller.
‡ J. Doughty. ⁊ C. J. Willson. ‖ Island Farm.
¶ Another record says that John Wilson lived upon Rocky Hill.
** This mill was on Millstone River, at the point near where it crosses the upper road near Kingston.
†† That is, the upper road.
‡‡ Deshler's "Early Roads of New Jersey."

⁂ Meant for *known*.

River," to "ye main road leading from Maidenhead to ye bridge over Millstone River at ye old mill, May[r] Harrison's." A four-rod road was laid out Feb. 15, 1744, "beginning from ye main road leading from Rocky Hill to New Brunswick, passing Griggstown Mill, over the bridge over Millstone River at Christotopher Hoagland's, and past Wm. Beard's, Barnet Hageman's, Samuel Baker's, and Daniel Spader's to the main road to the court-house of Somerset, to be opened by the first week in October next." Oct. 3, 1745, a road was laid out from Peapack to Lamington meeting-house, and Nov. 12, 1747, one from Peter Schenck's mill to the Middlebush road. In September, 1748, application having been made for a road to be laid out "from the bridge at Christopher Hoagland's to ye Great Road," the surveyors met and established the road as requested. Its course is as follows:

"From the bridge to Gerardus Beekman's land, along the road to Luke Voorhees'; then upon the top of a bank to where a road enters the lowland; along the foot of the bank to Isaac Skillman's land; along Skillman land two rods upon the upland to John Skillman's; along J. Skillman's land to Beadow's Brook; up the brook to its forks; then upon Rulif Covenhoven's land to the upland; then, as the road runs, to the top of ye bank of a steep gully which enters into the brook below ye fulling-mill; thence across the field above the gully to a line between Adrian Beekman and Christopher Beekman; thence along the line to Robert Lettice Hooper's land; then on the road to James Van Horn's land; thence across to ye Great Road."

On page 69, old book, is a record dated Aug. 6, 1764. The surveyors were called to relay the road leading from New Brunswick, on the south side of the Raritan River, to the mouth of Millstone River:

"Beginning at the county line where it tuches Raritan River, near Mr. Hude's southeast corner in New Brunswick; thence along the south side of Raritan River to Voorhees' Mill; over the mill-dam, through the late Joseph Mount's land and Voorhees' land till it comes to the said river; up the river to within three chains of George Anderson's house; by his house, with a gradual sweep towards the river till within four chains of the deceased Evert Van Syckle's land; thence one rod and a half on the brow of the hill, and up the river till it come to a brook running through John Mortwell's land, and over the brook to the present fording-place; then southward from the river, and running up the river till it comes to the mouth of the Millstone."

In August of the next year a four-rod road was laid out "from the Millstone Bridge, at the court-house," to the mouth of the Millstone River. On Dec. 23, 1767, a road was established leading "from Jacob Van Derveer's, Esq., to My Lord Stirling's white gate, in as direct a line as the ground will admit of." It began at the middle of the road which leads from Black River to Bound Brook. Early roads in the different townships will be found described in the township histories.

The New Jersey Turnpike Company was incorporated in 1806, and the road was completed in 1809. That part of it in Hunterdon and Warren Counties was surrendered to the several townships by the company in 1838, as has been already mentioned. The line of road through the county of Somerset, the most of the way from Bound Brook to Somerville, was a little north of the old "Great Road." The old route was straight, and at the end of the old parsonage lane, in the village of Somerville, it left the great road and ran northwesterly through North Branch and Branchburg on to Easton.

Sept. 4, 1809, just before its completion, the following petition was presented to the board of freeholders of Somerset County:

"The New Jersey Turnpike Company, by Andrew Howell, request to be informed whether the board will relinquish to them the North Branch bridge, at Baylis Mill, on condition that the said company shall keep the said bridge in good repair at their own expense until the said company shall erect a new one."

It was resolved that the bridge be relinquished to the company on the conditions proposed by them.

A bridge was erected over Peter's Brook, as shown by this action of the board of freeholders:

"May 9, 1810.—WHEREAS, The bridge over Peter's Brook near this place has become almost useless by the erection of a bridge over the same stream by the turnpike company; therefore

"*Resolved*, That Thomas Talmage be authorized to remove the said bridge and place the same over the said Peter's Brook on the new road leading from the court-house towards the mountain."

Upon the completion of the road two toll-gates were erected, one being at Middlebrook, about one hundred and fifty feet east of the residence of John Herbert. The keepers were John Van Nostrand, David T. Talmage, William Tucker, Jacob Whitehead, and Andrew H. Naylor. The other gate was near North Branch.

The road was continued for many years, but its affairs were not prosperous. The indebtedness of the company had not been extinguished nor any dividend paid to its stockholders until 1841, or later,—over thirty years after it was opened. The collection of toll was finally abandoned, and March 30, 1869, all the rights, titles, and interests in that part of the road through the townships of Bridgewater and Franklin were conveyed to those townships.

EARLY BRIDGES.

The first bridge of any importance within the limits of the county of Somerset was that on the North Branch of the Raritan, a little north of the junction, where crossed by the "Road up Raritan."

The first item concerning bridges is in the old book of record of roads in Somerset County, page 1, and is found in a record of a road established Feb. 25, 1733. This passage occurs:

"Running threu ye middle of said Millstone, down said river under ye bridges untill it goes down to ye mouth of said Millstone River."

This is a curious statement, but is probably the road on the east side of the river. Numerous bridges are mentioned in this old record.

In 1728* an act passed the Assembly as follows:

"*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That as soon as may be convenient after the publication of this act there shall be a bridge built over the Bound Brook in the most commodious place on the north-

* Acts of General Assembly of New Jersey from 1703–76, p. 168, Nevill.

east side of the road, as it lies from Piscataway, in the county of Middlesex, up Raritan River; which bridge shall be built, rebuilt, and amended at the equal expense of the county of Middlesex aforesaid and the two upper precincts of the county of Somerset."

The bridge was not built until after 1731, for in that year an act was passed supplementary to the act of 1728, reciting that difficulty of some kind had arisen, and providing pains and penalties for all persons who refuse to perform the duty enjoined upon them.

In 1762* an act passed the General Assembly "to empower the managers of the Bound Brook bridge, in the county of Somerset, to raise by lottery a sum of money for rebuilding and completing the said bridge." In 1771† an act was passed to empower certain persons therein named to raise a sum of money by subscription or taxation to rebuild and keep in repair the bridge over Raritan River near Bound Brook, known by the name of Queen's Bridge. May 12, 1773, at a meeting of the justices and freeholders of the county of Somerset, "Jeremiah Field, one of the managers of Queen's Bridge over Raritan, brought in an account of £349 17*s.* 7*d.*, light money, due to the managers of said bridge for the work done. The account was rejected by the whole board, except Peter Perrine, Esq." Two years later (1775) an act passed the Assembly of the State‡ "for raising the sum of £357 14*s.* 11*d.*, proclamation money, on the inhabitants of the county of Somerset County, for repaying certain persons therein named the money they have advanced in rebuilding Queen's Bridge."

When the bridge at Raritan Landing was first built is not definitely known. In 1772 there was an act passed by the General Assembly "for raising the sum of £450, proclamation money, on the inhabitants of the counties of Somerset and Middlesex, to be applied to the completing the bridge over Raritan River at the landing,"§ and May 13th of the same year, at a meeting of the justices and freeholders of Somerset County, it was voted "that Hillsborough shall pay £10 proc., Bridgewater £13 proc., and Bedminster to pay £7 proc. towards repairing the Raritan bridge; and it is voted that Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck and Matthias Ten Eyck and Col. McDonald be appointed managers of the same." May 12, 1773, Jacques Voorhees, Alexander McEver, and Capt. Coonrad Ten Eyck were appointed a committee, by the board of justices and freeholders of the county of Somerset, to inspect the accounts of the managers of the Raritan Landing bridge. This committee reported in December, 1774, that the accounts were examined and were as follows: "Matthew Ten Eyck, £289 5*s.* 5*d.*, proc.; Coonrad Ten Eyck, £177 7*s.* 10*d.*, proc." The accounts were allowed, and the board then allowed Jacques Voorhees "12*s.* 6*d.*, proc.," interest for money advanced towards building Raritan bridge, Matthew Ten Eyck six pounds for extraordinary trouble in paying out the money to the workmen at Raritan bridge, Coonrad Ten Eyck four pounds five shillings and seven pence for like services. Orders were given for these amounts.

"The board ordered the thanks of the board to Matthew Ten Eyck and Coonrad Ten Eyck for their good management in building the bridge over the Raritan; which was given accordingly."

In the same year an act was passed by the Assembly "to raise the sum of £122 14*s.* 3*d.*, proc., on the inhabitants of the counties of Middlesex and Somerset, to be paid by the several collectors of the townships to John Duykink and Charles Sudam in full of their account for building and completing the bridge over the Raritan River at the Landing."

May 31, 1774, the surveyors of the highways of the county of Somerset were called to view the bridge over the Raritan at Van Veghten's. They agreed to build stone pillars and replace old timbers with new ones. Matthew and Coonrad Ten Eyck were appointed managers, and five hundred pounds was ordered to be raised for the work.‖ Aug. 28, 1777, the justices and freeholders were called to meet at the house of Elias Van Derveer to examine the bridge over the North Branch, and ordered that a new one be built where the former stood; Gisbert Sutfin and Elias Van Derveer were to be the managers. July 29, 1779, the board of justices and freeholders ordered a bridge built over the river at Abraham Van Nest's mills, at the expense of the county, and the sum of twelve hundred pounds was allowed for building the same.

May 10, 1797, the following persons were chosen by the board of justices and freeholders as managers of the several bridges named for the ensuing year:

Abraham Nevius for the Landing bridge; Joseph Black, Bound Brook; George McDonald, Middle Brook; George Van Neste, Raritan; Israel Harris, Harris; Peter Probasco, Millstone; Arch'd Mercer, Mercer's; John Baird, Griggstown; Frederick Cruser, Rocky Hill; Henry H. Schenck, New Shannick; Abraham Ten Eyck, North and South Branch; Andrew S. Ten Eyck, North Branch; Isaac Van Doren, Bromley; Joseph Annin, McDonald's and Van Derveer; Jacob Van Doren, Armstrong; Samuel Johnson, Sharp's; Col. Rickey, Rickey's, and White's; Peter Davison, Davison's; David Ayres, Doty's Mill; David Smalley, Luddle's.

A list of the bridges in Somerset County in 1805, taken from the record of freeholders of that year, is given below:

Raritan, Lythoff's, Swan's, Sharp's, Davison's, Alward's, Bayard's, Two leading to fall-mill over Green Brook, Third over Indian Grave Creek, Miller's, Annin's, Baird's, Townsley, Dumont's, Rock Brook, Browsetown, Manning's, Landing and Mile Run, Cuckold's and Middle Brook, Millstone and Peace Brook, Griggstown, Rocky Hill, Shannick, Bush, North Branch, Bromley, McDonald's, Van Derveer's, Rickey's, Dotey's, Little's, Phillips', Kirkpatrick's, or Pumpkin Patch Brook, Bound Brook, Dirck's Brook, White's, Arrowsmith's, Plainfield, Green Brook, at Samuel and John Vail's, Two southern over Indian Grave Creek, near William Kain's, Covenhoven's, Ludlow's, Van Doren's, Annin's, Coryell's, Goltry's, Peter's Brook, Holland Brook, Blue', Stites', Six-Mile Run, Widow Voorhees', Van Nordwick's.

* Colonial Laws of New Jersey, 1703–76, p. 24.
† Ibid., p. 46.
‡ Ibid., p. 21.
§ Ibid., p. 55.

‖ This was the bridge over which the troops passed that were with Col. Simcoe after they had burned the church and were on their way to the court-house. Washington crossed this bridge with his army after the battle of Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777.

CHAPTER VI.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

The Bar of Somerset County eminent for Genius, Learning, and Patriotism—Reminiscences—Names of the Bar from 1769 to 1860—List of the Present Bar—Sketches of William Paterson, Peter D. Vroom, Samuel L. Southard, William L. Dayton, John M. Mann, William Griffith, the Frelinghuysens, Juddges Kirkpatrick, Nevins, etc.; and Hugh M. Gaston, Alvah A. Clark, John Schomp, and many others of the Present Bar of the County.

SOMERSET COUNTY is justly entitled to a large share of the honor which has mantled the bar of this State. Judge Bushrod Washington often remarked that the bar of New Jersey was not excelled in eloquence or learning by any in the Union. This encomium is equally true of its bench, and, among the honored personages embraced in both bench and bar, very many of the most eminent in the profession have been residents of or born in Somerset County. This is high praise, but merited. What a brilliant constellation of genius, learning, and patriotism is presented by the names of William Paterson, Peter D. Vroom, and Samuel L. Southard, lawyers and governors! what a bright galaxy of judicial merit is brought to mind by the names of Judges William Griffith, Andrew Kirkpatrick, George H. Brown, John M. Berrien, James S. Nevius, Isaac N. Blackford, and many others! And of equal lustre is the array of legal talent which shines with the names and memories of Richard Stockton, Henry Southard, Frederick and Theodore Frelinghuysen, Abraham O. Zabriskie, and a host of such. The list is too full for any extended mention.

To the able papers of the late Ralph Voorhees we are indebted for the following reminiscences:

"A half-century ago the officers of the court were, as I remember, Andrew Kirkpatrick, Chief Justice; Samuel Swan, Clerk; John Frelinghuysen, Surrogate; Martin Schenck, Sheriff; and the lawyers of Somerset, Jacob R. Hardenbergh, George McDonald, Richard Stockton, Joseph W. Scott, Samuel L. Southard, Peter D. Vroom, Theodore, John, and Frederick Frelinghuysen, and Thomas A. Hartwell.

"At one of the terms of the court, Southard, after having put forth all his ability and skill to convict a man for horse-stealing,—a part of the sentence for which was thirty-nine lashes at the whipping-post,—made, immediately after the pronouncing of that sentence by the court, a most powerful appeal in behalf of the convict for the commutation of the whipping. He urged that, from the manly appearance of the prisoner, the public exhibition would only produce an unfavorable effect in the community. His appeal was granted.

"Theodore Frelinghuysen used to relate that when he commenced the practice of law he was employed to conduct a case on the mountains in Warren township, where he came into contact with a shrewd pettifogger who was in good practice there. As Frelinghuysen had yet a reputation to establish, he thought it might be to his advantage to make a display of his learning, and attempted it in his argument. After closing, the mountaineer arose, and commenced his speech as follows: 'Gentlemen of the jury, the opposite counsel has been soaring aloft above the clouds as though he were in search of eagles; but, gentlemen, *I* intend to *lay low* for black ducks.' Frelinghuysen said he there learned a useful lesson, which was to 'lie low' in an argument rather than soar too high."

Prefatory to the personal sketches herewith presented, it may be remarked that a full list of the judges and justices of the county will be found in the chapter on the Civil List of Somerset County, making their enumeration here a needless repetition.

The honored names of the Somerset County bar down to 1860 are herewith given, together with the dates of their admission as attorneys-at-law:

1769.—*William Paterson.
1784.—*Richard Stockton.
1785.—*Frederick Frelinghuysen, *Andrew Kirkpatrick.
1788.—*William Griffith.
1791.—*Lucius H. Stockton.
1792.—*George McDonald.
1797.—*John Frelinghuysen.
1801.—*Joseph W. Scott.†
1805.—*Jacob R. Hardenbergh.
1808.—*Theodore Frelinghuysen.
1810.—*Frederick Frelinghuysen, *Isaac Blackford.†
1811.—*Samuel L. Southard.
1813.—*Peter D. Vroom, Jr.
1816.—*Thomas A. Hartwell.
1817.—*William B. Griffith, *James S. Green.
1819.—*James S. Nevius.†
1821.—*John Henry.
1822.—Andrew Miller.‡
1823 —*Samuel J. Bayard.
1824.—*John M. Mann, *William Thomson.
1828.—*Abraham O. Zabriskie.†
1829.—*Joseph A. Gaston, *Peter Vredenburg.
1830.—*William H. Leupp,† *William L. Dayton.
1835.—*George H. Brown, Theodore Frelinghuysen.
1836.—*John Van Dyke, Garret S. Cannon.†
1838.—Dumont Frelinghuysen.
1839.—Farrington Barcalow,† Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,† John F. Hageman.§
1840.—Hugh M. Gaston.
1841.—Frederick J. Frelinghuysen, William K. McDonald.
1844.—John V. Voorhees, *Samuel S. Hartwell, Stephen B. Ransom,† Robert Voorhees.
1847.—*Isaiah N. Dilts.
1849.—Ashbel Green.§
1851.—Peter L. Voorhees.†
1853.—*John Hartwell, Robert S. Green.†
1854.—Enos W. Runyon.†
1859.—Frederick Voorhees.†

THE PRESENT BAR OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

The following is an alphabetical list of the living members of the bar of this county, with the dates of their admission to practice as attorneys:

Anderson, William W. (Somerville), 1877.
Bartine, John D.‖ (Somerville), 1865.
Bell, George L. (Somerville), 1876.
Bergen, James J.¶ (Somerville), 1868.
Clark, Alvah A. (Somerville), 1863.
Davis, J. Winnard† (Somerville), 1871.
Frech, John A. (Somerville), 1880.
Frelinghuysen, Dumont (Somerville), 1838.
Frelinghuysen, Frederick J. (Somerville), 1841.
Frelinghuysen, Theodore (Raritan), 1835.
Gaston, Hugh M.¶ (Somerville), 1840.
Gaston, Hugh K. (Somerville), 1880.
Griggs, James L.‖ (Somerville), 1877.
Honeyman, A. V. D. (Somerville), 1871.
Lindabury, R. V. (Bound Brook), 1874.
Long, William H. (Somerville), 1870.
Pace, George E. (East Millstone), 1875.
Phillips, S. S. (Bound Brook), 1877.
Sanborn, William C. (Somerville), 1876.
Schomp, John (Somerville), 1866.
Steele, William V. (Somerville), 1878.
Sutphen, David M.** (Raritan), 1876.
Voorhees, J. Vred. (Somerville), 1844.

* Deceased. † Removed from the county. ‡ Retired from practice.
§ Located at Princeton, not now in this county.
‖ Firm of Bartine & Griggs. ¶ Firm of Gaston & Bergen.
** Accidentally killed in February, 1881.

William Paterson, the eminent lawyer, jurist, and statesman, was born in Ireland about 1745. When but two years old he came, with his father and family, to America, locating first at Trenton, and finally at Raritan (Somerville), where his father died in 1781. William was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1763, studied law with the elder Richard Stockton, and in 1769 was licensed as an attorney-at-law. He commenced practice at a place then called New Bromley, in Hunterdon County* (now Lane's Mills), but subsequently removed to Princeton and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1775 he was a delegate in the Provincial Congress and secretary at both its sessions, and of the Congress which met at Burlington in 1776. Under the State government (1776) he was the first attorney-general,—a position as difficult and dangerous as honorable; for, being obliged to attend court in the different counties, he was liable to capture at any time by the British, who had then invaded the State. He was at the same time a member of the Legislative Council. In 1780 he declined the nomination to the Continental Congress. In 1783, when peace was declared, he resumed his legal practice and removed to New Brunswick. A member of the convention which met in Philadelphia in 1787, he was one of those chosen to frame the Federal Constitution. Two plans were presented to that body,—by Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, and Mr. Paterson, respectively, the larger States favoring the former, the smaller States the latter. A compromise was effected by which a general government was formed, partly federal, partly national. After the Constitution was ratified, Mr. Paterson was chosen by the Legislature (with Jonathan Elmer) to the United States Senate, and that body, in 1790, made him the successor of Governor Livingston; at the end of his term he was re-elected Governor. His administration of the affairs of the State was a most happy and successful one. After retiring from the gubernatorial chair he was for six years engaged in codifying all the statutes of Great Britain which, prior to the Revolution, were in force in the colony of New Jersey, as well as those of the State Legislature up to that present time. In 1793, President Washington nominated him an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States,—an office he held until his death. His volume of revised laws is "acknowledged to be the most perfect system of statute law produced in any State of the Union. He also greatly improved the practice of the Court of Chancery." While upon the Supreme bench many important trials occurred,—among them those of the persons implicated in the "Whisky Insurrection" of Western Pennsylvania and of Lyon for violation of the sedition law. (For his opinions as Supreme Court judge, see Dallas' and Cranch's Reports.) "His last official act was to preside in the Circuit Court of the United States at New York, in April, 1806, on the trials of Ogden and Smith for violation of the neutrality laws in aiding Miranda to revolutionize some of the South American states. From this time his health began visibly to decline, and he withdrew from all active official duties. He was an able statesman, an upright judge, and a disinterested friend of his country." He was a Presbyterian, and was trustee of Princeton College from 1787 to 1802. He was twice married (first in 1779), and left a son and daughter, children by his first wife. Governor Throop, of Georgia, and Aaron Burr were both law students of Judge Paterson at Raritan. He died in New Brunswick, Sept. 9, 1806. "His name is perpetuated by the thriving manufacturing city near the falls of the Passaic."†

It was of Governor Paterson that Moses Guest—New Brunswick's earliest poet—wrote (July 4, 1791), on seeing the Governor in his barge, which was elegantly decorated with laurel and flowers and rowed by twelve men, dressed in white:

> "On Raritan's smooth-gliding stream we view—
> With pleasure view—the man whom we admire,
> On this auspicious day with laurel crowned.
> How gracefully the honored barge moves on!
> See Neptune's sons, all clad in white,
> Timing their oars to the melodious flutes! . . .
> Not Cleopatra's barge,
> When she, full-armed with each bewitching charm,
> A tyrant bound in the sweet chains of love,
> More elegant or pleasing could appear,
> Nor did contain a jewel of such worth.
> Not freighted with a proud, intriguing queen,
> She nobly bears New Jersey's favorite son,
> Our guardian chief, our friend, a Paterson!"

Justice is only fairly beginning to be awarded Judge Paterson as a great jurist and statesman, the truest portraiture of his character having been just delivered (August, 1880) before the American Bar Association by the leader of the New Jersey bar, Hon. Cortlandt Parker.

Richard Stockton, who stood confessedly at the head of the New Jersey bar during the first quarter of the present century, was the son of Richard Stockton, also an accomplished and eloquent lawyer, a Supreme Court justice, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. After having been graduated at Princeton before he was seventeen years old, Richard, Jr., commenced the study of law with his uncle, Elisha Boudinot. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1784, when only about twenty years of age, afterwards as a counselor, and in 1792 was made a sergeant-at-law, along with Richard Howell, Samuel Leake, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Aaron Ogden, and Joseph Reed. He took up his residence on the paternal estate at Princeton, in Somerset County, where he resided during life. In 1796 he was chosen to a vacancy in the United States Senate, and was a member of that body until 1799. He was again elected to Congress in 1813. But, being a decided Federalist, and that party being in the mi-

* See sketch by Rev. Dr. Messler in *Historical Magazine*, 1879.

† Elmer's "Reminiscences of New Jersey," etc.

nority in this State after 1800, he shared their fate in being excluded from official position. He was one of the trustees of Princeton College from 1791. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Rutgers and Union Colleges. Mr. Stockton was a man of the most imposing personal appearance and captivating address. Among the junior members of the bar he was generally spoken of as "the old duke." An examination of the Supreme Court reports will show that from the time they commence until his death no lawyer—except, perhaps, Mr. Leake—was more generally employed. His manner of speaking was usually dignified and unimpassioned, but he was capable of splendid declamation and the most crushing sarcasm and scorn; and when provoked he sometimes indulged in them. During his time he was almost the only lawyer of the State who argued causes before the Supreme Court at Washington, and these were cases not originating in New Jersey. When Mr. Webster took occasion to speak of lawyers of eminent talents, in answer to a fling of Mr. Binney, in his argument of the Girard will case, he enumerated among them Mr. Stockton. But he is no exception to the remark of Mr. Duponceau,—that "lawyers leave nothing behind but the echo of a name;" there are few remains of his learning or his eloquence. The argument in favor of the New Jersey claims to the waters of the Hudson is the only document in print from his pen. Of his eloquent addresses to juries, which were often considered almost unequaled, there are no reports.*

"Once, at the bar of the Supreme Court," says Judge Elmer, "I heard him address Chief Justice Kirkpatrick in language and with a manner no one else at the bar would have dared to imitate. He did not like the chief justice very much, partly because he regarded him as a deserter from the Federal party,—an offense not easy for him to forgive. When, in the case of Gibbons *vs.* Ogden, the chief justice read his opinion, in which he stated that he thought the law was with the defendant, but concluded by saying, 'Yet, from a real diffidence in my own judgment upon this question, especially when set in opposition to that of the chancellor, and from a full persuasion that it will be better for both parties to let the judgment be entered for the plaintiff here and the case be carried up by appeal, . . . I have thought it best, upon the whole, to say the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration must be overruled,'—Mr. Stockton immediately arose and asked the court, with an air not a little sarcastic, whether, as it appeared a majority of that court was in favor of his client, he should enter the judgment in accordance with that opinion or in accordance with the opinion of the judge of another court. To this the chief justice of course replied that he had stated very plainly what judgment was to be entered."

Since his death, in 1828, no other member of the bar has quite held the position that did Richard Stockton. The late Commodore Robert F. Stockton was his son.

PETER D. VROOM was born in Hillsborough township, Somerset Co., near the junction of the two main branches of the Raritan River, Dec. 12, 1791. The old house, his birthplace, is still standing. He was the son of Col. Peter D. Vroom, of Somerville, who served throughout the Revolutionary struggle, and at its close held the rank of a lieutenant-colonel; he also held various county offices, and was a member of the State Assembly and Council. He lived to see his son Governor of the State, and died, full of years and honor, in 1831. His son, Peter D., first attended school at the "Old Red School-house;" after leaving the Somerville academy he became a student of Columbia College, graduating therefrom in 1808. He read law with George McDonald, of Somerville; was licensed as attorney in 1813, as counselor in 1816, and was a sergeant in 1828.† He commenced the practice of law at Schooley's Mountain, N. J., continued it at Hackettstown, and two years later moved his office to Flemington, but in 1819 he established himself at Somerville, which was his residence for more than twenty years. He occupied for years the house built by George McDonald, opposite the hotel of Mr. Fritts. He married a daughter of Peter B. Dumont,‡ May 21, 1817.

He was a member of Assembly from Somerset County 1826–29, and the latter year was elected Governor, which office he held by successive re-elections (excepting in 1832, when he was defeated by Mr. Southard) until 1836, when impaired health caused him to decline renomination. He was also *ex-officio* chancellor of the State of New Jersey. He then resumed his legal practice in Somerville. In 1838 he was elected to Congress, but failed to receive the Governor's commission. Then ensued a long and bitter contest, known as the "Broad Seal War," which ended in his installment. After his congressional term he made Trenton his home, and Nov. 4, 1840, married Maria Matilda, a daughter of Gen. Wall, his first wife being deceased. In 1844 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention from Somerset County,—although not a resident of the county,—and labored conspicuously throughout the work of revision. In 1848, associated with William L. Dayton, Stacy G. Potts, and Henry W. Green, he labored to bring the statutes into conformity with the new constitution. He was subsequently nominated to, but declined, the chief justiceship, but in 1853 accepted the mission to the court of Prussia, residing at Berlin until 1857. He was a Presidential elector upon the Democratic ticket in 1860, 1864, and 1868, and to the close of his life was an ardent and active partisan of that party. His religious faith was

* "The Constitution and Government of New Jersey," Elmer, pp. 409, *et seq.*

† Appendix to Smith's "Rules of the Supreme Court of N. J.," 1868.

‡ Her sister was the wife of Frederick Frelinghuysen.

that of the Dutch Reformed Church, in which he was an elder, and of which he was a member over fifty years; he was also interested in and an officer of the American Colonization and Bible Societies. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey in 1850. "Possessing a vigorous constitution and iron frame, he continued to prosecute his profession with undiminished powers till within a very short period of his death, which occurred Nov. 18, 1874."* He was an able lawyer, and his decisions in the Court of Chancery stand, for the most part, unquestioned to the present day.†

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, a native of Basking Ridge, Somerset Co. (born June 7, 1787), was the son of Hon. Henry Southard. From the classical school of his native town he went to Princeton College, graduating in 1804. For five years he was tutor in the family of Col. John Taliaferro, of Virginia, meanwhile devoting his leisure hours to the study of the law under the preceptorship of Judges Green and Brooks, of Fredericksburg, Va. He was admitted to the bar in 1809, and in 1811 returned to his native State, settling at Flemington. At the May term, 1814, of the Supreme Court of the State he was admitted, along with Frederick Frelinghuysen, as a counselor. February 9th of the same year, and again Nov. 6, 1817, he was appointed law reporter, and in 1820 became a sergeant-at-law. He soon attained high rank at the bar. His first public position was that of prosecuting attorney of Hunterdon County. In 1815 he was elected to the General Assembly, but soon after was chosen an associate justice of the Supreme Court (Oct. 31, 1815),‡ to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Mahlon Dickerson as Governor; he then removed to Trenton. Five years were passed upon the bench, he being also engaged in reporting the decisions of the court. In 1820 he, with Charles Ewing, engaged to prepare and publish the revised statutes of the State, and as a member of the electoral college of New Jersey cast his vote for his warm personal friend, James Monroe. The following year he was elected to the United States Senate, and resigned his judgeship. Taking his seat in February, 1821,§ during the intense political excitement over the admission of Missouri into the Union, upon the motion of Henry Clay for a joint committee of House and Senate to consider the subject, Mr. Southard, of the Senate,—then at the commencement of his career,—met his father, of the House, at that time nearing the close of his official life. Samuel L. Southard prepared the resolutions which afterwards passed and ended the struggle, although Mr. Clay had the credit.‖ He left the Senate in 1823 to accept the Cabinet position of Secretary of the Navy, filling that high station during the administrations of Presidents Monroe and John Quincy Adams, and until 1829, when he was elected to the attorney-generalship of the State, *vice* Theodore Frelinghuysen, chosen to the United States Senate. Trenton again became his residence, and there he resumed his profession. In 1832 he was chosen Governor, and soon after a United States senator, and by re-election in 1838 held until 1844, in 1841 being president *pro tem.* of that body. He took an active part in its proceedings, although his party was in the minority until 1841. When Tyler succeeded Harrison as President, in April, 1841, Mr. Southard became presiding officer of the Senate, and so continued during life, recognized by all parties as an impartial and able officer. In politics he was first a Democrat,—an "anti-Jacksonian,"—and later an adherent of the Whig organization. In 1838 he became president of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, and took up his residence at Jersey City. He was a Presbyterian in belief, although not a constituent member, and an advocate of temperance, even to total abstinence. He married, in 1812, Rebecca Harrow, daughter of an Episcopal clergyman. His death occurred at the house of his wife's brother, in Virginia, June 26, 1842. "As a counselor and attorney he was regarded as skillful, and prepared his cases thoroughly. As a statesman, the high positions he attained are sufficient proof of his abilities."¶

The most felicitous description of him is contained in a letter from Rev. J. W. Alexander, D.D. (formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Trenton), to Dr. Hall, after his death:

"Samuel L. Southard was also a member of the congregation and a friend of all that promised its good. More sprightly and versatile than Mr. Ewing, he resembled a tropical tree of rapid growth. Few men ever attained earlier celebrity in New Jersey. This perhaps tended to produce a certain character which showed itself in good-natured egotism. He was a man of genius and eloquence, and made great impressions on a first interview or by a single argument. He loved society and shone in company. It is not my province to speak of his great efforts at the bar; he was always named after Stockton, Johnson, and Ewing, and with Frelinghuysen, Wood, Williamson, and their coevals."

WILLIAM LEWIS DAYTON was a native of Somerset County, and was born Feb. 17, 1807. He was descended from a long line of distinguished New Jerseymen. Jonathan Dayton, his great-grandfather, was an early settler of Elizabethtown, and his mother's grandfather built, early in the eighteenth century,

* Biog. Encyc. of New Jersey, pp. 7–9.

† JOHN VROOM, son of the foregoing, was "perhaps one of the finest-educated young lawyers at the bar of the State. After a full course at Rutgers he studied law in his father's office, and received license a few months before the elder Vroom's appointment to the Berlin mission. He went with him there, and during the first winter attended a course of lectures on law and philosophy at the celebrated university in that city. During the next summer he traveled extensively, and mostly on foot, through Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, then spent a winter in Paris, and made himself master of the French language. With these advantages he returned home to commence the practice of his profession in Jersey City. He had already gained a prominent place at the bar when death cut off suddenly all the brilliant promises of the future. He died, sitting in his father's office, in Trenton, May 27, 1865."—*Memorial Sermon by Rev. Abr. Messler, D.D.*, 1874, pp. 22, 23.

‡ Appendix to "Rules of the Supreme Court of New Jersey," Smith, 1868, p. 43.

§ Having been selected to fill the unexpired term of Hon. James J. Wilson, resigned, whose term expired March 3, 1821.

‖ Biog. Encyc. of New Jersey, p. 15.

¶ Ibid., p. 16.

the first frame building erected at Basking Ridge, in this county. William's grand-uncle, Elias, was a brigadier-general during the Revolution. Jonathan Dayton, son of Elias, was a member of the convention which framed the Federal Constitution, Speaker of the House in the Fourth Congress, and a member of the United States Senate. Robert Dayton, William's grandfather, settled at Basking Ridge during the war for independence, and on his death left the farm to his son Joel, of whose several sons William L. was the eldest. He was graduated at Nassau Hall in 1825, and commenced the study of the law in Hon. Peter D. Vroom's office in Somerville. "Licensed in 1830, he began practice at Freehold, where his high abilities as a lawyer, his dignity, courtesy, and moral worth, soon established him in a fine legal and social position. From the first he was outspoken in his Whig sentiments; and when, in 1836, the Whigs determined to earnestly contest Monmouth County,—a stronghold of Jacksonianism,—he was urged to lead the ticket as candidate for the Legislative Council. He consented, and the whole legislative ticket, with him at its head, was elected, and after years of defeat the Whigs, by a brilliant victory, regained control of the State. The Legislature met in October, the month of the election, and Mr. Dayton at once took rank among the leaders in a body containing many able and distinguished men. This was the commencement of a career which identified him with the history of the State and made his name a household word within its borders." He soon after removed to Trenton, which was henceforth his home. For three years he was a judge upon the bench, and subsequently and for years a member of the United States Senate. He was nominated for the Vice-Presidency by the Republican National Convention in 1856, and the following year was appointed attorney-general of New Jersey. President Lincoln in 1861 tendered him the mission to France, which, after some hesitation, he accepted. His eminent abilities were no less marked in his diplomacy abroad than in his statesmanship at home. While performing the duties of this important trust he died quite suddenly, at Paris, Dec. 1, 1864.

So much has been written and published concerning Senator Dayton,* that only a brief outline of his life is here given; but the following reminiscence is appended, on account of its never having appeared in print, and because it shows the sterling patriotism of the man. It is contributed by Jacob Weart, Esq., a native of Hunterdon County, but now a prominent lawyer of Jersey City:

"At the dinner given to the Hon. William L. Dayton, at Trenton, on April 15, 1861, before his departure as minister to France, ex-Governor Peter D. Vroom responded to one of the toasts, and in his response he gave a sketch of the lives and characters of the distinguished men who had either been born in or had been residents of Mr. Dayton's native county.

"The Governor's description of these great men delighted us all, and at the conclusion of his speech, and as the dinner-party broke up, we all concluded that Somerset had furnished about all the great men of the State, and that to have been born out of Somerset County did not entitle one to rank among our great men. But then Governor Vroom threw a charm around these men, and characterized them so high and lofty that but few could hope to reach the eminence he pictured them as having attained. I well remember his sketches of Mr. Berrien and Mr. Blackford.

"This dinner was given immediately after Fort Sumter had been fired upon, and it was upon this occasion that Judge Dayton dropped these memorable words, which fell like sparks into a powder-magazine:

"'Gentlemen, I feel that this is not the place for American patriots around this festive board to-day. I feel ashamed to be at this hour engaged in social festivities. I feel that we should all be rallying around the flag of our country, and that we should bring our festivities to *as speedy a close as possible*.'"

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK, lawyer and jurist, and chief justice of New Jersey from 1803 to 1824, was a native of Somerset, and born at Mine Brook, Feb. 17, 1756, of Scotch ancestry. He was the third son of David Kirkpatrick and Mary McEwen. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1775, and commenced the study of divinity at Basking Ridge with the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, a distinguished theologian; but shortly after, much to his father's chagrin, it is said, abandoned the idea of entering the ministry and determined to take up the study of the law. He left home to prepare the way and earn the means which should enable him to realize his aspirations. He was a tutor in the family of a Virginia planter,—Col. Taliaferro (the same in which Samuel L. Southard subsequently taught),—and later at Kingston, N. Y., and in the Rutgers College grammar school, meanwhile pursuing his legal studies. He afterwards entered the law-office of William Paterson, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in September, 1785, Frederick Frelinghuysen having been licensed only a few months prior. He located at Morristown, and later at New Brunswick, where he died Jan. 7, 1831.† He became an eminent lawyer, was a member of Assembly from Middlesex, an associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1797, and in 1803 was elected chief justice. He was also a member of the Legislative Council in 1820. He was twenty-seven years on the bench of the Supreme Court, and for twenty-one years was chief justice; "was noted for his deep knowledge of the old English common law, especially in matters appertaining to real estate, and his opinions are regarded as models of deep learning, sound reasoning, and polished language." In 1792 he married Jane, the beautiful daughter of Col. John Bayard, of New Brunswick. Judge Elmer says,—

"He was a very handsome man, with a white head of hair, still wearing a cue, but not requiring the powder with which, in accordance with the fashion, he had been accustomed to whiten it at an earlier day. He had a very fair complexion and a remarkably fine voice; was a learned, and in the law of real estate a profoundly learned, lawyer; a complete master of the abstruse learning of Coke and the black-letter reporters, but not well versed in modern innovations, which he regarded as blem-

* Judge Bradley prepared a memorial and read it before the New Jersey Historical Society, May 18, 1865 (published in pamphlet form, pp. 50), which embraces more of detail than any other.

† At the time of his decease Mary A. (Mrs. Rev. Dr. S. B. Howe, of New Brunswick, N. J.) was his only surviving child.

ishes. His opinions, as published in Pennington and Halsted's Reports, upon questions relating to the law of real estate, deserve the most careful study of every lawyer aspiring to understand this most difficult branch of the law."

Many of his judicial opinions, such as the decision in Arnold *vs.* Mundy, are among the most important ever made in the State.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH was a native of Somerset County, being born at Bound Brook in 1766, but his practice was for the most part in Burlington, where he married and enjoyed a deservedly high reputation as an advocate. He was admitted as attorney in 1788,* as counselor in 1791, and as sergeant in 1797.† He studied in the office of Hon. Elisha Boudinot, at Newark, where, associated with Gabriel H. Ford, Alexander McWhorter, Richard Stockton, and a few other law-students, he participated in the mimic court which they jointly founded, and which in a great measure served to prepare them and others for the active duties of their profession. For a time he enjoyed the honors of a Circuit Court judge, but Congress, in December, 1801, repealed the act establishing the courts passed the previous spring. He afterwards resumed his legal practice; was subsequently engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, but was unsuccessful. At a later date he was a member of the Legislature, and in 1826 was appointed clerk of the United States Supreme Court. He was the author of several legal works (for mention of which see chapter on "Somerset County Authors"). He died June 7, 1826. He was one of the few lawyers of the State who wrote and published for the benefit of the profession.

THOMAS A. HARTWELL, of Somerville, was born not far from 1794, and in his early years taught school in Somerville. In 1820 he married a daughter of Dr. Samuel Swan; she was born in 1800, and was a granddaughter of Mr. De Groat, of Bound Brook, one of whose daughters became the wife of another Somerville attorney,—George McDonald. Mr. Hartwell chose the legal profession, and after the usual preparatory studies was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1816, and as a counselor in February, 1820. From about 1825 to 1845 he was a leading lawyer of Somerville, and after the removal of McDonald from the village, about 1830, he did a large business. He was an indefatigable worker, and was more distinguished for his industry and tact than for his legal knowledge or acumen. He died possessed of considerable wealth.

WILLIAM THOMSON, a member of the Somerville bar, was born near Fredericton, N. B., in 1798. He came to New Jersey when a lad of twelve, and to Somerville in 1823. He studied law in the office of the late Hon. Peter D. Vroom, and was admitted to the bar in 1824. He resided in a house on the site of the store now occupied by James Gaston, stationer, on Main Street, and died in March, 1856. He was a genial, kind-hearted man, possessed strong common sense, was a fair talker, and quite successful as a jury lawyer. He married a sister of William H. Leupp; she survives him, and is a resident of Somerville.

JOHN M. MANN was the son of William Mann, who for many years kept the hotel now known as Fritts'. He studied law with the late Peter D. Vroom, and was licensed as an attorney at the May term, 1824. He became a counselor-at-law in May, 1827, and after his admission to the bar commenced the practice of the law in Somerville, following his profession there until his death. He was clerk of the county from 1831 to 1840, and also served as prosecutor of the pleas for Somerset. He was a man of conservative notions, quite a politician (of the Democratic following), very jocose, and fond of telling stories. He had a large office-practice, possessed a decided business talent, and officiated as executor for many estates. He was married in 1829 to Miss Eliza, daughter of Alexander Bonnell, of Hunterdon County, and sister of Mrs. Judge Alexander Wurts, of Flemington. He died Sept. 23, 1864 (his wife and son John having died previously), leaving one daughter and a number of sons, one of whom, Joseph B., is quite a distinguished lawyer in Indiana. Like his legal competitor, Hartwell, he accumulated considerable property and died quite wealthy.

JACOB BERGEN, the first judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Somerset County, was for a long term of years a magistrate. He was an early and a decided patriot during the Revolutionary struggle. He resided at Princeton, then Somerset County, and one of his appointments was given him in "joint meeting," held in the college-buildings, Sept. 13, 1776. He died Jan. 7, 1781, at an advanced age.

JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, who seems to have been quite prominent in the legal affairs of this section during his day and generation, was the son of Jacob Hardenbergh, of New Brunswick, where, no doubt, Jacob R. was born. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in February, 1805, but does not appear to have advanced to the grade of a counselor. He resided in New Brunswick (then in Somerset County) and practiced in the Somerset County courts from 1805 until 1830, or later. Ralph Voorhees, deceased, has placed on record the following reminiscence of Mr. Hardenbergh:

"Jacob R. Hardenbergh was known as a clear-headed lawyer in his day. A widow, Maria Ditmars, made a verbal request on her death-bed that Phebe, her sister-in-law, should be rewarded for services which she had rendered for many years in the family, and for which she had received no just compensation. When Phebe presented her claim to the executor of the deceased, he refused to admit it. A trial was had at the lower tavern, Millstone. Hardenbergh and McDonald were the lawyers. In the course of his argument Hardenbergh, pointing to the steeple across the way, said, 'I would rather see Jacobus Garretson come

* The "Biog. Encycl. of New Jersey," p. 48, says "in 1778,"—an error of ten years, as appears from the records of the Supreme Court. The same work says he became counselor in 1781,—a palpable error, being seven years prior to his becoming an attorney.

† Not in 1798, as given in the "Biog. Encyc. of New Jersey."

down headlong from the top of that steeple to the ground than that you, by your verdict, should deprive this woman of a just compensation for her hard-earned claim."

When or where he died is not definitely known, but he is said to have ended his days in New Brunswick, N. J.

GEORGE MCDONALD, the distinguished lawyer and eccentric personage, was a native of Bridgewater township, in this county. He was born about the time of the Revolution, just south of Somerville, on the place where Dumont Frelinghuysen now resides. He studied law with Col. Frederick Frelinghuysen at Millstone, then the county-seat, and the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen was a fellow-student. He was licensed as an attorney at the April term of 1792, and became a counselor in February, 1803. He practiced first at Bound Brook, which place was his residence for from fifteen to seventeen years. He then removed to Somerville, where he bought a lot opposite to what is now the Fritts House, and built thereon a large house,—quite elegant and superior for those days,—still standing, afterwards occupied by Peter D. Vroom. Mr. McDonald was twice married, his first wife being a Perrine, by whom he had one son, named Perrine; his second wife was a Miss De Groat, of Bound Brook, by whom he had some seven or more children. He resided and practiced law in Somerville until about 1819, when he removed to Indiana, where he died the following year. He was a man of rather fiery disposition,—a "Hotspur" who loved disputation and cudgeled opponents with his fists as well as lashed them with his tongue. But he was smart and active, although not brilliant as a lawyer. Yet, for many years being the only legal practitioner in the place, he made considerable money. It is said that he and Frederick Frelinghuysen did pretty much all the law business of the county in those days. He was bold and fearless, and possessed a fair gift of speech. Thomas A. Hartwell succeeded to his practice in Somerville, which gave him his start in life. He was a prominent Mason, a member of Somerset Lodge, No. 1, of this State, later known as Solomon's Lodge, No. 1; was a representative to the Grand Lodge, and in that body held the office of Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Secretary from 1806 to 1819, with the exception of one year (1810) when he served as the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Treasurer. At the November session of 1820 the following preamble and resolution were read and unanimously adopted:

"Information having been communicated to the Grand Lodge of the death of our late worthy and highly esteemed brother, George McDonald, Esqr., late Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Secretary,

"*Resolved*, That this lodge do deeply deplore the death of our beloved brother, and sincerely sympathize with his afflicted family in this dispensation of Divine Providence, and also lament the loss which the fraternity and society in general have sustained in the decease of this worthy individual."

JOSEPH W. SCOTT,—"Sergeant Scott,"—who long stood at the head of the list of living counselors, and who died in 1871 at the advanced age of ninety-three, was the second son of Dr. Moses Scott, of New Brunswick, N. J. He was born Nov. 28, 1778, on the north side of Albany Street, New Brunswick, then in Somerset County, on the property now owned by Elmendorf.* He was a graduate of Princeton in 1795, and commenced to study medicine with his father, but soon abandoned it for the law, studying with Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen at Millstone. He became an attorney in 1801, a counselor in 1804, and a sergeant-at-law in 1816. He subsequently married and settled in New Brunswick, although he frequently practiced in the courts of Somerset County. He was an accomplished scholar, well versed in the Latin classics, learned in the law, was a ready writer and quite an eloquent advocate. "The last time he appeared in court was as counsel for Donnelly (2 Dutch. 463), on his trial for murder, in 1857, when he was nearly eighty years old, and his argument against the validity of the indictment, which I heard, was creditable to his learning and ability, especially when it was remembered that he had practically given up his profession nearly twenty years."† He was a member, and for many years an officer, of the Society of the Cincinnati. The Rev. Dr. Jewett, in an address delivered at his funeral, said,—

"We stand to-day by the side of one who looked upon and was familiar with the forms of generals, statesmen, and theologians,—men whose names are sacred to America and the world. We stand by the coffin of one who served in the war of 1812; of one who stood by the bedside of the dying Hamilton,—that brightest intellectual star in the galaxy of patriots. . . . Not a few of the great men of the Church and in the State were his warm personal friends. So attached to him was Dr. John M. Mason, that 'prince of preachers,' that when, shattered in health and broken in intellect, he wandered away from home, his son came in search of him to this city, and found him at the residence of Col. Scott."

FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, son of Rev. John, was born at the parsonage, near Three-Mile Run, April 13, 1753. His eminent mother‡ desired that he should prepare for the ministry, but he was disinclined to it. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1770, and was admitted to the bar, at the age of twenty-one, in 1774. He soon displayed the possession of rare gifts and attainments. In 1775 he was chosen a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, where he was placed on the important committee of public safety. In 1776 he was again chosen to the Provincial Congress. In 1778 he was elected, on joint ballot of the Legislature, to represent New Jersey in the Continental Congress. He accepted this position with great reluctance, and the next year resigned his seat because the trust was "too important for my years and abilities." He was, however, afterwards re-elected to Congress for 1782 and 1783; was a member of the State Legislature 1784, 1791, 1800–3.

In 1776 he was captain of a corps of artillery, a volunteer company of Continental troops, and in this

* Rev. W. W. Blauvelt. † Elmer's Reminiscences.

‡ See sketch of Rev. J. R. Hardenbergh.

capacity took part in the battle of Trenton. The family of his eldest son still retains a sword surrendered to him by a British officer. He afterwards became a colonel in the militia of Somerset County, and was often actively engaged during the war. In 1793 he was elected United States senator, but domestic bereavements and the claims of his family compelled him to resign in 1796. In the Whisky Insurrection, in Pennsylvania, Washington gave him a major-general's command among the troops from Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Gen. Frelinghuysen was twice married. His first wife was Gertrude Schenck. She died in March, 1794, aged forty-one, leaving five children,—John, Maria, Theodore, Frederick, and Catharine.* He married, subsequently, Miss Ann Yard, a lady of great force of character and refinement of mind, who survived him for many years. Her children were two,—Elizabeth, the wife of the late James B. Elmendorf, M.D., of Millstone, and Sarah, who died in her youth.

Gen. Frelinghuysen is buried near Millstone, in a family graveyard, and the following epitaph is found on his monument:

"Entombed beneath this stone lie the remains of the Hon. Fred. Frelinghuysen, Esq., Major-General of the military forces, and Representative in the General Assembly of this his native State. Endowed by nature with superior talents, he was beloved by his country. From his youth he was intrusted with her most important concerns. Until his death he never disappointed her hopes. At the bar he was eloquent, in the Senate he was wise, in the field he was brave. Candid, generous, just, he was ardent in his friendships, constant to his friends. The patron and protector of honorable merit, he gave his hand to the young, his counsel to the middle-aged, his support to him who was feeble in years. To perpetuate his memory his children have raised this monument, a frail memorial of their veneration for his virtues, and of their grief for the loss of so excellent a father. He died on the 13th of April, 1804, aged 51 years."

John Frelinghuysen, the eldest son of Gen. Frederick, was born near Millstone, March 21, 1776. Notwithstanding the unpropitious circumstances in which his infancy and youth were passed, occasioned by the Revolution and its immediate results, he secured a sufficient education to enable him to enter Queens College, at New Brunswick, from which he was graduated in 1792. He was admitted to the bar in 1797, and in the same year married Louisa, daughter of Archibald Mercer, Esq., then residing at Blackwell's Mills. In 1801 he purchased the estate at Somerville, but about 1804 returned to Millstone, on account of his father's death, and took charge of the family, superintending the studies of his younger brothers, Theodore and Frederick. While living here he lost his wife, in 1809, and united with the church of Millstone. In 1810 he returned to Somerville, and the next year married Elizabeth M., daughter of Michael Van Veghten. He was not an eloquent pleader, but had a large and lucrative business in the quieter branches of his profession. He frequently represented his county as a member of the State Council, and was surrogate of the county for fifteen years. He was frequently made the executor of estates. He commanded a regiment of militia at Sandy Hook in the war of 1812. After the war he was made a brigadier-general, by which title he was subsequently addressed. He had a quick eye, a clear head, a rapid decision, a sound judgment, a strong will, and invincible courage. He was a man of large heart, and devised liberal things. Pleasant, affable, social, he enjoyed life abundantly. Yet he thought continually for others. Hand and heart were open to the poor and afflicted. He was a man of profound and ardent piety. He died of a bilious fever on April 10, 1833.†

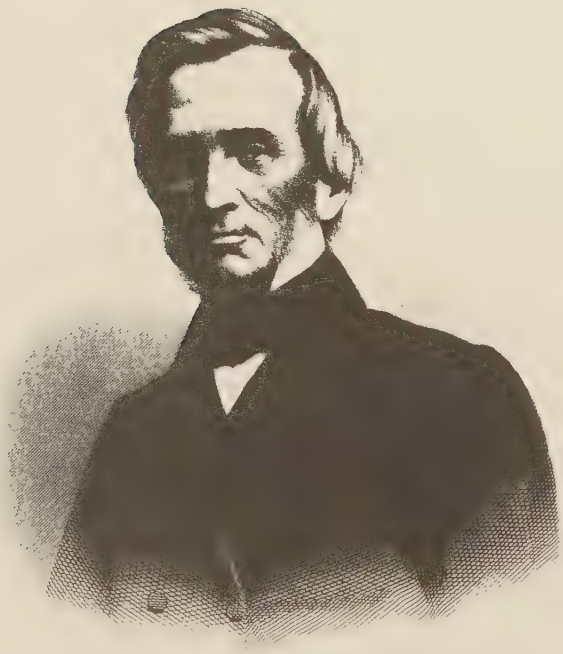
Theodore Frelinghuysen was the third child of Gen. Frederick, and was born in Franklin township, March 28, 1787. His father shortly after removed to the village of Millstone, where the family was reared. After attending the village school, the grammar school at New Brunswick, and Rev. Dr. Finley's school at Basking Ridge, he entered the junior class of Princeton College, and was graduated therefrom in 1804,—the valedictorian of his class. He then returned to the homestead at Millstone, and commenced the study of law in the office of his elder brother John, who occupied the paternal estate. At this time he established a debating society in Millstone and invited the young men for miles around to attend. He also at this time prepared the late Rev. Dr. Wyckoff for college. In 1805 he entered the law-office of Richard Stockton at Princeton. He was admitted to the bar in 1808. In 1811 he became a counselor, and in 1817 a sergeant-at-law. He chose Newark as his home. There he married, in 1809, Charlotte, daughter of Archibald Mercer, Esq. In Newark he revised and perfected his legal studies. He was diligent in his attendance upon the courts, but he also gave considerable time to the pursuits of literature. His professional success took its rise from his able conduct of an important murder case in 1812. The criminal was a colored man without friends or means. Mr. Frelinghuysen was assigned by the court to defend him. This he did with such surpassing eloquence that he overwhelmed court, jury, and auditors, and his client was triumphantly acquitted. His abilities were at once recognized, and he rushed into an extensive and lucrative practice.

In the war of 1812 he, with a number of others, formed a volunteer company, of which he took command. They were never called into service, but they lacked only the occasion.

In 1817 he was appointed attorney-general of the State,—an office which was then one of immense care and responsibility. He was the legal adviser of the State, and supervised, in person or by deputy, the administration of the criminal statutes. This office was conferred upon him by a Legislature opposed to him in politics. He was twice reappointed, and held

* Sketches of most of these will be found elsewhere.

† See Chambers' Life of Theodore Frelinghuysen, p. 275.



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the office until 1829, when he resigned because elected to the United States Senate. In 1820 he was elected by the Legislature to a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the State, but declined the honor. His moral influence upon his associates at the bar was very salutary. His pure life was a constant power, felt and acknowledged by all. His mind was strikingly rapid, correct, and comprehensive. His judgments seemed almost intuitive. His sagacity in at once discriminating the essential from the non-essential gave him a complete mastery over forms and technicalities. Until his removal to New York, in 1838, he was engaged in almost every important cause which arose in the State. He was a pioneer in establishing legal principles and precedents. His speeches were never written out, and hence few evidences of his forensic ability have been preserved. The movement of his eloquence was rapid and brilliant, but could not be adequately reported. The best report extant of any of his speeches is that in the Quaker case, in 1833, in which he gained the victory.

In 1829 he took his seat in the Senate of the United States, then containing many eminent men, such as Webster, Clay, and Calhoun. In all the great conflicts of that period Mr. Frelinghuysen was never neutral. He acted with the party which he believed to be in the right. He maintained an independent judgment, and never descended to personalities, never engaged in unseemly altercations. His dignity, candor, and integrity secured for him the respect of all parties. He was evidently a statesman.

The first great question on which he addressed the Senate was the bill for the removal of the Indians to lands west of the Mississippi River. He moved an amendment the provisions of which virtually nullified the object which the bill sought to accomplish, and which were sustained by him in a speech of great power and eloquence.

Mr. Frelinghuysen also took an active part in the discussion of the pension bill, the President's protest, the force bill, the removal of the Government deposits from the United States Bank, the Compromise Tariff, etc. In 1835 his senatorial term expired, and he returned to his profession. In 1839 he was chosen chancellor of the University of the City of New York. In 1844 he was surprised by his nomination as a candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States, on the ticket with Henry Clay, by the Whig National Convention. He accepted the nomination in a brief and dignified letter. Daniel Webster said shortly after, in a speech to ratify the nominations, that no better or wiser selection could have been made.

"There is not a man of purer character, of more sober temperament, of more accessible manners, and of more firm, unbending, uncompromising Whig principles, than Theodore Frelinghuysen."

Mr. Clay expressed himself as delighted with the association of Frelinghuysen's name on the same ticket with his own. But here again, though unsuccessful, the principles which he represented have since triumphed, and have shaped the policy of the country for twenty years.

In 1850 he was elected president of Rutgers College. He resigned his chancellorship and took the new field offered him. He was happy to be permitted to return so near to the home of his childhood. Here he continued until his death, April 12, 1861. His personal traits and habits are admirably presented by Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers in his memoir, from which the facts given in this article are largely drawn.

FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN was the youngest son of Gen. Frederick. He was born at the family homestead at Millstone, Nov. 8, 1788. About 1798 he was sent to the grammar school at New Brunswick, then under the care of Rev. John Lindsley, an Episcopal clergyman. Upon his resignation, in 1800, Frederick returned home. He subsequently attended school at Basking Ridge, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1806. He studied law with Richard Stockton, and was admitted to the bar in 1810; he then fixed his residence at Millstone. In 1812 he married Jane Dumont, eldest daughter of Peter B. Dumont, Esq., and in 1814 became a counselor. In 1817 he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for the counties of Somerset, Middlesex, and Hunterdon, which position he held until his death, Nov. 10, 1820.* He was more of a natural orator than either Theodore or John. His imagination was fervent, his temperament buoyant, and his sensibility very lively. He was powerful and successful as a pleader.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, JR., was born March 14, 1814, and admitted as an attorney February, 1835, as a counselor February, 1838. He was a student, first, in the office of Thomas A. Hartwell, Esq., then in that of his uncle, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen. He practiced several years in Somerville; then removed to Newark and settled. About ten years ago he returned to Somerset County, and has had an office at Raritan. He resides with his brother, Frederick J., and is a bachelor.

DUMONT FRELINGHUYSEN, licensed as an attorney September, 1838, as a counselor November, 1843, was born at Millstone, Feb. 16, 1816. He received a severe injury soon after obtaining his license, which made the practice of law for a few years impracticable. Being then elected county clerk, he served in that capacity from 1840 to 1845, and since that period has pursued strictly an office business. He married a daughter of Judge Van Derveer, and is a highly-respected citizen as well as a pillar in the First Reformed Church of Somerville, and useful in all religious matters generally.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, a lawyer of eminence, formerly attorney-general of New Jersey and a senator of the United States, is the son of the late

* Chambers' Life of Theodore Frelinghuysen, p. 280.

Frederick Frelinghuysen, and was born at Millstone, Aug. 4, 1817. His father dying when the subject of this sketch was but three years old, he was adopted by his uncle, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, then residing at Newark, N. J. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1836, studied law with his uncle, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He acquired a good practice, and his unwearied diligence soon brought its fruits,—success and a good name throughout the State. For some time he was city counsel of Newark, and for many years was the trusted counsel of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey and of the Morris Canal and Banking Company. He was appointed a member of the Peace Congress which met at Washington in February, 1861, in the deliberations of which body he took a conspicuous part. Later in that year, when William L. Dayton was appointed United States minister to France, Mr. Frelinghuysen was appointed by Governor Olden, with whom he was associated in the Peace Congress, attorney-general of New Jersey, Mr. Dayton having resigned that position. The war of the Rebellion breaking out shortly after his appointment, he temporarily gave up his practice at Newark and spent his time with his friend, Governor Olden, in aiding to organize and send forward the New Jersey forces. He was reappointed in 1866 by Governor Ward, but the death of United States Senator William Wright soon after left a vacancy, to which the Governor appointed Mr. Frelinghuysen. Thereupon he resigned the former position. In 1867 he was elected by the Legislature to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term.

In 1870, President Grant nominated Mr. Frelinghuysen as minister to England, which nomination was immediately confirmed by the Senate and the appointment pressed, but Mr. Frelinghuysen declined, having little desire to live abroad and make courtesies to a queen and her cabinet. He preferred the substantial honors accruing to solid work in his own country, and the following winter he was again elected to the United States Senate, serving until 1877. During his entire term of nine years in the Senate he was a member of the judiciary committee, to the duties of which he gave close attention. He was also a member of the committees on finance, on foreign relations, on railroads, chairman of the committee on agriculture, and at different times was on the committee on naval affairs and on claims. He always took an active part in the debates of the Senate, especially in relation to the reconstruction measures and to the restoration of a currency redeemable in gold. He introduced a bill to accomplish the latter result, and, having sustained it by an elaborate argument, it received much favor; it differs little from the measure subsequently adopted, which he also supported. He was always a strong advocate of a tariff for protection, and during his whole term exerted all his influence to maintain for the peculiar industries of his own State ample protection. As one of the committee on foreign relations he is reported to have taken an active part in the debate in favor of the Washington Treaty. He had charge of, and advocated until it passsed the Senate, the Civil Rights bill, originally introduced by Mr. Sumner; introduced and advocated until it passed the Senate a bill against polygamy, and also a bill to return to Japan what is known as the Japanese Indemnity Fund, and vindicated the administration in an extended speech in what is known as the French Arms Controversy; gave elaborate opinions on the impeachments of Andrew Johnson and Belknap. His report in the Pomeroy case and his argument in the Caldwell case, in both of which charges of bribery were made, were able and judicial; in what is known as the Sue Murphy case he made the first argument against claims of even loyal persons at the South for damages resulting from the war, insisting that they must suffer as did loyal persons at the North, and that the results of war must rest where they fall. This view, though at first much doubted, was adopted by the party to which he belonged.

Late in the summer of 1876, anticipating trouble in the electoral count, which was the next year realized, he introduced a bill referring the decision of such controversy when it should arise to the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, and the chief justice. The bill failed to pass for want of time. In 1877, when the anticipated evil resulted, he was one of the joint committee of the Senate and House that reported a bill creating the Electoral Commission, which substituted five senators, five representatives, and five justices for the three officers named in his bill. He was appointed a member of the Commission, his published opinion in which covers all the questions there raised.

While in Washington, Mr. Frelinghuysen's house was one of the centres of hospitality. He was a strong personal friend of Gen. Grant, which friendship still continues. Although not officially announced, it is well understood that President Hayes tendered to him positions not inferior to those declined by him during Gen. Grant's administration. At present he resides every summer at his country-seat, which has been in his family for several generations, along the Raritan River, about three miles southwest of Somerville, and in the winter at Newark, where his law-office has always been located. His practice is now mostly before the Court of Errors and Appeals and the United States Supreme Court.

The senator is a most eloquent and polished orator. His voice is melodious, his words carefully weighed, his manner in many respects captivating. He is always listened to with pleasure, whether on the floor of the Senate, in the court-room, or on the platform as a political speaker. Few equal, and if dignity and grace are considered none excel him.

Frederick J. Frelinghuysen, born Oct. 12, 1818, licensed as an attorney in May, 1841, prac-

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ticed law a few years in Somerville, then in Raritan, until his election as surrogate of the county, in 1872, when he removed to Somerville. He had previously served two terms of three years each as county superintendent of public schools. After his term of office as surrogate expired, he continued the practice of law in Somerville. He has been for many years the secretary of the County Bible Society and superintendent of the Sabbath-school of the Third Reformed Church, Raritan. He is a man who has not only been honored in, but has honored all these several vocations.

JAMES S. NEVIUS was born in Somerset County, in 1786. He was graduated from Princeton in 1816, and at once entered the law-office of Frederick Frelinghuysen as a student at law. He was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1819, as a counselor in 1823, and as a sergeant-at-law in 1837. He was a justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey from 1838 to 1852, residing at New Brunswick, but after the last-named year removed to Jersey City, where he died in 1859.* "Although possessed of very considerable talents as a judge, he was not, however, generally considered as having a very accurate knowledge of the law, nor are his opinions, although generally well and forcibly expressed, always safe to be followed."† He was generous, sympathetic, full of humor, and the life of the social circle at home or abroad.

GEORGE H. BROWN, late of Somerville, "who took a distinguished stand at the bar," was born in 1810, and died Aug. 1, 1865. Graduating in 1828 at Nassau Hall, he entered the Law Department of Yale College, and later the law-office of Thomas A. Hartwell, of Somerville. He was licensed as an attorney in February, 1835, and as a counselor in November, 1838. He at once opened an office in Somerville, which place continued his residence throughout his life. His success was pronounced from the first, and he enjoyed the reputation of a thoroughly able lawyer. He was a member of the convention to frame the State constitution, in 1844, after which he was elected by the Whig party as senator from Somerset County. In 1850 he was elected to Congress, but in 1852 was defeated by the Democratic party. In 1861 he was nominated and confirmed as an associate justice of the Supreme Court. "The selection was an excellent one, and his course as a judge eminently satisfactory; but he was not long destined to continue in the high position he was so well qualified to fill: a disease which baffled the skill of able physicians terminated his life in 1865."‡ He married Joanna B. Gaston, daughter of Sheriff John I. Gaston, of Somerville; two daughters and three sons survive, one son being deceased. He was the son of Rev. Isaac V. Brown, long at the head of the classical academy of Lawrenceville. He was unpretending, a perfect native gentleman, and one of the ablest men of the bar in the State. He was an honest man and an honest lawyer, and had always the confidence of court and jury, of brilliant genius, and generally respected by all.

ANDREW MILLER, a native of Somerville, born in 1799, was admitted to the bar in 1822, and practiced in his native place for two or three years, when he removed to Flemington, where he followed his profession for some fifteen years. He then removed to Philadelphia, afterwards to North Carolina, etc., and finally, after considerable roving (which included Europe), returned a few years since to Somerville, where he now resides, but retired from practice.

JAMES S. GREEN, of Princeton, son of Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, was born in Philadelphia, July 22, 1792; graduated at Dickinson College, 1811; studied law with Hon. George Wood; licensed in 1817; admitted as a counselor in 1821, and received rank of a sergeant in 1834. He soon acquired a large practice, and was the Supreme Court reporter from 1831–36. He represented Somerset County for several terms in the Council, being first elected in 1829. He was United States attorney for many years, and also a member of Congress. He was one of the first directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and held the same position at the time of his death. He was a trustee of Princeton College, professor of the Law Department in Rutgers, and an official in many other public corporations. He died Nov. 8, 1862. He was a friend to common-school education and the internal improvements of the State, and was prominent as a lawyer, legislator, philanthropist, and as a Christian.

ROBERT S. GREEN, a native of Princeton, son of James S. Green (March 25, 1831), graduated from Nassau Hall in 1850, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1856 he removed to Elizabeth, N. J. He subsequently held important civil positions in Union County. He married in 1857. In 1868 he was judge of Court of Common Pleas. In politics, a Democrat.

FERDINAND S. SCHENCK was a native and a prominent citizen of the county, and for two terms was a judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals. He was also a member of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Congresses, from 1833–37. He filled both positions with honor and credit. "His opinions as judge were much confided in by the members of the bar. He was the candidate of the Republican party for State senator in 1856. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1844, and for many years, and until his death, of the board of trustees of Rutgers College. He was born at Six-Mile Run, in this county, and died suddenly, at the residence of his son, Dr. J. V. Schenck, of Camden (whom he was visiting), May 17, 1860, aged seventy-two."§

* By an unfortunate blunder, the sketch of this gentleman in the "Biographical Encyclopædia of New Jersey" appears throughout spelled *Nevins*.

† Judge Elmer.

‡ New Jersey Biog. Encyclop., p. 73.

§ Obituary in *Somerset County News*, May 24, 1860.

JOHN POTTER STOCKTON, also a native of Somerset, was born at Princeton, Aug. 2, 1826. He is a brother of Gen. R. F. and a son of Commodore Stockton. A graduate of Princeton College in 1843, he studied law with the late Judge Field, and commenced its practice in 1846. He was called to the bar as counselor in 1849, and followed his profession in New Jersey until 1857, when he was appointed United States minister to Rome by President Buchanan. In 1861 he returned to his native land, and resumed the practice of law in Trenton. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1865 for six years, but was unseated after serving one year, being, however, re-elected to the same position for the term commencing March 4, 1869, and serving the full term. At its expiration he resumed his law practice at Trenton. He was appointed attorney-general of the State, and sworn into office for the term of five years on April 8, 1877. Senator Stockton was appointed, with Judges Ryerson and Randolph, to revise and simplify the proceedings and practice in the courts of law, and made a report to the Legislature which was adopted.*

ROBERT FIELD STOCKTON is a son of the late Commodore R. F. Stockton, and was born in Somerset County (at Princeton) in 1832. He entered Princeton College, and was graduated with the class of 1851. He then commenced the study of law with the late Judge Richard S. Field, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1854. He filled the position of secretary and treasurer of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company, general manager of the Plymouth Coal Company, and president of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, succeeding his father and holding the office until the company was merged into the United Railroads and Canal Companies of New Jersey. (There were only two presidents of that company,—Gen. Robert F. Stockton and his father, Com. Stockton.) He was also a director of the United Railroads. He was appointed adjutant-general of New Jersey, Jan. 30, 1858, serving with distinction in that position during the late war, resigning the same April 12, 1867. March 9, 1859, he was brevetted major-general for meritorious services as adjutant-general. Gen. Stockton was elected State comptroller in 1877.†

JOSEPH THOMPSON, son of Judge John Thompson, was born Sept. 30, 1808, in the old homestead near Readington, and close to the line dividing Somerset and Hunterdon Counties. He is of Scotch descent. His youth was spent, as have been his later years, upon a farm. During his boyhood he studied land-surveying, and mastered it; he also taught district school at most of the neighboring villages and hamlets. At the age of twenty-one he married Ann Post, and has had eight children, of whom the Rev. John B. Thompson, now of Catskill, N. Y., is the oldest. When but twenty-eight years of age he was associated with his father as judge of the Hunterdon County Orphans' Court,—a position he held for fifteen years. Since then he has held the same position in the Somerset County

JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Court for thirteen years, and, though his legal knowledge is only such as he could acquire by desultory reading in the intervals of so busy a life, no decision of his as judge of either of these courts has ever been reversed.‡

ALVAH A. CLARK was born in Lebanon, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Sept. 13, 1840. He is the son of Samuel Clark, a merchant of Lebanon. When Alvah was seven years of age his father removed to New Germantown, where the subject of this notice passed his early years and received his preliminary education, studying a portion of the time with Rev. Dr. William Blauvelt, of Lamington. Having decided upon the legal profession, he commenced the study of the law in 1860 in the office of Hon. J. C. Rafferty, and later under the tutelage of I. N. Dilts, Esq. He was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1864, and as a counselor in 1867. Immediately after his admission to the bar he opened an office at New Germantown, and there continued until September, 1867, when he removed to Somerville, which place has since been his residence. He was the attorney of the Bound Brook Railroad Company until it passed into the hands of the Philadelphia and Reading. Mr. Clark has been, and still is, the attorney of the Hamilton Land Association, etc., and is a trustee of the

* Legislative Manual, 1880, p. 175.
† Ibid., p. 174.

‡ For a more complete sketch of Judge Thompson, see the account of the Thompson family, in the history of the township of Readington, *ante*, p. 491.

Somerville Dime Savings-Bank; besides these special interests, he has been extensively engaged in legal practice in the County and Superior Courts.

Democratic in politics, as the candidate of that party he was elected, in 1876, a member of the Forty-fifth Congress from the Fourth Congressional District, and re-elected in 1878 to the Forty-sixth Congress. His congressional record is well known, and needs no embellishment or laudation. He is a self-made man, and by his energy and undeniable ability has built up a large legal business. He takes great pride in his profession, and devotes much care to the preparation and management of every case which he undertakes. Two of the more important of the many cases in which he has figured were the Van Derveer will case and the Cary case. In 1864 he was married to Miss Anna Van Derbeek, of Somerville.

JOHN SCHOMP.—George Schomp, grandfather of John, was a farmer and resided in the township of Readington, Hunterdon Co., N. J. He first married Elizabeth, daughter of George Anderson, a lady of Scotch descent, who bore him the following children: Ann, wife of Cornelius M. Wyckoff, of Bedminster, Peter G., Jacob G., George Anderson, John G., David G. (died), and Cornelius Wyckoff (died). For his second wife he married Mary Vosseller. Of this union were born two sons,—Tunis C., who died at Harlingen, and Henry P., of White House.

Jacob G., father of John, born Oct. 10, 1807, married Eliza, daughter of Abram and Rebecca (Voorhees) Van Fleet, of Readington. He learned the trade of a carpenter in early life, but, receiving an injury, gave his attention to study, and was a teacher for some time. He was also a merchant at Readington for several years. During the latter part of his life he has been a builder and farmer, and resides near the line between the townships of Readington and Branchburg. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church at Readington, and has been officially connected with that church as deacon and elder. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party, and has filled the offices of freeholder, justice of the peace, and other minor places.

John Schomp, one of the leading members of the bar of Somerset County, was born at Readington, June 2, 1843. He received his preparatory education in the common school at Claverack, on the Hudson, and under the private instruction of J. Newton Voorhees, of Somerset, and spent one year with Rev. William I. Thompson, of Rutgers College grammar school. He entered Rutgers College in 1859, from which he was graduated with the usual honors in the class of '62, having for classmates Judge Covenhoven, of New Brunswick, Rev. A. N. Wyckoff, of New Orleans Presbyterian Church, Judge Garretson, of Hudson Co., N. J., and Judge G. D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, N. J. In the following fall Mr. Schomp entered the law-office of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, of New York City, where he remained for a few months, and was compelled to relinquish his studies for a while on account of ill health. After six months' respite he became a law-student with Judge Van Syckel, Flemington, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He practiced law for a short time in Newark, N. J., but the same year, 1867, opened an office in Somerville, where he has since prosecuted his chosen profession. Following the political line of his ancestors, Mr. Schomp is a Democrat. He married, April 12, 1868, Wilhelmina, daughter of John V. Schomp, of Readington.

JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN HAGEMAN, counselor-at-law, was born Feb. 4, 1816, in the village of Harlingen, in Montgomery township, Somerset Co., N. J., a few miles north of Princeton, where his father, Abraham P. Hageman, a practicing physician, lived and died. He was graduated at Rutgers College with the class of 1836, read law with Judge Field and Governor Vroom, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1839. He opened a law-office in Princeton, where he has pursued his profession until the present time. He married a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., professor in the theological seminary. In 1850 he was elected on the general ticket a member of the Legislature from Mercer County. Since 1851 he has been a member of the board of trustees of the theological seminary at Princeton, and a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton. In 1862 he was nominated by Governor Olden, and confirmed by the Senate, as prosecutor of the pleas for Mercer County, which

office he held for five years, and declined a reappointment.

Mr. Hageman has been accustomed to write frequently for newspapers, both secular and religious. From 1859 to 1867 he was the proprietor and impersonal editor of the *Princeton Standard*. In 1879 he published, in two octavo volumes, his "History of Princeton and Its Institutions,"—a work of great interest and permanent value. His son, Rev. Samuel Miller Hageman, a Presbyterian clergyman, is the author of "Silence," "St. Paul," and other poetical books of genuine merit.*

JOHN V. VOORHEES, lawyer, and formerly prosecutor of the pleas, was born at Somerville, Aug. 5, 1819. His family is an old one, of Dutch extraction, of which see full accounts elsewhere. John V. prepared for college at the Somerville academy, and was graduated from Rutgers in 1840 with high standing. He studied law with Judge Brown, of Somerville, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1844. He at once entered upon a lucrative practice, and was licensed as a counselor in April, 1848. In 1862 he joined the Union army, and served as first lieutenant and quartermaster of the Thirtieth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers until failing health compelled him to resign. After some time spent in recruiting his energies he reopened his office in Somerville, where it has since remained. In 1872 he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Somerset County, which office he held for five years. He is also attorney for the Somerset County Bank.

ISAIAH N. DILTS, born at Schooley's Mountain, N. J., Aug. 3, 1824; graduated at Lafayette College in 1844; read law with Jacob W. Miller and E. W. Whelpley, then law-partners at Morristown. His admission to the bar dates from 1847, and his counselor's license from 1850. He commenced practicing in Morristown, and in 1853 removed to Somerville, where he resided until his death. He held several professional appointments, having been Supreme Court commissioner, United States commissioner, and special master in chancery. He was a fair, well-read lawyer, had a fine literary taste, and was a frequent contributor to various periodicals and magazines. In 1856 he married Ellen Van Derveer, a daughter of the late judge, and sister of Mrs. William L. Dayton. Her death occurred in 1875; he died May 21, 1878.

HUGH M. GASTON was born Nov. 29, 1818, at Basking Ridge, in Bernard township, this county. His father was a merchant in Somerville, and the family, early settlers in New Jersey, are of Huguenot descent. He attended the Somerville academy, and was a law-pupil of George H. Brown, of Somerville. Admitted to practice as an attorney in 1840,† cotemporary with William S. Cassedy, John Whitehead, and Henry McMiller, he became a counselor in November, 1843. Upon his admission to the bar he opened an office at Somerville, and entered at once upon the labors of his chosen profession. "He was soon recognized as a man of sterling ability, unyielding integrity, and consequently of high promise in the profession," which promise he has fully redeemed. "He stands to-day among the acknowledged leaders of the bar. . . . His professional standard, like his personal standard, has been high, and the verdict of his fellow-citizens, in and out of the profession, is that he has nobly lived up to both." For a number of years he was prosecutor of the pleas for Somerset County. He has refused to become a candidate for civil honors, although repeatedly solicited, and in one case (when nominated for State senator) refused to stand even after being nominated. He finds in his profession his true sphere of action, and is content—as well he may be—with its honors and emoluments, not to say its labors, which surely are multiplied and various enough. In addition to his ordinary practice, now very extended and important, he is attorney for several of the leading corporations in this section of the State. In 1870 he formed a partnership with James J. Bergen, which still continues. He was married, in 1849, to Frances M. Prevost. In 1880, owing to services he gratuitously rendered the tax-payers of the county, he was presented by leading citizens with a silver pitcher and salver of elegant design, valued at three hundred and fifty dollars.

JAMES J. BERGEN, a descendant of the old and honorable Bergen family, of Dutch extraction, was born at Somerville, N. J., Oct. 1, 1847. He was a pupil of Mr. Calvin Butler, of Somerville, and afterwards studied law with Hugh Gaston, Esq. After his admission to the bar, in 1868, he practiced for a year in Plainfield, and then returned to his native place, where he formed a copartnership with his former legal preceptor, thus establishing the firm of Gaston & Bergen. In 1875 he was elected a member of the State Assembly, where he served on several important committees, introduced important bills, often spoke at length and forcibly, and made his presence felt in that body so much to the satisfaction of his constituents that he was re-elected to the same position in 1876. The following year he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Somerset County.

JOHN D. BARTINE was graduated at the Lawrenceville high school in 1858. He was engaged in teaching school for several years, but in 1861 commenced the study of the law with J. F. Hageman, of Princeton, near which place Mr. Bartine was born, in 1836. Admitted to the bar in 1865, he commenced practice at once, establishing himself in Somerville. He speedily acquired reputation, and his business has continued to increase with each passing year. He is an excellent counselor and an able advocate. He practices in all the courts and in all branches of the profession. Recently he entered into copartnership

* See chapter on "Books and Authors of Somerset County," in this work.

† Biog. Encyclop. of New Jersey (p. 297) erroneously says "1844."

with James L. Griggs, the firm bearing the title Bartine & Griggs. During his professional experience Mr. Bartine has managed many important and intricate cases, among which may be mentioned the Vanarsdale murder case, the Van Derveer will case, and the long-contested water-right case of Ten Eyck *vs.* Runk. He is the legal adviser of the Wellsboro' Fire Insurance Company, as also of several other corporations, and is one of the directors of the Somerset County Bank. In political faith he is a Democrat. In 1867 he was honored by Princeton College with the degree of Master of Arts. He married, in 1868, Miss Van Derveer, of Rocky Hill.

A. V. D. HONEYMAN, born at New Germantown, Hunterdon Co., Nov. 12, 1849, is a son of Dr. John Honeyman, deceased.* He enjoyed but ordidary common-school advantages, and at the age of sixteen left school and entered his brother's store as a clerk. Not liking mercantile life, he went to Easton in April, 1867, and entered the law-office of Judge H. D. Maxwell, a brother-in-law and prominent lawyer, who was United States consul to Trieste under President Taylor. While studying law Mr. Honeyman took a supplemental Latin course under that successful teacher Rev. John L. Grant, of Easton, Pa. He was admitted to practice in Pennsylvania in November, 1870, but at once removed to Somerville, N. J., where the balance of the term required in New Jersey for admission to the bar was spent in the office of Hon. Alvah A. Clark. He was admitted as an attorney-at-law by the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey in June, 1871, and entered into partnership with his late preceptor under the firm-name of Clark & Honeyman, which continued until October, 1872, and again, in 1874, he formed a legal partnership with H. B. Herr, Esq., of White House, which was continued under the name of Honeyman & Herr until 1876; since then he has practiced alone. In August, 1875, he married Julia E., daughter of Augustine Reger.

Independent of his legal pursuits, Mr. Honeyman has taken an active part in the religious, educational, and journalistic enterprises of his adopted home. Since 1876 he has edited and published *The Somerset Gazette.*† He was one of the founders of the Somerville Young Men's Christian Association in 1873, and in 1875, while president of that association, united with four business men in erecting the beautiful block known as "Association Hall" building, costing twenty-seven thousand dollars. In politics he is a Republican, but with liberal views towards other parties. He is a member of the Second Reformed Church. He is himself a hard worker, with no knowledge of *rest* in any mental or physical sense of the term. He has been a fearless advocate of the right, both in his paper and at the bar. His course in 1879 in bringing about an official investigation, and more recently in acting as counsel of the tax-payers for four months without compensation, gained the praise of all honest citizens. He is the author of several important legal works, among which is "The New Treatise on the Small-Cause Court in New Jersey," and in 1879 established the *New Jersey Law Journal,* of which he is still editor and publisher.

GARRIT S. CANNON is a native of Somerset County. He is a son of Rev. Dr. James S. Cannon, late professor at New Brunswick Theological Seminary. He was born at Six-Mile Run, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1833. He commenced the study of law with B. R. Brown, of Mount Holly, and in 1836 was licensed as attorney, and three years after as counselor. He settled at Bordentown. He was appointed prosecuting attorney of his county in 1850, and was reappointed in 1855 and 1865. In 1853, President Pierce appointed him United States district attorney for New Jersey, and President Buchanan reappointed him in 1857. He is almost unsurpassed as a pleader. His presentation of the fact and the law of the case, his keen analysis of evidence, his citation of authorities in support of his arguments, are rapid, clear, decisive. Few men are more fluent in speech, more thorough in preparation, more brilliant in legal strategy. In 1845 he was elected a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature. He now devotes all his time to his professional duties and gives his support to all local improvements. In November, 1839, he married Hannah Kinsey, of Burlington.

ABRAHAM O. ZABRISKIE, son of the Rev. John Zabriskie, formerly pastor of the Reformed Church at Millstone, was not a native of this county, but here spent his boyhood days. He was born June 10, 1807, at Greenbush, N. Y., educated at Princeton, and admitted to the bar in 1828. He settled permanently at Jersey City, and died June 27, 1873. From 1866 to 1873 he was chancellor, and at the time of his death was president of the constitutional commission. He attained a high and honorable reputation at the bar, and "was a faithful servant whom in death as in life we will delight to honor." He was one of the best-read lawyers in the State, and was distinguished pre-eminently as a common-law lawyer.

STEPHEN B. RANSOM, lawyer, of Jersey City, finished his legal studies with William Thomson, of Somerville, and practiced the law there from 1848 to 1856. His second wife, married July, 1856, is Eliza W., daughter of Stephen R. Hunt, of Somerville.

OTHER LAWYERS NATIVE OF SOMERSET.

JAMES R. ENGLISH, lawyer, of Elizabeth, is a native of Bernard township, Somerset Co., being the son of Rev. James T. and Mary C. (Jobs) English, of Liberty Corner, and born Sept. 27, 1840.

PETER L. VOORHEES, of Camden, was born near Blawenburg, July 12, 1825; he was the son of Peter

* See sketch in medical chapter of Hunterdon County, in another portion of this work.

† See chapter on "Press of Somerset County."

and Jane (Schenck) Voorhees, and married, in 1855, Annie, the sister of Hon. William L. Dayton.

FREDERICK VOORHEES, a counselor-at-law of Mount Holly, N. J., was a native of Somerset, born at Blawenburg, and is a brother of Peter L., just mentioned.

ISAAC N. BLACKFORD, late of Washington, D. C., was born at Bound Brook, N. J., in 1786; died 1859. The greater portion of his life was passed at Vincennes, Ind., where (1819–35) he was judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and (1855–59) judge of the United States Court of Claims.

ENOS W. RUNYON, now law-judge of Union Co., N. J., was born in this county, Feb. 24, 1825. He was educated at the Plainfield academy, studied law with a Plainfield lawyer, and has practiced at and lived in Plainfield ever since.

THEODORE RUNYON, chancellor of New Jersey, one of the most profound lawyers of the State, although he never practiced in this county, is a native of Somerset, having been born at Somerville, Oct. 25, 1822, and is a son of Abraham Runyon, of that place. Licensed in 1846; now resides in Newark, N. J.

JOHN C. ELMENDORF, lawyer, and late treasurer of Rutgers College, was a native of Somerset County, born in March, 1814. His parents, William C. and Maria (Dumont) Elmendorf, were also natives of the same State. He obtained his elementary education at Somerville, was graduated at Rutgers, and became a law-student of Judge Nevius at New Brunswick; licensed as an attorney in 1837; became a counselor in 1841. For fifteen years he was prosecutor of the pleas for Middlesex County, and for twenty-three years from 1853 was treasurer of Rutgers. In 1857 he married Maria L. Frelinghuysen.

CHAPTER VII.

HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

The County Medical Society: its Origin, Officers, and Members—Biographical Sketches of John Reeve, William M. McKissack, Peter I. Stryker, Abraham Van Buren, the Van Derveers and Schencks, William H. Merrill, Peter Ten Eyck, H. G. Wagoner, Chauncey M. Field, etc.

THE DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

THE medical society of this county was organized under the above title May 21, 1816, and was the first of the kind instituted in the State of New Jersey, although the medical societies of three other counties were established soon after,—that of Morris County, June 1, 1816; Essex County, June 4, 1816; and Monmouth County, July 16, 1816. The records of the State Medical Society show that

"On the first Tuesday of May, 1816, the New Jersey Medical Society proceeded to appoint district societies in the counties, when the following gentlemen were appointed for Somerset,—viz., Peter I. Stryker, Ferdinand Schenck, William McKissack, J. L. Elmendorf, William D. McKissack, E. Smith, Augustus Taylor, Moses Scott, and Henry Schenck, to meet at the village of Somerville, on Tuesday, the 21st day of May inst., at 10 o'clock A.M."

The names of the officers in full cannot be here given, as the secretary of the organization has refused the writer access to the books and records of the society. The information concerning the Medical Society of Somerset County here given has been kindly communicated by Dr. William Pierson, Jr., of Orange, N. J., secretary of the Medical Society of New Jersey, by Dr. H. G. Wagoner, of Somerville, and by others.

The first censors for Somerset County were P. I. Stryker, Augustus Taylor, E. Smith, J. S. Elmendorf, and William McKissack, May 12, 1818. Ferdinand Schenck, Henry Van Derveer, Peter Vredenberg, and William D. McKissack appeared as delegates from the Somerset County Society to the State Medical Society.

The act of incorporation of the State society provides that "all persons who shall have been, or may hereafter be, president of the society, shall rank as Fellows, and be entitled to all the privileges of delegated members." The list of fellows of the State society embraces, prior to the organization of the county society, Lawrence Van Derveer, president in 1784,* and Peter I. Stryker, in 1808,* and after the organization of the Somerset County Medical society, the following:

1817, Peter I. Stryker;* 1822, Augustus R. Taylor;* 1824, Peter I. Stryker;* 1826, William D. McKissack;* 1829, John W. Craig;* 1830, Augustus R. Taylor;* 1835, Abr. P. Hageman;* 1836, Henry Van Derveer;* 1841, Ferdinand S. Schenck;* 1843, Abraham Skillman; 1845, Robert S. Smith;* 1854, Alfred B. Dayton;* 1876, John V. Schenck.

One of the most active members of this society during his lifetime, and really a leader, was Dr. William D. McKissack, who died at Millstone in 1853. He filled at various times the several offices of the society. (See sketch of his life, farther on.)

From the reports of the District Medical Society of Somerset County to the State Medical Society since 1864,† it appears that the following physicians have been members of the former organization since that date:

Robert S. Smith,* Bound Brook; Henry H. Van Derveer,* Somerville; Henry F. Van Derveer, Somerville; C. B. Jaques,* Somerville; Henry G. Wagoner, Somerville; Samuel K. Martin,* Martinville; Peter D. McKissack,* Millstone; L. H. Mosher, Millstone (Griggstown); William B. Ribble, Millstone; James B. Van Derveer,* North Branch; Jesse S. B. Ribble,‡ Harlingen; Robert M. Morey,‡ Bound Brook; J. Fred. Berg, North Branch; William E. Mattison, Millstone; John V. Robbins,‡ Branchville; James G. Maynard, Six-Mile Run; John C. Sutphen,* Peapack; Joseph S. Sutphen, Pluckamin; John W. Craig,* Plainfield; Peter T. Sutphen, Peapack; James S. Knox,‡ Somerville; A. P. Hunt, Raritan; W. H. Merrill, South Branch; D. C. Van Deusen, Millstone; W. S. Swinton, Somerville; B. B. Matthews, Bound Brook; Byron Thornton, Peapack; J. B.

* Deceased.

† The annual transactions of the State society were first printed in 1859; from that date until 1864 no report was received from the Somerset County society, nor was it represented in the State body.

‡ Removed from county.

Cornell, Somerville; C. M. Field, Bound Brook; I. L. Compton, Bound Brook; C. R. P. Fisher, Neshanic; J. D. Van Derveer, Liberty Corner.

In 1868 the number of members reported was eighteen, and the delegates to the State society were H. G. Wagoner, R. S. Smith, J. F. Berg, John Sutphen, and William E. Mattison.

The officers and members for 1880, as reported to the State society, are as follows:

President, Byron Thornton, Peapack; Vice-President, J. B. Cornell, Somerville; Corresponding Secretary, H. G. Wagoner, Somerville; Recording Secretary, H. F. Van Derveer, Somerville; Treasurer, W. H. Merrill, South Branch; W. J. Swinton, A. P. Hunt, Somerville; W. B. Ribble, Millstone; J. F. Berg, North Branch; B. B. Mathews, C. M. Field, I. L. Compton, Bound Brook; C. R. P. Fisher, Neshanic; J. D. Van Derveer, Liberty Corner.

The delegates to the State society, at its one hundred and fourteenth annual meeting, May 25, 1880, were C. R. Fisher, W. H. Merrill, W. B. Ribble, and H. F. Van Derveer. Number of members reported, fourteen.

By a recently enacted law of the State (1880), all physicians are required to file their diplomas in the county clerk's office, and those who do not are liable to indictment for misdemeanor.* At the date of this compilation, all, or nearly all, of the practitioners in the county had complied with the law.

The following memoirs of some of the physicians of the county have been compiled, and are here given as illustrative of the profession in the past as well as the present in Somerset County:

JOHN REEVE, having prepared himself for the practice of medicine in Canada, settled in Rocky Hill about 1787 (possibly earlier), and practiced there for nearly a half-century. He acquired a reputation and secured a large practice. In visiting his patients he frequently rode on horseback, and traversed the country without regard to roads, leaping fences and riding through fields. He was often accompanied by one of his daughters, who was fearless enough to follow his lead wherever he might ride. When he first came to Rocky Hill he purchased a farm, which he worked with profit. When the cholera raged, in 1832, among the laborers employed on the canal near Princeton, he was very successful in his treatment by calomel in large doses. "He was hospitable to his equals, but severe to his inferiors." In his latter years he had slight attacks of paralysis, although he died of dropsy, June 23, 1834, aged sixty-nine. He was twice married,—first, in 1792, to Ann Clark, of Trenton, who died in 1827; second, to Margaret Blackwell, who survived him and subsequently married a Mr. Skillman. Of his three children (all daughters, and all by his first wife), one became the wife of Abraham Van Derveer, another the wife of Rev. Henry Perkins, and the third, living in Pennsylvania, is unmarried. Dr. Reeve was the son of Capt. Simon R. Reeve, of New York, and was born there Dec. 26, 1765. He was a member of the State Medical Society, joining it in 1788.

WILLIAM M. MCKISSACK was a resident of Bound Brook, and during his life practiced medicine in that place. It is said he was born in Ireland. He became a member of the State Medical Society in 1795, having then been in practice many years; he was the last medical man received into the society during the last century, as its meetings were suspended, after 1795, until 1807. He was widely known and esteemed, useful in his profession, and was regarded as a physician of good judgment and skill. His son, William D., practiced at Millstone, this county, also a grandson, Peter Ditmars, recently deceased.

Dr. McKissack died in Bound Brook, where his remains rest in the old Presbyterian churchyard. His monumental inscription is meagre and imperfect:

"William M. McKissack, M.D.,
Died Feb. 1831,
In the 77th year of his age.
His wife died Mar. 5, 1809,
in the 51st year of her age."†

His wife was a daughter of Col. William McDonald, who emigrated to this country before the Revolution, in which he took a prominent part as an opposer of British oppression.

PETER I. STRYKER was the son of Capt. John, who was the son of Pieter, the son of John, the son of Pieter, son of Jan, who emigrated from Holland soon after 1653 to Flatbush, L. I., and whose grandson John bought lands for his sons in Somerset County, on the Raritan, near Millstone, about a mile north of Millstone church. Dr. Stryker was born June 22, 1766. He studied with Dr. McKissack, practiced six years at Millstone, and then removed to Somerville, where he died Oct. 19, 1859. He became noted not only in the medical profession, but in civil life‡ and in the military service of the State. He was buried with marked military honors; forty officers of the State troops, led by the Governor (Newell), followed his remains to their final resting-place. He was a member for a half-century of the First Reformed Dutch Church, and a member of the New Jersey Medical Society. (See further sketch under head of "Prominent Personages of Somerset County," in this work.)

SAMUEL SWAN, who practiced at Bound Brook from about 1800 to 1806, was born in 1771, near Scotch Plains, N. J. He was clerk of Somerset, 1809–20, and later a member of Congress. He died at Bound Brook in August, 1844, and was buried in the vault of Jacob De Groot, whose daughter he married.

GARRET W. TUNISON, born in Bridgewater township, in what is now Somerville, Nov. 12, 1751, was surgeon of Col. Lamb's regiment (Second Artillery)

* Session Laws of 1880, p. 296.

† Hist. N. J. Med., pp. 330, 331, and MSS. notes of Dr. A. Messler.

‡ He was sheriff, senator, presided several years as vice-president of the Upper House, and in the State militia rose to the rank of senior major-general.

of the Continental army; was at battle of Montgomery and at Yorktown, and served until the disbandment of the army in 1783. He was later a member of the Legislature. He married Sarah Ten Eyck, of the same locality, May 5, 1783, and resided on her farm during the rest of his life, there practicing his profession. He died at the age of eighty-six, July 18, 1837, and was interred in the Somerville cemetery. He had children,—Cornelius T., Matthias Ten Eyck, Garret, Maria Magdalen, and Jane, the last named being deceased.*

Abraham Van Buren—one of a race of physicians, being descended from John,† who emigrated to New York (about 1700) from Beuren, Holland—was a pupil of Boerhave and a graduate of Leyden, whose son Beekman, born in New York (1727), practiced medicine and died there in 1812. Abraham was born in 1737, settled in Millstone, attained to nearly seventy-seven years (*obit.* March 15, 1813), and was, with his wife (*obit.* in 1816, aged eighty-eight), buried in the Millstone churchyard.‡ He was probably the first physician at Millstone, and his professional labors extended from 1760 to 1813, more than half a century. He had a large practice, and was famous for his "red drop," which he was in the habit of prescribing, and which became a popular preparation after his day. He was a member, a deacon, and an elder of the Millstone Reformed Dutch Church. Three of his sons—William, William H., and James—were physicians, while another—Abraham—became a merchant in Philadelphia.

Eva, a daughter of Dr. Abraham, became the wife of Abr. Schenck. William Van Buren practiced in Millstone till 1816, when he removed to New Brunswick and kept a drug-store.

William H. Van Buren, of New York, was his eldest son by a second marriage. James Van Buren was practicing in Bergen County during the Revolution, and was arraigned before the Committee of Safety in 1777 as of doubtful loyalty to the Whig cause. He took the oath of allegiance, and was released.§

Lawrence Van Derveer lived from early life in Somerset County. He commenced practicing before the Revolution, and in 1776 was one of the original members of the State Medical Society. He afterwards removed to Shepardstown, Va., but soon returned to Somerset, and practiced until his death, in 1815, in that part of Hillsborough township known as Roycefield. Here he became eminent, and had a lucrative practice during a long lifetime. He was the first to bring into notice the alleged virtues of the *Scutellaria lateriflora* in the prevention and cure of hydrophobia. He administered it to about four hundred persons said to have been exposed to the disease, in none of whom did it appear. Yet he made no converts to its use as a cure for rabies among the more intelligent medical men of his day.‖ He was very benevolent, visiting the poor alike with the rich, and with the former class seldom making any charge. He always rode a fleet horse, and, with utter disregard of roads and fences, took an air-line from one house to another. He was a member of the Reformed Dutch Church at the time of his death. He died possessed of a large fortune and universally regretted. His name even now has a savor of gratitude and honor in the memory of many aged people in Somerset County. His remains were interred on his own estate, and a monument marks their resting-place. A son of the doctor lives about a mile east of Somerville.

Henry Van Derveer, of Somerville, son of the preceding, died Feb. 13, 1874, at the age of eighty-two.¶ He was born at the paternal homestead, was educated in the academy at Somerville, was graduated at Princeton College, and attended medical lectures in Philadelphia. He married Miss Mary Ann Frelinghuysen, the eldest daughter of Gen. John, and commenced practice in the field so long occupied by his father, residing in the paternal mansion. He subsequently removed to the vicinity of Somerville.

In 1846 he united with the First Reformed Dutch Church of that place. As a physician he was faithful, judicious, and successful. He continued to practice until a few years before the close of his life; indeed, many of his old friends refused ever, while he lived, to have the attentions of any one else.** Henry Van Derveer was succeeded at Roycefield by a Henry H. Van Derveer, who practiced there from 1833–44, and who died Feb. 1, 1869.††

Henry Van Derveer, of Pluckamin, born about 1776, was the son of Elias Van Derveer. He was for many years in practice in Bedminster township, enjoying a large and lucrative patronage. His plantation consisted of between eight hundred and one thousand acres of land, about one-half under cultivation, the remainder being timber. "He was," says A. W. McDowell, "one of the ablest physicians of Somerset County, but a most eccentric genius. He and his sister Phoebe, neither of whom ever married, lived and died at the old homestead in Bedminster. Her room was on one side of the wide hall, his on the other; the other six rooms were handsomely furnished, but unoccupied and kept closed. Once a week, in full dress, she visited her brother, on the other side of the entry; once a week the formal call was returned, he being arrayed in his best English broadcloth, ruffled shirt-bosom, polished boots, etc. The

* Died in 1838. Dr. J. M. Toner's MSS. notes, *et al.*

† The progenitor of the Van Buren family in this country.

‡ He was a near relative of President Van Buren, who, when a boy, used to visit the doctor and his family at Millstone.—*Judge R. Voorhees.*

§ Wickes' Hist. N. J. Med., pp. 424, 425.

‖ See Wickes' "History of Medicine and Medical Men in New Jersey to 1800" for a more extended account of the manner in which this remedy was received by the medical fraternity.

¶ MSS. notes Rev. Dr. Abr. Messler; Spaulding's Memoirs; Wickes' Hist. of Med. in New Jersey, etc.

** Obit. in Trans. State Med. Soc., 1874.

†† Rev. Dr. E. T. Corwin.

doctor outlived his sister many years, most of which time he was the only white person in the house. His eccentricities were manifest in his eating, living, and in his singular will, which caused much excitement in the courts at the time. But he was a perfect gentleman, a fine scholar, and an able physician,—one of superior professional skill." He died on Friday, May 22, 1868, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. He left no relatives nearer related than cousins.

HENRY H. VAN DERVEER was born near Somerville, on the banks of the Raritan, July 12, 1808. He was the son of Col. Henry Van Derveer. He commenced the study of medicine in 1827, with Dr. Ferdinand S. Schenck, of Six-Mile Run, Somerset Co., and then entered the office of Dr. William Van Deursen, of New Brunswick, N. J. After the close of his last course of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, he was induced to enter the office of his brother, Peter Van Derveer, who had a large practice in Middletown, Ohio. For two years he was associated with him in practice, and in 1832 returned to Somerset County and became the successor of Henry Van Derveer at Roycefield; there for thirteen years he prosecuted his profession, then removed to Somerville, still practicing, and where he died Feb. 1, 1869. In 1835 he was married to Ann Brodhead Deyo, daughter of Hon. Abraham A. Deyo, of Plattekill, Ulster Co., N. Y. Dr. Van Derveer was gifted in an eminent degree. He not only had medical knowledge and surgical skill, but possessed the faculty, as if by nature's gift, to use the knowledge in the obtaining a correct diagnosis, in the choice of remedies to be employed, and in their dextrous administration. His power to determine between conflicting symptoms, and to detect the latent disease, and his judgment in treating it when discovered, not only secured to him a large practice, but gained the confidence of his brother-physicians when united with him in consultation. But his efficiency was impaired by ill health; the disease which ended his life afflicted him for more than twenty years. In his nature he was kind and benevolent. As a physician, to whom others committed their health and lives in sickness, he felt his deep responsibility, and he remarked, near the close of his life, that when he was called to a sick-bed he had during his whole practice looked up to God for direction.*

HENRY H. SCHENCK, SR., a native of Somerset County, was born at Millstone in August, 1760. His father was Henry Schenck. He graduated in 1772 from Rutgers; studied medicine with Dr. Lawrence Van Derveer, of Roycefield, this county; attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania; was a surgeon of militia in the Revolution, and after the war commenced practice near Esopus, N. Y. After a short time he removed to Neshanic, this county, where he remained until his death, in 1828. He received a pension of forty dollars a month from the United States government until his death. His wife was Miss Ellen, daughter of Rev. Jacob R. Hardenberg, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. The latter never married. The sons—Henry H., Jr., Jacob Rutsen, and John F.—all became prominent physicians, located in Hunterdon County.†

Henry Schenck, Sr., became a member of the State Medical Society in 1789. He was an active political partisan, and became a judge of the Somerset County Court; he was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. His remains were buried in a private burial-ground near Millstone.

JACOB RUTSEN SCHENCK, son of Dr. Henry H., Sr., was born in Somerset County in 1783, studied medicine with his father, and attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He located near his father, where he practiced until his death. He left no children, an only child, a son, being accidentally shot and killed some years before his death.‡

GARRET VAN DOREN was born at Millstone in October, 1782, and died near East Millstone, April 4, 1858. His direct ancestors were John, John, and Christian, who settled at Middlebush in 1723. He remained faithfully serving his father's interests until of age, but evinced in youth superior mental power and extraordinary thirst for knowledge. To 'Squire Van Duyn, of whom he often spoke with deepest gratitude, he was indebted for instruction in the winter evenings in mathematical science, surveying, and its more advanced branches. At this time of life he also taught an evening school for a winter term, and in this manner made himself familiar with the ground over which he had already passed. At this time he was also noticed for his commanding person, as among his preserved papers one, attested by the seal of the State, is the commission issued by Gen. Stryker appointing him a captain in the New Jersey brigade.

But neither farming nor soldiering was to be his vocation. Improving his opportunities, we find him at the age of thirty at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, from which, at the age of thirty-two, he was sent forth to the practice of medicine. Choosing his location, he purchased the premises No. 6 Franklin Street, N. Y., near Chapel Street, now West Broadway, and, placing on the door his name and business, his next step was to find a suitable companion, and this was soon accomplished in taking to his home the daughter of one of his patients, Miss Jemima Dyckman.

His love of the country brought him back to his early home, and to settle down to rest and die amid scenes and friends of his youth. Here he spent the evening of his life, an earnest friend and member

* Obit. in Trans. State Med. Soc., 1869.

† See also chapter on "Medical Profession of Hunterdon County," in another portion of this work.

‡ Blane's Med. Hist. Hunterdon County.

of the church at East Millstone. He died at the ripe age of seventy-five. His last joyous word was "*Rest!*" His wife died Oct. 11, 1851, aged fifty-four.

FERDINAND S. SCHENCK, of Six-Mile Run, one of the most prominent and highly-esteemed citizens of the county in the former half of this century, was a son of Martin Schenck, who was for several years sheriff of the county; he was born at Millstone, Feb. 11, 1790. He studied medicine with Dr. Stryker, of Somerville, and Dr. G. Smith, of New York City, and commenced practice in Six-Mile Run, where in 1814 he purchased a farm a short distance west of the church; this he made his home after his marriage with Leah, daughter of Martin Voorhees, of Harlingen, Dec. 19, 1817. He speedily became eminent in his profession and gained a large and lucrative practice; his skill and fidelity won the confidence of the community, while his genial disposition and hearty sympathy endeared him to all. His public spirit led him to engage earnestly in political affairs, and he was intrusted with many important offices, which he filled with great ability and acknowledged fidelity.

In 1829–31 he was a member of the General Assembly of the State Legislature. During 1833–36 he was a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, serving two full terms. In 1844 he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the State. In 1845 he was appointed judge of the State Court of Errors and Appeals, and was several times reappointed, serving in all some ten or twelve years. He was also appointed by the Governor a member, for Somerset County, of the State commission of banking. For many years he was a trustee of Rutgers College, and gave much attention to advancing its interests and those of education in the community. He gave all his children a liberal education. Of his six sons, one became a minister, two were lawyers, and three were physicians. He had three daughters. One died young; Alice married Rev. A. D. White, a minister of the Presbyterian Church long settled in Trenton, N. J.; and Margaret married Garret Nevius, an extensive and prosperous farmer residing at Pleasant Plains. He was a man of great dignity of bearing, a student of wide learning, a careful and impressive speaker, and gifted with a lively social disposition. He continued the practice of his profession until he was nearly seventy years old, and to the end of his life was highly respected and exerted a great influence for the best interests of the community. He died May 15, 1860, and was buried in the neighborhood burying-place of Pleasant Plains.

JAMES BRUYN ELMENDORF was the son of Peter Elmendorf, who lived on the north side of the Raritan. Peter's father, John, inherited the estate which had formerly been owned by Lord Neill Campbell, near the junction of the Raritan and the North Branch. Dr. Elmendorf was born March 9, 1788. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1807, and received the degree of M.D. in 1813 from the University of Pennsylvania. He first practiced medicine in Millstone. About 1816 he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen by his second wife, Ann Yard.*

In 1825, Dr. Elmendorf's house having been burned, he removed to Somerville and became a partner of Dr. P. I. Stryker for two years. He then removed to Philadelphia, and in 1827 returned to Millstone, where he continued his profession until his death, Sept. 1, 1852.

JACOB T. B. SKILLMAN was born March 10, 1794, at Three-Mile Run, in Somerset County, where his father, an industrious farmer, lived in comfortable circumstances. He attended the primary school, and then the academy at Basking Ridge, where, under the Rev. Dr. Finley, he prepared for college. He entered Union College in 1816: was a classmate of William H. Seward and others who subsequently became distinguished. After graduating, he taught for two years an academy in Virginia connected with the Hampden-Sidney College, but ill health compelled his return North. On his arrival home he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. R. Taylor, of New Brunswick. He was licensed in 1825, and settled at Woodbridge, N. J.; he subsequently removed to Rahway, and later to New Brunswick, where for thirty years he discharged the onerous duties of his profession, and where he died June 26, 1864, in the seventy-first year of his age. His wife was Miss R. C. Ayres, of Six-Mile Run; of an interesting circle of children, only one son and one daughter survived him.

SAMUEL S. DOTY was born Dec. 4, 1794, near Basking Ridge, Somerset Co., and died at the same place Sept. 22, 1863, aged sixty-nine. For over forty years he practiced medicine at the place of his birth. He received his early literary training under the celebrated Robert Finley, D.D.; read medicine with Dr. Budd, of Chatham, N. J., and Dr. McKissack, of Bound Brook. He attended medical lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1813–15, was graduated in March of the last-named year, and licensed to practice in June. He was twice married,—first to a daughter of the Hon. Judge Southard, and afterwards to a daughter of Lott Southard, Esq., who still survives. His surviving children are a daughter and two sons by his first marriage. Though of feeble constitution, he was a man of unusual activity and vigor both in mind and body. Disease did not seem to cripple him. He was eminent in his profession, and prominent in other departments of life. In agriculture, politics, law, and religion he took a deep interest. He had a remark-

* Miss Yard was daughter of Mrs. Sarah Yard, of Philadelphia, who afterwards became Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Sarah Yard bought what is known as the Dr. Elmendorf place, in 1777, of Hendrick Wilson, and presented it to her daughter Ann in 1778. Gen. Fred. Frelinghuysen, after the death of his first wife, in 1794, married Ann Yard.

able memory and most brilliant conversational gifts. He was a decided Christian, and his end was peace.*

ABRAHAM SKILLMAN, born at Three-Mile Run, this county, in March, 1796, was a graduate of the College of New Jersey. He studied with the late Dr. Taylor, of New Brunswick, attending lectures in New York and enjoying the privileges of the office of the late Dr. Cheeseman. In June, 1823, he settled at Bound Brook and commenced practice in company with the late Dr. McKissack, who died in 1831. He was president of the Medical Society of New Jersey in 1843. He was a skillful and successful physician, devoted to his profession, and enjoying the confidence of those among whom he practiced. All his medical life—over forty years—was passed in this county. He had been for more than thirty years a member of the Presbyterian Church of Bound Brook, in the cemetery of which church his remains were interred by the side of his son, who had preceded him but a few months. He died at Bound Brook, Dec. 10, 1862.

JACOB DUNHAM, although resident of New Brunswick, may almost be reckoned as a Somerset physician, inasmuch as his practice for a score of years or more extended all over the eastern portion of this county, to Bound Brook, Six-Mile, Berrien's Tavern, Millstone, etc. He was the son of Col. Azariah, grandson of Rev. Jonathan, of Piscataway, and great-great-grandson of Edmund, who was the first white child born in Middlesex County. His brother Lewis was also an eminent physician, and likewise was located in New Brunswick. Jacob was born Sept. 29, 1767; died Aug. 7, 1832. He attended medical lectures in Philadelphia about 1786; was buried in Christ Church churchyard, New Brunswick. Lewis was born 1754, died 1821, and was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard of the same place.

ROBERT R. HENRY was living, at the commencement of the Revolution, in Somerset County, having graduated at Princeton in 1776. He entered the service and was commissioned as surgeon's mate in general hospital, Continental army, March 17, 1777,† as assistant to Dr. Cochrane. He was afterwards commissioned in the regular troops, serving four years in Col. Read's regiment of Gen. Poor's brigade, New Hampshire line. He was at the battle of Brandywine, in the hospitals at Morristown in 1780, and at the fight at Croton River was seriously wounded in the arm and taken prisoner. He was also with Gen. Sullivan's expedition, and left the service only upon the disbandment of the armies, when he settled at Cross-Roads, Somerset Co., where he died Dec. 27, 1805. He was a member of the State Medical Society, elected in 1785. He married (1780) Mary Hillard, of Reading, Conn. His wife and ten children survived him; she was living in 1836 at Penn Yan, N. Y., then aged seventy-five.‡

JOHN JENNINGS was born in Somerset County, 1744, a son of Jacob Jennings. He migrated from New Providence to Readington (then known as North Branch) in 1784,§ where he had an extensive and successful practice. He removed thence to Virginia, but soon returned to New Jersey; was licensed to preach, and was ordained by the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church of New Brunswick in 1789. He died in Pennsylvania, Feb. 17, 1803.‖

SAMUEL KENNEDY, a native of Scotland, born in 1720, educated at the University of Edinburgh, came to America, and was licensed to preach the gospel in 1750, was ordained, and settled at Basking Ridge June 15, 1751. He established a classical school there, which was of a high order and extensively patronized. In addition to his calling as a pastor and teacher, he was a practicing physician, and acquired reputation in the treatment of disease. He was, in consequence, called "Doctor." He joined the State Medical Society two years after its formation. He died at Basking Ridge, Aug. 31, 1787, aged sixty-seven.¶

HUGH MCEOWEN, son of Alexander and Mary (Cross) McEowen. The former, born in Scotland, studied medicine in Philadelphia. He was a student at the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1784, and his certificate of attendance was signed by Benjamin Rush and John Foulke, July 12, 1786. Having been licensed, Aug. 19, 1786, he immediately settled at the place now called Millington, a little south of Basking Ridge, where he continued to practice until laid aside by his last illness. He had a very large field of labor, extending to Long Hill, Basking Ridge, and Mendham. He married, June 2, 1801, Catharine Vail, of Basking Ridge, and had three children,—Mary, married Dr. Edward A. Darcy; Matilda, married Rev. Dr. Fairchild; and Alexander. The daughters survive,** but there are no descendants of the name now living.††

A. W. MCDOWELL, after graduating from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1840, settled in Bedminster. He was an associate of and intimate with Henry Van Derveer and Cornelius C. Suydam, who lived at Pluckamin and Lesser Cross-Roads respectively. (See sketch in the history of Bedminster township.)

CORNELIUS C. SUYDAM was an only son, inherited property, received a good education, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He entered upon a large practice at once in his native township, Bedminster. He was a careful yet bold practitioner; never was afraid to use his medicines, and did use them with consummate judgment and

* Trans. Med. Soc. State of N. J., 1864.

† Stryker's Register.

‡ Toner's MSS. Biogs. of Am. Physicians.

§ Blane's Med. Hist. Hunterdon.

‖ MSS. Notes of Dr. Messler.

¶ Sprague's Annals.

** An old family Bible, printed in 1765, formerly the property of Alexander, Sr., is in possession of the daughter. On its title-page is its bequest to his son Hugh.

†† Hist. of N. J. Med., Wickes, p. 325.

skill. Towards the close of his life he practiced chiefly as a consulting physician. After living a bachelor nearly all his life, he married a most estimable lady, after which event he removed to Liberty Corner. He was called far and near, was admired and respected, and was a true Christian. He was a large and finely-developed man, six feet four inches high, and weighed over two hundred and fifty pounds. He had an iron constitution, an indomitable will, a clear mind, and a soul as large as his body. But for years he suffered from diabetes, was reduced in flesh to one hundred and fifty pounds, and, after medicine lost its power on his system, predicted that his death would occur in a week. He died on the eighth day, departing this life Dec. 27, 1859, in his sixtieth year. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. English, in whose memoriam was the sentiment "that Dr. Suydam, though not a church-member, was truly a Christian man."*

ABM. T. B. VAN DOREN was a native of Somerset County, born June 15, 1823. He was a graduate of Rutgers, standing sixth in his class, and matriculated at the New York University in 1843. He married, June 10, 1846, Miss Joannah, daughter of John Morehead, of Readington. He practiced at Neshanic from 1843 to 1848, part of the time associated with Dr. Schenck, and later at Ringos, in Hunterdon County; but in 1852, on account of failing health, he went South, returning the following year to Branchville,† where he died. He was buried in a private burial-ground on the farm on which he was raised, now or lately owned by Lanning Nevius, near Centreville and the South Branch, where a modest monument tells us that

"He died June 30th, 1853.
His wife died January 4th, 1855,
Aged 26 years, 8 months, and 13 days."

He left one son, John M. (born Oct. 2, 1849), now living in New York. A contemporary says of Dr. Van Doren:

"He made but little headway, owing to his health failing, and the grave closed over the remains of a very worthy and well-educated medical man. Could his health have been spared him, his future no doubt would have been happy and prosperous."‡

JOSEPH BONNEY practiced in Bound Brook before the Revolution. From thence he removed to Short Hills, Essex Co., and subsequently to Rahway. His wife was Polly Davison, of Basking Ridge; she died May 3, 1806, in her twenty-ninth year. He died at Metuchen, and was buried in Rahway. His monument bears this inscription:

"IN MEMORY OF DR. JOSEPH BONNEY,
who died Nov. 27, 1807,
In the 38th year of his age.

Our days—alas! our mortal days—
Are short and wretched too;
Evil and few, the patriarch says,
And well the patriarch knew."§

LEWIS MORGAN was admitted to practice medicine in New Jersey about 1787, perhaps earlier. He settled first in Somerset County, then in Burlington, whence he went to Rahway a year or two before the death of Dr. John Griffith. There he spent the remainder of his days. Dr. Wickes says the tradition that he was a surgeon in the British service during the Revolution is open to doubt, as he is not mentioned in Sabine's "Loyalists in America." He died Jan. 12, 1821, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

JONATHAN FORD MORRIS, a son of Maj. James Morris,‖ of the Continental army, was born in Morris Co., N. J., March 21, 1760; served through the Revolutionary war as a private, a lieutenant, and as a surgeon, and was of the party who intercepted the dashing Col. Simcoe at New Brunswick when on his raid on the Raritan. In 1784 (March 1) he married Margaret Smith Euen, of Elizabethtown, who survived him till 1844. They had nine children. Dr. Morris immediately after the war resided and practiced at Bound Brook, later at Somerville, where he died April 10, 1810. He was a popular physician, successful surgeon, philanthropic citizen, and a forcible writer.

HENRY SOUTHARD, late of Somerville, was a native of this county, born March 27, 1811. He was a son of the Hon. Isaac and a grandson of the Hon. Henry Southard, of Revolutionary renown. "Having studied medicine, he was duly licensed by the State board of censors, and after practicing successively at Flemington, Asbury, Danville, Belvidere, and Phillipsburg, he finally established himself in Somerville, where he remained in active practice for a number of years. He was a member of the Hunterdon County Medical Society, of which he was for a time secretary; was a member of the New Jersey Medical Society, and in 1847 was a member of the State board of censors. His death occurred Oct. 13, 1859. His wife was Louisa Maxwell, of Phillipsburg, N. J., who subsequently married John Ball, of Somerville, where she now resides.

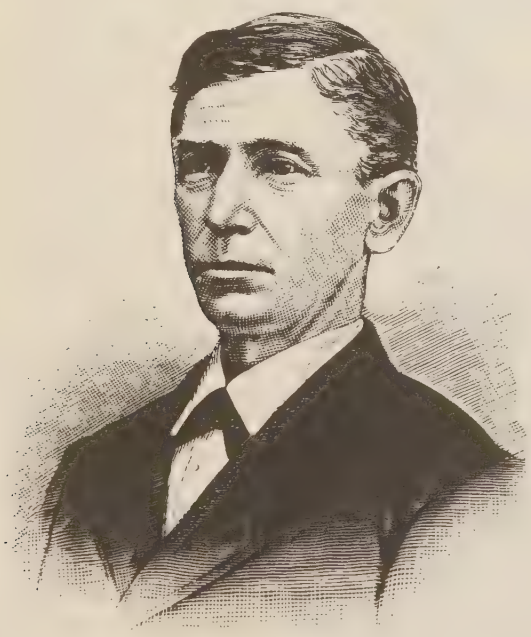
JOHN C. SUTPHEN, now of Plainfield, was born in 1836, in Somerset County, at the old Sutphen homestead. He graduated B.A. in 1856 at Princeton, and M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1859. The first eight years of his medical practice were in Somerset County, at Liberty Corner; in 1867 he removed to Plainfield, N. J., where he resided until his death, about 1876, reaping the rewards of his professional skill, and also enjoying various political honors.

WM. D. MCKISSACK, late of Millstone, was born at Bound Brook, Somerset Co., Jan. 28, 1781, and was the son of Wm. M. McKissack, long an eminent practitioner at Bound Brook. His education began with a careful school course at Basking Ridge, followed by collegiate graduation (Princeton, 1802), medical reading under the famous Dr. Nicholas Belleville, of

* Dr. McDowell, in "Our Home," 1873. † Now South Branch.
‡ Dr. Blane's Hist. of Med. Men of Hunterdon County.
§ Wickes' Hist. of N. Jersey, p. 162.
‖ Fatally wounded at battle of Germantown, and died Jan. 7, 1777.

Trenton, concluding with medical lectures in New York. In 1805 he commenced to practice the "healing art" at Pittstown, Hunterdon Co., but after two years removed to Millstone, where for forty-six years he was the leading representative of the profession. He practiced at Millstone from 1807 to 1853. He was a member of the Somerset County Medical Society and of the State Medical Society, being for twelve years recording secretary of the latter organization. During the war of 1812 he was a captain of volunteers, and after the war became a brigadier-general of the State militia. He was also a member of the State Legislature, 1835–36. Socially and professionally he was highly esteemed. He married Margaret, a daughter of Peter Ditmars, of Millstone, and by this marriage had five children.* He deceased March 6, 1853. His wife (born in 1795) died Jan. 30, 1864.

WILLIAM H. MERRILL.—William, grandfather of W. H., originally settled the homestead near Flem-



Wm H Merrill M.D.

ington where John C. Merrill, father of our subject, now resides. John C. Merrill, born in 1802, on the homestead, married Miss Elizabeth Dayton, who bore him children as follows,—J. Dayton, Jane, wife of Jeremiah J. Huff, Rachel, wife of John Dilts, Mary, wife of Van Derveer Higgins, William H., Jesse Simeon, and Ellen.

Dr. Merrill was born on May 24, 1842. He spent most of his minority at home, and received his preliminary education in the schools in Flemington. He prepared for college under his brother, Rev. J. Dayton Merrill, A.M., then pastor of the Baptist Church at Millburn, but now pastor of the Baptist Church at Massena, N. Y., and was subsequently a student in the University of Lewisburg, Pa. In 1866 he began the study of medicine with Dr. C. W. Larison of Ringos, Hunterdon County, took his first course of medical lectures at Geneva Medical College, and then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, from which he was graduated in 1869.

He began practice as a physician and surgeon at Centreville, but after a short time settled in the fall of the same year at South Branch, Somerset Co., where he has had a growing practice since. Dr. Merrill's skill in the practice of his profession, his care and attention to every interest of his patient, has given him rank among the first physicians in the county. His ride at first only extended over that formerly enjoyed by Dr. Robins, but his devotion to his patients, his singleness of purpose, and his integrity in practice have largely extended the former bounds of his ride. Dr. Merrill never allows personal enjoyment to come between him and his patient; but, dearly loving his profession, its toils become his pleasure. In 1874, Dr. Merrill built an elegant and substantial residence at South Branch, overlooking the village, river, and surrounding country. He married, Feb. 12, 1873, Rebecca C., daughter of William B. and Elenah (Cole) Higgins, of Branchburg township. They have one child, Howard V. Merrill.

PETER TEN EYCK was a lineal descendant, in the seventh generation, of Coenradt Ten Eyck, the founder of the Ten Eyck family in America, who emigrated to this country in 1650. He came from Amsterdam, Holland, with his wife, Maria Boele, and located in New York City, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is supposed to have been buried on the present site of the old post-office, in that city. The intervening generations in the male line were Mattys, who settled in Old Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y., and founded the Ten Eyck family at that point; Jacob, the progenitor of the North Branch Ten Eycks, of this county; Coenradt, Frederick, and Richard.

Dr. Ten Eyck was the son of Richard and Jane (Todd) Ten Eyck, and was born at Millstone, N. J., June 24, 1817. His great-grandfather, Coenradt, was one of the first settlers at that point and a wealthy landowner, and his maternal grandfather was Col. William Todd, of Lamington, N. J., a brave officer in the Revolutionary war. The earlier years of Dr. Ten Eyck were passed at home. Upon attaining sufficient age he began the study of medicine under Dr. Mechisic, of Millstone, and, completing his studies in the Medical Department of the University of the State of New York, he was graduated with honor from that institution in 1848. Five years previous to that date, on March 7, 1843, he was united in marriage to Margaret S. S. Troutman, daughter of Sir John Troutman, of the English navy. Miss Trout-

* William D., Jr., graduated at West Point, served in the Mexican war, and died on his way home; another son, Peter D., was a physician, and practiced at Millstone for thirty years, until his death, in 1872.

man was a lady of culture and possessed of many virtues. She was a graduate of the Moravian seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., was a fine artist and musician, and possessed a voice of exquisite power and beauty.

From the time of his marriage Dr. Ten Eyck's home was in New York City, where he subsequently enjoyed a successful and extensive practice. To his skill in his profession he added achievements in the direction of mechanical discovery. Being possessed of strong inventive power, he employed his leisure moments in discovering and patenting several useful articles, among which were a rocking- and revolving-chair combined and a brake for vehicles. He was a remarkable linguist, could converse fluently in different languages, and was possessed of considerable artistic ability, being a skillful draughtsman and able to give great beauty to some of his designs. He built an elegant residence in New York, on the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street (Murray Hill), two blocks distant from the palatial residence of the late A. T. Stewart, and directly opposite the Church of the Redeemer, and which he occupied through life. He inaugurated, and was plaintiff in, the proceedings against the New York and Harlem Railroad which resulted in compelling that corporation to make Forty-second Street the terminus of their inroad upon the municipal domains.

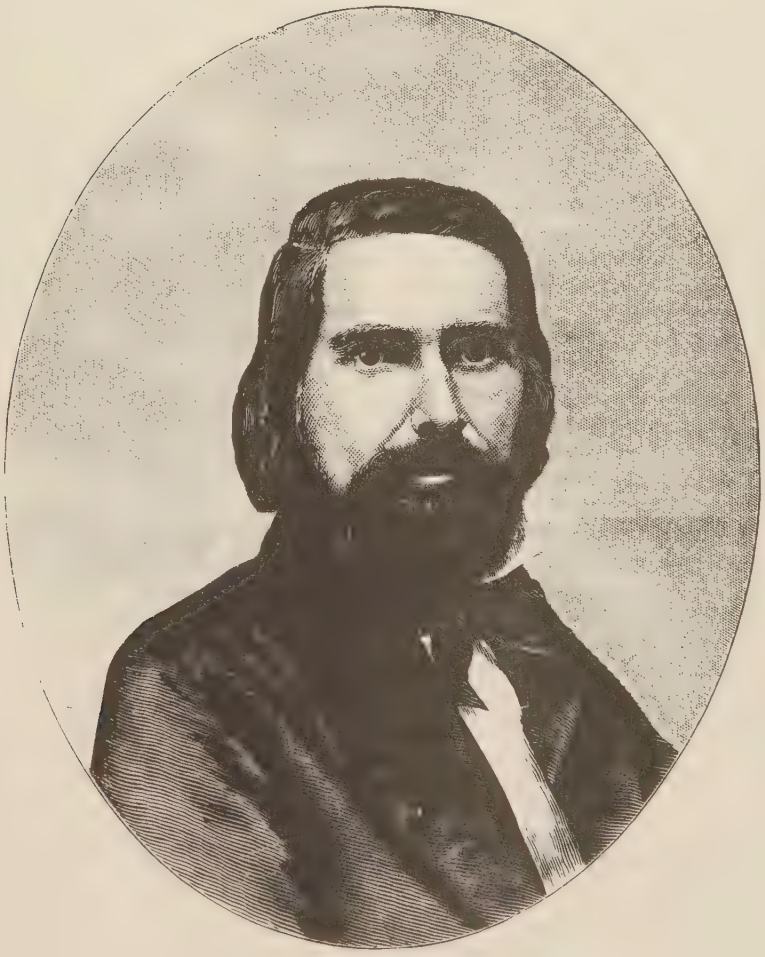
After a singularly active and successful life Dr. Ten Eyck passed away on Feb. 11, 1860. To his other attainments were added a kind and benevolent disposition that endeared him to many, and made him an ever-welcome visitor to the homes of his locality. In his own home he was ever the faithful and considerate husband and father, and by his removal the hearthstone of one of the happiest of New York homes was made forever desolate. His loving and accomplished wife followed him into the confines of the shadowy land on Feb. 28, 1867, and left her only children—Blendenia S. C. and Charles Richard—to encounter the stern realities of the world without a father's faithful care or the kind attentions of a warm-hearted and true mother.

But even these two children were not destined long to remain united in their sorrows. Charles Richard Ten Eyck was born in New York City on Nov. 1, 1852, and at the time of his mother's death was fifteen years of age. At that period he entered Riverview Military Academy, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he remained nearly two years. He then accompanied his sister on a journey to the South for the benefit of her health, and upon his return he entered Trenton Academy, at Trenton, N. J., and subsequently passed through a course of business training at Eastman's National Business College, Poughkeepsie. At the age of eighteen his health became impaired, and he traveled South in the hope of reclaiming it. He extended his tour to Cuba, where, owing to the existing relations between that isle and the Spanish government, he was a constant object of suspicion, and whence he thankfully departed. After his return Mr. Ten Eyck finished his course at the business college in Poughkeepsie, and subsequently engaged in mercantile business in Trenton, N. J., as a member of the firm of Bowne & Ten Eyck. The enterprise proved to be an unfortunate one, and amid the wreck of hundreds of business houses which the depressed condition of the times induced, Mr. Ten Eyck's fortune was swept away. It had been the wish of his father that he should enter the medical profession, but, his health not permitting, he had not engaged in business from necessity, but merely as a means of occupying his mind. His misfortunes preyed upon him to such an extent that five years after their occurrence, on Feb. 5, 1879, he died of consumption, at the hotel in Graniteville, S. C., kept by Mrs. N. E. Senn, whose kindness to an unfortunate young man who seemed driven by fate to her home to die will ever be gratefully remembered by his friends. The funeral services of Mr. Ten Eyck were held in the Middle Reformed Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., and his remains now rest in Cypress Hill Cemetery, beside those of his parents. Thus ended, at the age of twenty-six, the short, sad life of a young man of great ability and promise, possessed of a frank and generous disposition that made all men his friends, and who was an affectionate and beloved brother. To his memory and to the memory of her parents this memoir is appropriately inscribed in the history of the primal home of their ancient family by its surviving member, Miss Blendenia S. C. Ten Eyck, of Somerville, N. J.

Edward A. Darcy, son of Dr. John Darcy (of Hanover, Morris Co.), studied medicine with his father, and practiced with much success at Long Hill and Basking Ridge. He married Mary, daughter of Dr. Hugh McEowen, and had two daughters,—Ann C. and Catharine McEowen. In 1833 he assisted in organizing a company of emigrants to Illinois from Somerset and adjacent counties; Jerseyville, Ill., owes its origin to that movement. The doctor was fond of surgery, and attended to all such cases as came in his way, but was not in general medical practice.*

John V. Schenck was born at Six-Mile Run (Franklin Park), Somerset Co., Nov. 17, 1824. He was the son of Ferdinand S. and Leah (Voorhees) Schenck, both natives of New Jersey. Following a common-school education and the usual preparatory study, he entered Rutgers College in 1841, and was graduated in 1844. He at once began to prepare himself for the medical profession; entered the office of his father, then a leading practitioner at Six-Mile Run, and studied with him until 1845, when he entered the University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated in the spring of 1847, and at once commenced the practice of medicine, in partnership with his father, in his native place. In December, 1848, he

* Wickes' Hist. of N. J. Med., p. 227.



Peter Jen Eyck

removed to Camden, N. J., which has since been his residence. He was elected president of the State Medical Society in 1876. He married, July 6, 1857, Martha McKeen, of Philadelphia.

HENRY R. CANNON, born at Six-Mile Run, Somerset Co., May 20, 1821, son of Rev. Dr. James S. and Catharine (Brevoort) Cannon, graduated from Rutgers in 1840, studied medicine with Dr. Van Deursen, of New Brunswick, received the degree of M.D. in 1843 from the University of New York, and the same year commenced the practice of medicine in his native county, and was actively engaged therein for nine years. In 1852 he removed to Union County, this State, where for over twenty years he officiated as county clerk.

SAMUEL K. MARTIN was for more than thirty years an active and esteemed member of the District Medical Society of Somerset County. He was the son of Judge Absalom Martin, and was born at Martinsville, this county, in 1808, and died at the place of his nativity, July 24, 1868, aged sixty. After a preliminary education he entered the office of Robert S. Smith, of Bound Brook. In 1828–30 he attended two full courses of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of New York, and June 16, 1830, received his medical license. He immediately commenced practice at Martinsville, which was interrupted only by his death. He was happily married to Miss Sutton, of New York City, by whom he had two children, who died in early life.

Well educated and possessed of fine literary tastes, his society was courted by the refined, intelligent, and polite. For six years he was a member of the State Legislature,—three in the Lower House, three in the Senate,—where his abilities as a debater and eloquence as a speaker were recognized. As a physician he was reliable and possessed decided ability and sound judgment, and when tested proved himself an eminently capable adviser. "Solicitous for the welfare of his patients, eagerly embracing every opportunity or means to promote their comfort or safety, compromising his own health often—which was generally feeble—for their good, he deservedly won the confidence and affection of a large circle of friends. Unpretending in manners, simple and plain in appearance, his face bore evidence of kindness of heart and of quiet deep-thinking; and throughout the years of his practice he manifested an unselfishness, a high sense of the dignity and responsibility of, and degree of devotion to, his profession and the good of suffering humanity seldom equaled." In his native place he caused to be built a chapel, which he liberally supported, and where he worshiped.

ALFRED B. DAYTON was born at Basking Ridge, N. J., Dec. 25, 1812, and was a brother of the Hon. William L. Dayton. He enjoyed superior educational advantages, ending with Princeton College; graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1835. He became an eminent practitioner, was a member of the district, State, and national medical societies, and was a polished writer. He died July 19, 1870. He did not practice in Somerset County, but resided after 1835 at Chester and at Mattawan, N. J. He married Elizabeth R. Van Derveer, a native of Somerville. His son, R. W. Dayton, is a lawyer at Mattawan, N. J.

FORREST A. GILLEN, of Bound Brook, was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 23, 1852. From the high school of his native place he entered the office of Dr. Kissam, police surgeon of Brooklyn; was enrolled as a matriculant in the New York University in 1872, graduating in 1875. He then located at Bound Brook and commenced practice, associated for a time with Dr. Fields. Although a young man, he has already acquired reputation as a careful and skillful practitioner.

RICHARD G. LUDLOW, born in 1830, was the third son of the late Rev. Gabriel Ludlow, D.D., of Readington. Dr. Ludlow was for a short time a student at Rutgers, but left that institution and studied medicine. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1863. He practiced medicine at Neshanic for seventeen years. He was killed Dec. 5, 1879, at Neshanic, Hillsborough township, this county, by a fall from his carriage. His brother, Jacob R., once practiced at Neshanic, but is now at Easton, Pa.*

PETER VREDENBERG commenced the practice of medicine between 1800 and 1804, in Readington, Hunterdon Co., residing on the lot lying between the roads leading to Centreville and Stanton; but a year later he removed to Millstone, Somerset Co., thence, in 1807, to Parsippany. In 1810 he removed to Somerville, where he had a long and successful practice, and where he died at an advanced age, leaving three sons and several daughters. His oldest son, Peter, was one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.† Another son, Van Doren, was sheriff of this county, but is now deceased. Still another son, La Rue, is living, and is cashier of the Somerset County Bank.

C. C. HOAGLAND, born near Griggstown, this county, was graduated at Rutgers, studied medicine, and located at Catskill, N. Y.; in 1836 he removed to Readington, Hunterdon Co., occupying the farm and residence formerly of Dr. Jacob Jennings. In 1840 he removed to Harlingen, this county, but soon after went West, to Henry, Ill., where he gave up his profession and engaged in milling. He died there in 1870.†

HENRY F. SALTER practiced in Raritan for some time prior to 1856. "He was well educated to his profession, but did not succeed in gaining the affections of the people. His plan of treatment was principally expectant, rest and time being the principal remedies." He practiced in Hunterdon County be-

* Trans. Med. Soc. N. J., 1880, p. 121.
† Dr. Blane's Med. Hist.

fore coming to Somerset. He was a surgeon in the army during the Rebellion. In 1856 he went West, and was lately residing at Montezuma, Iowa.*

CYRUS ARNDT, son of John and Ann Arndt, was born in 1821, was a pupil of Dr. McLenahan, was graduated in New York, and practiced in Somerset County. He died Oct. 20, 1845.

EBENEZER SHERWOOD moved to Peapack in 1844, where for the nine following years he practiced medicine; he died and was buried there. He studied with Drs. Smith and Scott of New Brunswick, and was licensed in 1807. (See also a sketch in "Medical Profession of Hunterdon Co.")

ISAAC OGDEN, born in 1764, graduated in 1784, settled at Six-Mile Run, this county, where he entered upon his profession, and married a daughter of Peter Stoothof. He was a successful physician and a most estimable and useful citizen. During the later years of his life he gave up his medical practice almost entirely, residing at New Brunswick, N. J., where he died in 1829. (See a further account in the chapter on the medical profession of Hunterdon County, in another portion of this work.)

WILLIAM P. WOODRUFF resided in the village of Millstone, and practiced medicine for a short time about 1830.† If this Dr. Woodruff was William Paterson Woodruff, he practiced in Hunterdon County from 1830 to 1837, then moved to Ohio, where he died in 1851.‡

PETER DITMARS MCKISSACK was the son of Wm. D. McKissack, and was born at Millstone in 1824. He graduated from the Medical Department of the New York University in 1842, and practiced his profession in Millstone and vicinity from that time until his death, March 18, 1872.

HENRY G. WAGONER, of Somerville, is a son of William Wagoner, of Stanton, Hunterdon Co., where he was born Aug. 16, 1829. He read with Dr. John Manners, of Clinton, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1853. He then went to Stanton, N. J., practicing there until 1859, when he removed to Somerville, where he has since resided. Here his patronage grew rapidly and extended largely, but the strain produced by his large practice was too severe for his physical strength, and in 1869 he associated with himself Dr. J. S. Knox. The partnership existed until 1873, since which time Dr. Wagoner has assumed the entire labor of his large ride. He is a member of the County§ and State Medical Societies, and ranks among the foremost of his profession in this part of the State. He was married in September, 1854, to Rachel L., daughter of Dr. Philip R. Dakin. She died in 1876, and in August, 1878, he again married, his wife being Achsah Mott, of Chicago.

CHAUNCEY M. FIELD is the third son of Richard R. Field, of Bound Brook, a prominent and representative citizen, and favorably known in the business circles of the country in connection with the woolen trade. The family annals in this country reach back to 1638, when the original ancestor came from England with Roger Williams and settled at Newport, R. I. From that place he removed to Flushing, L. I., whence John Field passed into New Jersey at an early day and located on a tract of one thousand and fifty-five acres lying between Bound Brook and New Brunswick, along the Raritan River, in Piscataway township, Middlesex Co. From that time the family has been prominently identified with the growth and development of that section of country. In 1774, Michael Field was one of the delegates to the convention at New Brunswick to consult regarding the points of difference between Great Britain and the colonies. Seven of the direct ancestors of Dr. Field performed active service in the Revolutionary war, one being a lieutenant in the First Regiment of Middlesex County, and another losing his life at the battle of Monmouth. Capt. Ten Eyck, his great-grandfather, was connected with the First Battalion of Somerset County during Revolutionary times, and Maj. Miller, his maternal grandfather, served in that second war of the Revolution, the war of 1812.

The representatives of the family have always been plain, solid, substantial people, connected religiously with the Presbyterian Church, and liberal supporters of the various evangelical and philanthropic enterprises of the day. Michael Field left a legacy to the Bound Brook Presbyterian Church for establishing a free school in that place over eighty years ago. The Massachusetts branch of the family has contributed many able men to the country, and their influence is felt in the counsels of the nation to-day.

Dr. Field was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 27, 1850, and was brought to New Jersey when six years of age. Upon attaining sufficient age he attended the academy at Clinton, N. J., and subsequently passed to the excellent institution at Lawrenceville, N. J., taught by Rev. S. M. Hamill, whence he was graduated with the first honor of his class in 1867. In the fall of that year he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and graduated in June, 1871, receiving the "Potts Bible prize." He at once commenced the study of medicine with T. M. Markoe, professor of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, which institution he entered, and in which he spent four years and a half, serving at the same time as a substitute in the different hospitals of New York City, and as a student of Dr. T. Sabine in operative surgery. He located in practice at Bound Brook, N. J., in 1875, where he remains in active and successful practice. As a physician he enjoys a large and lucrative practice, and is called upon to treat a large number of patients from abroad, besides monopolizing the private practice of the vil-

* Dr. Blane's Med. Hist.

† Rev. Dr. E. T. Corwin.

‡ Dr. John Blane.

§ He was a member of the District Medical Society of Hunterdon County, 1854–59.

C. M. Field

lage. For a young man he has already attained a prominent place in his profession as a surgeon, and has performed with success all the important operations in that branch of medical science, notable among which is that upon the ligature of the subclavian artery, one of the rarest and most difficult of surgical operations. He is a regular contributor to the current medical literature of the day, is a close student of his profession, and while at Bermuda recently was enabled, through the courtesy of the British officers present, to carefully study the system of military hygiene and camp-life of the English army.

ROBERT S. SMITH was born at Flaggtown, Feb. 19, 1800, and was the son of Rev. William R. Smith, pastor of the churches of Neshanic and Harlingen. He studied medicine with Dr. Henry Van Derveer, of Roycefield, and Dr. Hasack, of New York, and received his medical diploma from the New Jersey State Medical Society, Dec. 13, 1820. He commenced the practice of medicine at Bound Brook in 1820, and there continued a practitioner for over fifty-three years, until his death. He was president of the State Medical Society in 1845. He died, after a brief illness of four days and a half, Aug. 20, 1874. "No man was ever more devoted to his profession or to the interests of his patients than he."

HENRY F. VAN DERVEER is a native of Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he was born in 1828. He is the son of Rev. Ferdinand H. Van Derveer, D.D., who from 1842 to 1876 was pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Warwick, N. Y., and whose ministerial labors extended through the long period of fifty-three years. Dr. Van Derveer studied medicine with Dr. Henry H. Van Derveer, of Somerville, and began the practice of medicine at Roycefield, in this county, about 1850. He subsequently located at Somerville, where he still resides and follows his profession. During the late Rebellion he was assistant surgeon of the Fifth New Jersey Regiment Infantry Volunteers from Feb. 6, 1862, and regimental surgeon from May 6, 1862, in the same command, serving until Sept. 7, 1864. His wife was a Miss Mary Squier, daughter of Job Squier, a merchant of Somerville. The doctor is an able and successful physician, and ranks high in the profession. He is a member of the District Medical Society of Somerset County, and has for years (ever since the death of his uncle, Dr. Henry H.) been its recording secretary; he has also served as its president, and is a member of and a frequent delegate to the State Medical Society.

LEWIS H. MOSHER became associated with Peter D. McKissack in 1849, and continued in this relation until 1865, when he removed to Montgomery township, where he yet continues to practice. He was graduated from the New York University in 1847. He had practiced at Griggstown before coming to Millstone.

WILLIAM E. MATTISON was also an associate of Dr. McKissack. He was born March 22, 1822, in Steuben Co., N. Y., and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in March, 1852. He had practiced in Morris County, and was commissioned as assistant surgeon in the army, for three years, on Aug. 20, 1862. He resigned March 5, 1863. From 1863 to 1865 he practiced in Somerville. In 1865 he removed to Millstone, where he remained, practicing his profession, until 1873, when he removed to New Brunswick.

DAVID CLARK VAN DEURSEN became a physician in Millstone in 1873, and still continues. He was born in 1840, at New Brunswick, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1870. He had practiced with Dr. Baldwin in New Brunswick for more than a year, when he succeeded Dr. Mattison.

FREDERIC C. BLACKWELL also resides in the village of Millstone, but does not practice. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1845, and practiced at Kingston (living on the Middlesex side of the road) for one year.

OTHER SOMERSET COUNTY PHYSICIANS.

JOHN ROBBINS practiced at Branchville from 1858 to 1869, when he was succeeded by Dr. Merrill.

JACOB W. WILLIAMSON and WILLIAM MOORE practiced for a time at Raritan; they were both natives of Hunterdon County. Dr. Williamson, born May 12, 1821, was a son of Abraham Williamson, of the vicinage of Ringos, where Jacob practiced a short time, then went to California, but soon returned and located in Somerset County, as stated. His stay here was brief, however, for, soon being taken sick, he returned to Ringos, and died there Aug. 9, 1852. With good abilities and fair prospects, his career was cut short.

HENRY SMITH was located at Neshanic. He commenced the practice of his profession there in 1852, and was succeeded by Richard Ludlow. Dr. Smith was a native of New England. He went to Elizabeth, N. J., where he kept a drug-store, but subsequently removed to Ringos, Hunterdon Co., where he died.

GEORGE S. DILTS practiced at Raritan for some time; also served as surgeon during the Rebellion. He was a native of German Valley, and a brother of Isaiah N. Dilts, the lawyer.

CHARLES H. HORTON, at Martinsville, followed the medical profession for some five or six years, as the successor of Dr. Martin. About 1877 he removed to Iowa, and was succeeded in practice by E. J. Bergen, a student of Dr. Wagoner, who practiced there a year or more, moved to Trenton, then to Jersey City, and finally to Kansas.

WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON for a time practiced at Somerville, removing thither from New Germantown, where he located in 1862. From Somerville he removed to Basking Ridge, where he is now practicing.

Dr. BELLANGE came from Hamilton Square to

East Millstone, and followed his profession for a year or two, about 1861. He went thence into the army.

WILLIAM C. RIBBLE succeeded Dr. Bellange, and has continued as the physician of the location to the present time.

Dr. MAYNARD practiced medicine at Six-Mile Run for several years after the death of Dr. Schenck.

HENRY WILSON practiced his profession in Somerville some years ago. He was a son of Rev. Abram Wilson, of Fairview, Ill. His wife was Ann Deyo, of Somerset Co., N. J.*

JAMES SUYDAM KNOX—born July 26, 1840, graduate of College of New Jersey, 1860, of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, 1866, City Hospital, Brooklyn, 1868—practiced in Somerville from 1866 to 1873, when he removed to Chicago, where he is now located, and is lecturer and clinical professor in Rush Medical College.

NATIVES OF SOMERSET WHO PRACTICED ELSEWHERE.

EUGENE JOBS, late of Springfield, Union Co., N. J., was born at Liberty Corner, Feb. 23, 1821; he was the son of Nicholas C. and Margaret Jobs. He died May 22, 1875.

LOT S. PENNINGTON, now located in Whitesides Co., Ill., is a native of Somerset County, born in 1812; received his early education at the Somerville Academy and at Basking Ridge; he never practiced medicine in this county, and moved west in 1836.

JAMES M. BOISNOT was born at Six-Mile Run, in Somerset County, July 20, 1826; was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and settled in Philadelphia, where he became a lecturer on anatomy and operative surgery. Among his notable cases was the successful reduction by manipulation of a double dislocation of the hip-joint, followed by a perfect recovery.† During the civil war he was surgeon of the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was a member of the Northern Medical and of the Philadelphia County Medical Societies. He died in 1880.

WILLIAM R. HAND was born in Somerset County, and married Miss Annin, daughter of J. Annin, Esq., of Somerset. He practiced in Hunterdon County until 1870, when he removed to Virginia, and died there in 1871, aged seventy-five.

FREDERICK GASTON, son of William B., and brother to Drs. Alexander and Joseph Gaston, of Chester Co., Pa., located at Woodsville in 1846, but, his health failing, he returned to Somerville, where he died, aged about twenty-five. He was unmarried.

ISRAEL L. CORIELL, who practiced for many years in Hunterdon County, was a native of Somerset, and was buried at the place of his nativity.

JOHN F. SCHENCK, born at Neshanic, son of Dr. Henry H. Schenck, commenced his practice at the head of Raritan River, in Somerset, afterwards removing to Flemington. (See further account in the Hunterdon County medical chapter.)

MERRILL W. WILLIAMS, although not a native of this county, taught school in Ricefield, read with Dr. Lawrence Van Derveer, married Miss Duryea, of Millstone, and practiced a while at Somerville.

JACOB E. HEDGES, born at Somerville, and son of William J. Hedges, merchant, practiced principally in Hunterdon County. (See chapter on medical profession of that county for sketch.)

WILLIAM DURYEA, born in Somerset, son of Col. H. B. Duryea, of Blawenburg, was graduated at University of Pennsylvania in 1833, practiced in Flemington, removed West, and died there.

JOHN ALFRED GRAY was born near Princeton in 1812, and practiced for a short time at Rocky Hill, this county, but subsequently removed to Flemington, where he died in 1872. (See medical chapter of Hunterdon County for a more extended sketch.)

* Bergen's History of the Bergen Family.

† Am. Jour. of the Med. Sciences.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PRESS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

The Press of Somerville: *The Messenger*, *The Unionist*, and *The Gazette*—*The Bound Brook Chronicle*—The Press of the Past: *The Somerset Whig*, *The Literary Gem*, *The Comet*, *The Somerset News*, *The Millstone Mirror*, *The Bound Brook Argus*, *Our Home*, *The Sower*, *Flowers' Family Magazine*, etc.

THE SOMERSET MESSENGER.

THE oldest paper now existing in the county dates its origin from the *Political Intelligencer*, which James E. Gore, a practical printer, started in Somerville about the time the post-office was established and the village recognized as of some local importance. The first number of that paper was issued in October, 1823; size, thirteen by twenty inches, five columns to the page. The office was in a room over C. G. Tunison's store, on the spot where the Somerset County bank now stands. Shortly after the name was changed to the *Somerset Messenger and Political Intelligencer*, and before 1829 the latter title was dropped and the present name given.

In 1826, Mr. Gore married and moved the office to his residence, which, built by Judge Toms, and more lately owned by Col. William Thompson, is now the building occupied by the stores of James Gaston and Mrs. E. R. Burner. The printing-office was there about two and a half years, and was then removed to the building now owned and resided in by David M. Voorhees, Esq., opposite the court-house. For seven years it continued here, during which time Thomas Allison became associated with Gore, under the firm-name of Gore & Allison. The paper was enlarged, and about 1836 the office was again relocated, this time in the house now occupied by Joseph McBride and owned by Daniel Sanborn, nearly opposite Fritts' hotel.

The death of Mr. Gore occurred Nov. 17, 1837. Mr. Allison continued sole proprietor until 1851, when he received the appointment from Governor Fort of Secretary of State and removed to Trenton. The purchaser of the paper was A. E. Donaldson, who conducted it for eleven years. Nov. 11, 1862, he assumed command of the Thirtieth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers as colonel, and Orson Cone purchased the *Messenger*. His name first appears in the issue of Nov. 13, 1862. He died March 26, 1868, leaving John F. Talmage acting editor. Sept. 3, 1868, he purchased, and Charles B. Honeyman became assistant in 1869. Mr. Talmage was a bright, shrewd business man and a ready writer,—too much of a business man to settle down at the slow desk of a country newspaper office, and he sold out in less than a year, June 3, 1869. Mr. G. E. Godley was the next publisher, and Mr. Honeyman continued as local editor.

On April 13, 1871, J. Rutsen Schenck, son of Dr. John F. Schenck, of Flemington, assumed control. He was born May 23, 1831, and at seventeen entered the office of the *Hunterdon Democrat*. He subsequently founded the *Woodstown Register*, also a Democratic paper at Mattawan, and left it to enter the war in the Twenty-ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. He owned the *Hunterdon Gazette*, 1863–65, in 1867 founded the present *Clinton Democrat*, and in 1871, as above stated, purchased the *Messenger*.* C. B. Honeyman was his local editor a brief period, when D. R. Rockafellar took his place for a year or two, since which no other name has been upon the paper but that of the editor and proprietor.

The *Messenger* came into its present hands March 30, 1876. Charles M. Jameson was, and is, the owner and editor. He was born in York, Pa., in 1823, graduated at Marshall College in 1849, and entered the ministry in the German Reformed Church. For twelve years he had charge of the Fiftieth Street Reformed Dutch Church in New York City, and resigned in 1862. The next fourteen years he was a farmer near Somerville, but since 1876 has paid chief attention to the *Messenger*. He was secretary of the State Senate two sessions,—1877–78.

The newspaper has never been other than strictly Democratic, being the organ of that party in the county from its first issue. No competitive paper of the same politics has ever been printed in the county, if we except the *News*, which was independent Democratic.

THE SOMERSET UNIONIST.

This newspaper succeeded both the *Somerset Whig* and the *Somerset County News*, which were consolidated March 5, 1863; Vol. I., No. 1, of the *Unionist* bears the latter date. A stronger newspaper than the *Whig* had been was needed at that time to advocate the cause of the Union against the Rebellion, and the name "Whig" was also of the past rather than of the present or future. Col. A. D. Hope, S. W. Davenport, Culver Barcalow, and others were the main spirits in bringing about a consolidation of the *Whig* and *News* and in securing a wide-awake editor and a new publisher.

The outcome of the movement, which was carefully studied, appeared upon the face of the first number, when it announced that the publisher was Daniel Porter and the editor Edward F. Stewart. Of Mr. Porter we shall speak presently. Mr. Stewart was then in the New York custom-house, but had some leisure, and had concluded to remove his family to Somerville in order to give his evenings to his new service. He had been sought out for the position to carry on a specific patriotic work, and he did it with spirit and characteristic energy. The *Unionist* was thus made a power on the Republican side during the war.

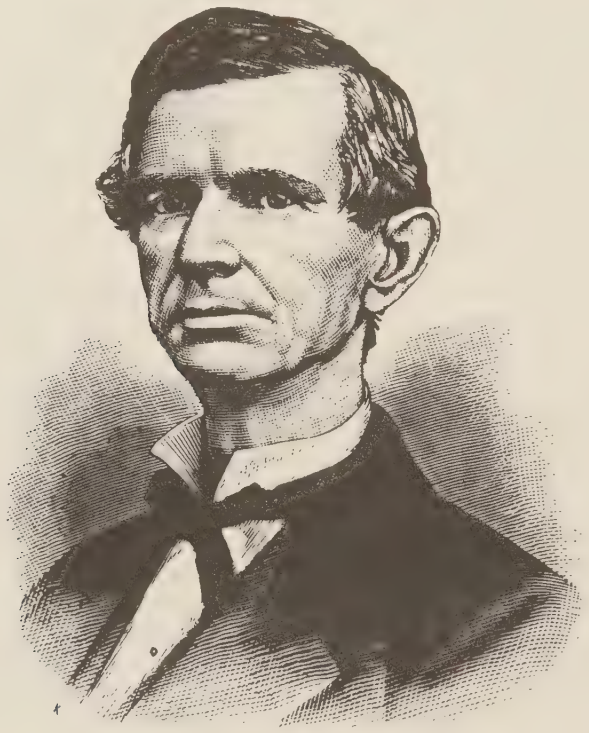
Mr. Stewart continued editor until Jan. 25, 1866, when he resigned and made his permanent home at Easton, Pa., where he was selected to be bookkeeper of the First National Bank of that place,—a position he still holds. Mr. Porter became editor from that date, and continued as such and as proprietor until his death, March 9, 1879. His son, Edward B. Porter, succeeded him as publisher and Dr. Joseph H. Wilson as editor, and both now occupy these positions.

Daniel Porter was thus connected with the *Unionist* as publisher for sixteen years, almost to the day, and as editor for thirteen years,—the longest period of service of any newspaper publisher in the county. He was born at Orange, N. J., April 15, 1836, and was the son of a farmer. When about seventeen he entered the office of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, and learned the printer's trade. The time he spent there he ever afterwards referred to as full of instruction and interest, not merely because of the lessons learned in so strict and careful an office, but because of the men of renown who gathered there to discuss the management of this leading journal during the then trying political times. In 1850 he became connected with the Newark *Mercury*, and came direct from that office to establish the *Somerset Unionist*. For a short period during the war, while Elston Marsh was collector of internal revenue for this district, Mr. Porter was his assistant. In December, 1871, he received the appointment of postmaster,—a position he held until his death. He was also at his decease secretary of the County Sunday-School Association and president of the New Jersey State Editorial Association, by the members of which he was held in high esteem. Mr. Porter's death was from Bright's disease, and came only after a long illness, in which for many months he was obliged to relinquish all business cares and labor. Of his characteristics as a journalist the *Somerset Gazette* said after his death,—

* Upon his leaving the *Messenger*, Mr. Schenck founded the *Ocean County Democrat* at Tom's River, meeting with remarkable success. But consumption seized him, and he died April 1, 1880, aged forty-nine.

"As a journalist Mr. Porter was painstaking and exact; not a brilliant writer, but always up to the times in his news and conservative in his comments. Politically he was a strong Republican, but it rarely led him into severe words against his adversaries. Except when the strife of party conflict ran high, the tone of his editorials was invariably moderate."

From the memorial tribute delivered at the annual meeting of the County Sunday-School Association next succeeding his death (Sept. 9, 1879) by Rev. P. M. Doolittle, and entered in the minutes of the association, we make a brief extract:



DANIEL PORTER.

"He was eminently a just man in all the relations of life. His natural probity and other virtues were seasoned with grace and developed into a piety which was profound, devoted, and faithful. . . . Modesty was one of his chief characteristics; hence it was left for occasion to summon forth his abilities, but the demand never failed to elicit such a response as to prove his claim to the title of Christian manhood."

THE SOMERSET GAZETTE,

an eight-page Republican weekly, published every Thursday afternoon in Association Hall, Somerville, was originally the *Plainfield Gazette*, located at Plainfield, over the Somerset County border-line. That was then a village in Essex, but is now a city in Union County. From a complete file of the first three years of its existence (recently discovered and rescued from oblivion) it is learned that the *Gazette* was a five-column, four-page weekly, size twenty by twenty-six inches, published on Thursdays, at one dollar per year to mail subscribers, or one dollar and twenty-five cents to those in the village. The first number is dated Dec. 21, 1848; William M. Drake & Son were proprietors. These gentlemen had no previous experience either as printers or as editors, if we rightly interpret their "Salutatory;" nevertheless, they published one of the most creditable village newspapers in the State. Whether considered typographically or in regard to the quantity of original and the quality of selected matter, it was a handsome, praiseworthy journal.

At the expiration of one year the publishers announced that the results "had more than realized their highest expectations." But, unhappily, the elder Drake was a skeptic in religious matters, and delighted in controversy respecting the Scriptures. This brought down some odium upon the *Gazette*, and so, in 1851, the owners consented to a sale of the paper. Excepting its skeptical articles, it must be admitted that the *Gazette*, under the Drakes' supervision, was a strong newspaper against slavery and monopoly; in the latter cause a powerful opponent of the arguments of Commodore Stockton and of his Camden and Amboy enterprise. In politics it was independent, but tended towards Democratic principles, save on the slavery question,—an odd mixture of independence, certainly!

Mr. Uzal M. Osborn, who until recently has been publisher of the *Rahway Advocate and Times*, was the next proprietor. He conducted the *Gazette* from July 24, 1851, to Sept. 11, 1851,—less than two months.

He proved unable, financially, to do justice to the journal, and it went back into the hands of William Drake (the junior of the first Drake firm), who continued its publication until October, 1852.

Enos W. Runyon, Esq., of Plainfield, purchased it at the latter date. He was then a lawyer with a growing practice, but took hold of it with zest, partly for the employment it would give his brother, Mr. John C. Runyon, and partly because of his literary and controversial tastes. He was proprietor nearly five years. As his brother went West in October, 1856, he concluded to sell it, and finally transferred it in April, 1857, to Mr. Luther Martin. While we have not seen a copy of the *Gazette* as printed during Judge Runyon's administration, it is not likely he made it less wide-awake or less indedependent than it had previously been.

Mr. Martin* was publisher until July, 1859, when he sold it to Mr. Charles J. Wilson, a resident of Somerville. Mr. Wilson had learned his trade in New York and with the *Somerset Whig;* he was therefore a practical printer, and was possessed of some ability as a writer, particularly in a humorous direction. He changed the name of the paper to the *Somerset and Union Gazette,* Union County having recently been formed, and he desiring to extend its circulation more into Somerset, but continued the publication-office in Plainfield.

In March, 1864, the paper fell into the hands of Mr. David K. Milliken, of Somerville, by whom it was transferred to the latter place. Mr. Milliken had been one of the publishers of the *Somerset County News* and was a printer by trade. Whether he leased the paper or purchased it was a controverted matter, but Mr. Wilson, who declares it was leased, obtained possession of it again in May, 1867. While Mr. Milliken had it the words "Union and" were taken from the title, and "Weekly" substituted; so that it was the *Somerset Weekly Gazette.* It was now made a six-column paper, still neutral in politics, but with a Democratic leaning. It was published on the south side of Main Street, Somerville, in the building removed recently for the erection of Mr. George V. Tunison's store.

Mr. Wilson, in 1867, removed to the office attached to his father's residence, "one door east of the court-house," and continued its publication until sold to the present owner. At some time during this last-named period the word "Weekly" dropped from the title, and "Somerset Gazette" thus stood alone.

The present owner, A. V. D. Honeyman, purchased the office Jan. 1, 1876, and is still the publisher and editor. He enlarged the paper to eight columns, size twenty-eight by forty-two, in its first new issue, and continued its independent course, although, being a Republican, the *Gazette* in his hands necessarily had Republican proclivities. It was also removed to its present commodious quarters in Association Hall. In July, 1876, Mr. Honeyman associated with him Mr. John E. Rowe, of the *Newark Daily Advertiser,* a job-printer of originality and tried experience, and the firm of Honeyman & Rowe existed until Jan. 1, 1879, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. To meet the increased job-work, after July 1876, steam-power, new presses, and new type were added to the stock, and, with the accretions of four years, the office is now better equipped than any in Somerset or the adjoining counties, with a single exception at New Brunswick.

In April, 1877, the form of the paper was changed to a quarto of sixteen pages, pasted and trimmed,—the only paper of that shape in the State,—and the full present title was given, *The Somerset Gazette.* From Nov. 1, 1877, to Jan. 17, 1878, it was issued as a semi-weekly, of eight pages, with a view to anticipate the news of its contemporaries by one day, and to be "abreast of the times." But its readers preferred a large paper once a week rather than a small one twice, and the old sixteen-page form was soon reinstated. That continued until July 1, 1880, when the present eight-page form was adopted, size thirty by forty-four inches, which is likely to be permanent. From May, 1877, to December, 1877, it had a "Law Supplement" of four pages, which afterwards developed into "The New Jersey Law Journal," a monthly magazine still published at the same office. Since October, 1878, *The Gazette* has been a thorough Republican newspaper, but treats with fairness the views of opposite parties. In June, 1879, a series of articles by its editor upon "The Frauds and Extravagances of Somerset County Officials" (subsequently republished in pamphlet form as "Somerset Gazette Extra No. 3") was begun and continued until an official investigation was made,—a publication which has done much towards placing the paper in public favor with the best citizens of both parties.

Besides "The New Jersey Law Journal," newspaper publications have come from its office during the past four or five years, and a number of books also. The motto which flies at its masthead is: "With Charity for all, with Malice toward none, with Firmness in the Right as God gives us to see the Right."

THE BOUND BROOK CHRONICLE,

an independent paper, published every Wednesday, is a four-page journal, size twenty-six by forty. It is a continuation of *The Family Casket* (a sketch of which appears under the head of "The Press of Hunterdon County"), located at White House. A. J. Shampanore & Son are the proprietors and editors. The stock and materials of the office also include the type and fixtures of *The Rock,* a paper located at Bound Brook, which became extinct after the *Chronicle* had established itself.

The *Family Casket* was removed to Bound Brook Jan. 1, 1878, and soon after the name was changed to

* Enlisted in the war; was captain of Company D, Eleventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and was killed in action, May 27, 1862.

the present title. It took a fearless stand on county affairs in 1879, which materially increased its circulation and influence. In 1880 it advocated the election of the Republican candidates.

THE PRESS OF THE PAST.*

The Somerset Whig was established by Baldwin & Hassey in 1834, the initial number being dated Tuesday, August 12th. It was a five-column quarto, at two dollars per annum, and (as its name indicates) was an exponent of the principles of the Whig party. In July, 1836, the partnership was dissolved, S. L. B. Baldwin continuing as publisher until his death, Sunday, May 7, 1848. Mr. Baldwin was one of the founders of the *Whig*, and was its editor and proprietor for over thirteen years. June 7, 1848, the office was sold by his administrators—Nathaniel L. Baldwin and Henry Cook—to Allan N. Wilson, who changed its time of publication to Wednesday, the first number under his conduct being dated June 14, 1848 (Vol. XIV. No. 723). The office at this time was opposite the court-house. Mr. Wilson continued its publication until August, 1849, or later (possibly until the spring of 1852). April 14, 1852, J. Hatfield Frazee became editor and proprietor, commencing at that date "New Series, No. 1." He was succeeded April 1, 1858, by W. H. Van Doren. Exactly when the paper passed from his management into the hands of William D. Waterman we cannot say, but it was some time between Dec. 31, 1858, and Jan. 12, 1860. March 27, 1862 (or earlier), Daniel Taggart became publisher, and continued its issue until March 5, 1863, when the offices of the *Somerset Whig* and the *Somerset News* were consolidated and a new paper started called the *Somerset Unionist*. The *Whig*, at the time of its suspension, was a seven-column paper, its subscription price being one dollar and a half.

The Literary Gem, printed by S. H. Baldwin at the office of *The Whig*, is one of the earliest of "the lost stars" of journalism in Somerset. This candidate for public favor first appeared Oct. 10, 1840, with Lewis W. Payne & Co. as publishers (subsequently L. W. Payne alone), but with no announcement concerning the editor. The file of the first three months, in possession of the writer, and another covering a month about a year later, in possession of D. K. Milliken, give no clue to the editor or contributors. But it is no secret that John A. Todd (now Rev. John A. Todd, D.D., of Tarrytown, N. Y., a learned divine in the Reformed Church) was the editor. It was in his school-days, prior to entering college, and his taste for literature—since then developed into a passion which has given birth to translations from the literature of other languages and to extensive writings—was first cultivated in the columns of *The Gem*. In company with him as a contributor was Paul D. Van Cleef (now Rev. Dr. Van Cleef, of Jersey City) and other of Mr. Todd's associates. When the *Gem* ceased to be published is something we cannot definitely ascertain. The last copy of the files above referred to is dated Jan. 1, 1842, and it is not likely it survived long after.

The Comet was the title of a very small paper, about nine by twelve inches, issued for a few months at North Branch, in 1855, by Thomas Bartow, now a printer in New York City.

The Somerset County News was published from 1859 to 1863, at Somerville. The first number is dated Dec. 1, 1859; publishers, David K. Milliken and William W. Young, under the firm-name of Milliken & Young. It was published every Thursday, over the Somerset County Bank; size, twenty-two and one-half by thirty-two inches, six columns; terms, one dollar and fifty cents per annum. It presented an attractive appearance, the make-up and press-work being done with care. In politics it was neutral, although it subsequently supported Douglas for President. It was stated to be "Devoted to Morality, Education, Amusements, Agriculture, Domestic and Foreign News, etc., Independent of Party or Sect." The motto was "Ecce Quercus," printed amid an oak-leaf and acorns, but this was removed in a few weeks, and "Bound to no Master or Sect am I" substituted. Nov. 8, 1860, Mr. I. Luther, son of Bernard M. Polhemus, Esq., of Somerville, purchased Mr. Young's interest, and the firm was Milliken & Polhemus until Jan. 3, 1861, when Mr. Polhemus published alone, Mr. Milliken continuing as assistant editor. In May, 1862, Mr. E. G. Upson, who had been principal of the Somerville public school, purchased it, Mr. Polhemus desiring to enter the service of his country.† He conducted it until March 5, 1863, when it was consolidated with the *Somerset Whig* by purchase, and the new paper was called the *Somerset Unionist*, which still exists. Throughout its whole career the *News* was a newspaper with creditable appearance and contents, though of limited circulation.

The Millstone Mirror helped give an impetus to Millstone during the war. It was a four-page neutral weekly, size twenty by thirty, six columns to the page, published from about April 1, 1861, to March 24, 1864; John R. Hedden was publisher and editor; terms, one dollar and fifty cents, in advance. The limited means of the proprietor and the small amount of patronage bestowed upon it by business men were, as frankly stated in the valedictory, the reasons for suspending it.

The Bound Brook Argus was the earliest newspaper venture at Bound Brook. It was in existence about six months in 1870, with Noah Clapp‡ as proprietor.

* This sketch of the newspapers and magazines which have existed in Somerset, but have now the epitaph *Obiit* upon their tombstones, is contributed by A. V. D. Honeyman, of *The Gazette*.

† Enlisted as a private in Company I, Seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers; was promoted to corporal; left the service from disease contracted at the first Bull Run battle; was discharged Oct. 29, 1862, although the position of lieutenant was offered him; died in Somerville, May, 1863.

‡ Mr. Clapp died in Jersey City in February, 1881.

We have been unable to procure a copy to give further details.

Our Home, a local magazine of forty-eight pages, issued monthly, was published in Somerville during 1873 by Cornell & Honeyman, and edited by A. V. D. Honeyman, at present editor of the *Somerset Gazette*. It presented an attractive typographical appearance, and contained nothing but original articles. Only the fact that it was not financially sustained caused the cessation of its publication at the expiration of its first year. Many of its articles were historical, written by local clergymen and others, the field embraced by them being Somerset and Hunterdon Counties, within which its circulation (six hundred copies) was confined. Many important data are drawn from it in this present History. Its subscription price was two dollars per annum, and it was printed at the office of the *Daily Advertiser*, Newark.

The Christian Standard, a four-page monthly paper, four columns to the page, size fifteen and a half by twenty-two, was published by the Somerville Young Men's Christian Association from August, 1876, to July, 1877. It was edited by A. V. D. Honeyman and William P. Flowers until May, 1877, and subsequently by S. S. Phillips. Its subscription price was twenty-five cents; circulation, two hundred and fifty copies.

The Sower, a monthly paper, "devoted to Sabbath-school interests and Bible study," first issued at Mount Holly, N. J., by Rev. R. Randall Hoes, was published by Honeyman & Rowe, at the *Gazette* office, from July, 1877, to June, 1878. It was indorsed by, and considered as the organ of, the New Jersey State Sabbath-School Association. It was a three-column, eight-page paper, size thirty-four by thirty-nine, the paper being tinted; subscription price, twenty-five cents per year. It had contributions from some of the most noted religious writers in the country. Its editor was Rev. J. L. McNair, of Bedminster, for several issues, then Rev. J. A. Davis, of Pottersville. Of this paper six thousand copies were printed and circulated monthly, but its genuine paid subscription and advertising patronage were too meagre to sustain its publication, and it was discontinued in June, 1878.

Flowers' Family Magazine, advertised as "a continuation of 'Our Home,'" was begun January, 1878, by William P. Flowers, of Somerville, but was removed, at the close of its first year, to Trenton, N. J., and, 1881, to Philadelphia. It is similar in size and shape to "Our Home," and contains fifty-two pages monthly. It was printed at the *Gazette* office while in Somerville, and consisted chiefly of original matter. Circulation, about two thousand.

The Pastoral, a small quarterly newspaper, is published by Rev. C. T. Anderson, pastor of the Reformed Church at Peapack, as a church paper. Its first issue was June, 1875. It is published semi-annually, size eight and three-fourths by twelve inches, four pages, two columns to a page, and is distributed gratuitously.

The Rock was first started at Dunellen and called *The Dunellen Rock* in 1877, but removed to Bound Brook in the fall of 1878. Its proprietor and editor was Mr. Charles E. MacGeachy, once a humorist writer upon the *Danbury News*. It was an eight-page paper, and during its last two or three publications a sixteen-page folio. It caricatured prominent men in the county, and represented them in cartoons "sketched by special artists." It was for a brief time the most widely circulated paper in Central New Jersey, but it became extinct in February, 1879.

CHAPTER IX.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.*

Introductory—The Authors of Somerset County, Dead and Living, arranged alphabetically, with Biographical Data and Lists of their Publications.

No general history of a country would be half written without attention to its literature; and neither can a State or a county be justly portrayed in either its past or its present condition unless the heart-beat of the Press—using that term in its widest sense—be registered, and its strength or weakness calculated. Accordingly, the chapter upon the Press, to include the newspapers of the county, is now followed by one upon the many books, pamphlets, and various historical and other contributions to current literature which have emanated from Somerset County men, with the names and data concerning their authors.

As a matter of fact, no county in the State—or in the Union, of equal size and population—has produced more men and women who have been given to publishing their thoughts on the printed page than the county of Somerset. Ex-Governor Vroom long ago† pointed out the usually admitted truth that no county in New Jersey had given more men to fame as orators and statesmen than the one of his birth; and when he instanced Stockton, Bayard, Berrien, Southard, Dayton, Blackford, and Frelinghuysen, all present knew he had but touched upon a list of names which widened far outside the profession of the bar. All these men were famous lawyers, but all were authors also, although in a restricted sense; and when we add to them as writers such well-known and highly-cherished names as Witherspoon, Paterson, Griffith, Finley, Brownlee, McDowell, Porter, Blackwell, Cone, Fish, Chambers, Talmage, Corwin, and such as they,—all famous and some known to the whole world,—Somerset's intellectual sons and daughters stand forth, not singly, but in serried ranks.

This noble valley of the Raritan, so fertile in its

* By A. V. D. Honeyman, Esq.

† At a farewell dinner to Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, at Trenton, 1861. (See sketch of latter, at its close.)

soil and attractive in its climate, drew to itself a hundred and fifty years ago not only the best agriculturists of Holland and Scotland, but some of the best brains of those two intellectual nations; and from these two early peoples, which settled respectively its southern and northern portions, now intermarried and with blood intermingled, have sprung descendants who have imparted strength and vigor to the thought and culture of the passing century. There will be found some grand old Scotch names in the list of authors below, and yet the Hollandish names predominate, because the deep-thinking Dutch composed three-fourths of our early population.

An analysis of the list so far as one can be made—in which the total number of newspaper and magazine contributions is but roughly estimated from the imperfect data given—reveals the following facts:

Whole number of Somerset authors		144
Clergymen	80	
Lawyers	27	
Physicians	6	
Teachers	8	
Miscellaneous occupations	23	
	—	144
Men	134	
Women	10	
	—	144
Authors living	89	
Authors deceased	55	
	—	144
Number of books published	179	
Number of pamplets published	479	
Number of leading articles published in newspapers and magazines, law opinions, state papers, etc. (lowest estimate)	21,251	
A total of		21,909

That the list is complete as to either the authors or their publications is not professed; in the nature of things, it cannot be. Some names of newspaper editors, and all names of mere reporters, have been omitted, although they may have writing for the press for years, because some line of demarcation between writers of things solely ephemeral, and series of articles or contributions of a more permanent nature, was necessary. The compiler would be pleased to have information concerning any errors of whatsoever nature, that they may be corrected on a future occasion.

ANDERSON, REV. CHARLES THOMPSON. — Born Sept. 26, 1849, in Wayne Co., Pa.; removed to Somerset Co., 1853; grad. Princeton, 1869, and seminary, 1873. Pastorates: Port Kennedy, Pa. (Pres.), 1873–74; Peapack, Somerset Co. (Ref.), June, 1874, to present time. Publications:

1. "All Things pertaining to Life," illustrating 2 Peter i. 5, 6, 7, Lippincott & Co., 12mo, pp. 126, 1879.
2. Sermon in *Somerset Gazette*, July, 1876.
3. "Thoughts on the Goodness of God," and "The Source of National Greatness," two articles in "Flowers' Fam. Mag.," 1878.
4. Other occasional contributions to the press.
5. "The Pastoral," a semi-annual, in four pages, June, 1875, to present.

APGAR, AUSTIN CRAIG.—Born Aug. 4, 1838, at Peapack, Somerset Co.; res. Peapack, 1838–62; Harlingen, 1862–64; Trenton, 1866 to present; teacher of Nat. Sci. in N. J. State Norm. School. Publications:

1. Works jointly edited with brother (see below, APGAR, ELLIS A.), 1864–74.
2. Contributions to the press. (Total, about 50.)

APGAR, ELLIS AYERS, A.M.—Born at Peapack, March 20, 1836; State Supt. Public Instruction, 1866 to present; res. Trenton; real author of Free School System in New Jersey in its present details; industrious worker and excellent organizer.* Publications (first seven are joint works with his brother, Austin C. Apgar):

1. "Apgar's Physical Chart," Cowperthwait & Co., Phila., 12mo, 1865; new ed., 1871.
2. "Apgar's Political Chart," same pub., 1865.
3. "Apgar's Map-Drawing," same pub., 4to, 1866.
4. "Apgar's History of New Jersey," Lippincott & Co., Phila., 12mo, 1870.
5. "Apgar's System of Map-Drawing," Cowperthwait & Co., 1873.
6. "Apgar's Plant Analysis," Ivison, B., T., & Co., N. Y., 4to, 1874.
7. "Apgar's Special Geography of New Jersey," Cowperthwait & Co., 1876.
8. Annual Reports as State Supt., 15 in number, pp. about 50, 1866–81.
9. Miscellaneous contributions to press of the State. (Total, over 200.)

BAYARD, SAMUEL.—Born Jan. 11, 1762, in Phila.; grad. Coll. of N. J., 1784; licensed attorney in Phila.; clerk U. S. Sup. Court, 1791–1800; agt. U. S. Gov. in London, 1800; judge, Westchester Co., N. Y., member of Congress from N. Y., res. of Princeton, Somerset Co., 1806–40; member council for Somerset; judge Common Pleas, Somerset; died May 12, 1840. Publications (incomplete list):

1. "On Bill respecting Courts of the U. S." Speech in Congress, 1802.
2. "Abstract of the Laws of the United States," 1804.
3. Speech in Congress, pamphlet, 1809.
4. "Peake's Evidence, with Notes," 8vo, 1818.
5. "Address in Pres. ch., Princeton, in behalf of Close Observance of the Lord's Day," 1828.
6. "Letters on Sacraments," 18mo, 2d ed., Martien, Phila., 1834.
7. Many letters to the religious press.

BAYARD, SAMUEL JOHN.—Born Sept. 26, 1801, at New Rochelle, N. Y.; res. at Princeton, Somerset Co., 1806–27; grad. Coll. of N. J., 1820; licensed attorney, 1823; res. in Cincinnati, O., 1827–33; Seneca Falls, N. Y., 1833–49 (judge of County Court, 1836–40); Morristown, 1852–54; Camden, 1854–56; Woodbury, 1856–64; Camden, 1864–78; died Oct. 7, 1878. A hard worker all his life, of genuine literary talent, restrained, perhaps, in its fullest development by his devotion to the political press. Publications (incomplete list):

1. Editorial arts. in *Princeton Patriot*, 1826–27.
2. Editorial arts. in *Cincinnati Inquirer*, Ohio, 1830 (?)–33.
3. Biography of Gen. Harrison, 1840.
4. Campaign songs for Greeley's *Log Cabin*.
5. Editorial arts. in *New York Globe*.
6. "A Sketch of the Life of Com. R. H. Stockton," with Appendix of his Correspondence, Speeches, etc., 8vo, pp. 340, Derby & Jackson, N. Y., 1856. (Only full biography of the Commodore ever written.)
7. "Memoir of Gen. Geo. D. Bayard," 12mo, pp. 300, 1873.
8. Hundreds of other arts. for the press.

BERRIEN, JOHN MACPHERSON, LL.D.—Born Aug. 23, 1781, at Rocky Hill, Somerset Co.† Publications

* See "Prominent men of Somerset County," chap. xi., on following pages.

† See ibid.

(probably very numerous, but none have come under compiler's notice except):

1. Speeches in Congress at various dates.
2. State papers as attorney-general.
3. Legal briefs and a few opinions.
4. Letters concerning Henry Kollock and Joseph Clay in "Sprague's Annals."

BLACKFORD, ISAAC, LL.D.—Born 1786, at Bound Brook; grad. Coll. of N. J., 1806; judge of Supreme Court, Ill., 1817–53; of U. S. Court of Claims, Washington, 1853–59; died 1859. Degree in 1851. A man of marked eminence and unquestioned legal ability, as his positions, so long continued, proved. Publications (imperfect list):

1. Indiana State Reports in Sup. Court, 1818–47, 8vo, Indianapolis.
2. Hundreds of decisions in Indiana Sup. Court and U. S. Court of Claims.

BLACKWELL, REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN, A.M.—Born May 20, 1825, in Henrietta, N. Y.; pastor Cong. Church at South Butler, N. Y.; res. Somerville, Somerset Co., April, 1868, to present. A lady of strong intellect; a profound thinker and logician; one of those who, equally with strong-minded men, would "fitly constitute a state." Publications:

1. "Exegesis of St. Paul's Teaching Concerning Homer," in Oberlin "Quarterly Review," 1848.
2. "Studies in General Science," 12mo, pp. 400, G. P. Putnam, 1869.
3. "The Market-Woman," serial story in *Woman's Advocate*, 1869.
4. "The Island Neighbors," 12mo, pp. 300, Harper & Bros., 1871.
5. "The Sexes Throughout Nature," 12mo, pp. 400, G. P. Putnam, 1874.
6. "Physical Basis of Immortality," 12mo, pp. 324, Putnam, 1876.
7. Six Papers on various phases of the Woman Question, published by the "Association for the Advancement of Women," 1873–78.
8. About 200 other contributions to the *Woman's Journal*, *Tribune*, and other newspapers, magazines, and annuals of the country.

BLACKWELL, SAMUEL CHARLES.*—Born Nov. 3, 1823, at Bristol, Eng.; came to America 1832; residences, Cincinnati, New York, Somerville, 1868 to present. A precise writer and acute thinker whose pen has produced no books, but many scores of influential contributions upon themes fitted to the times. Publications:

Articles on Anti-Slavery, Temperance, Education, Ohio's Provision for her Insane, Free Territories, National Union, Southern Reconstruction, Woman's Educational, Industrial, and Political Interests, Finance, Literature, and Religion (including prose and poetry), to the *Cincinnati Gazette*, *Chronicle*, *Times*, *Enquirer*, and *Herald*, *Washington National Era*, *New York Tribune*, *Woman's Advocate*, *Woman's Journal*, *Somerset Gazette* and *Unionist*, etc. (Total number, about 500.)

BLAUVELT, REV. ISAAC ALSTYNE.—Born March 31, 1839, at Lamington, Somerset Co.; res. Somerset until 1860; grad. Coll. of N. J., 1857, and seminary, 1860. Pastorates: New Egypt (not installed), Clinton, German Valley, Roselle. Publications:

1. "Historical Sketch of German Ref. and Pres. Churches of German Valley," pp. 56, April 28, 1870.
2. "Historical Sketch of Clinton Pres. Church," semi-centenary address, Sept. 14, 1880.
3. Articles in *The Presbyterian*, etc.

BLAUVELT, REV. WILLIAM WARREN, D.D.—Born June 23, 1800, in New Brunswick; grad. Rutgers, 1814; teacher in Northampton Co., Va.; missionary in Delaware Co., N. Y.; teacher in Finley's school, Basking Ridge, etc. Pastorate at Lamington, Somerset Co., July 11, 1826, to present. Degree from Univ. of N.Y., 1855 (?). Publications:

1. "Recollections of an Aged Minister," autobiographical, three articles in "Our Home," 1873 (unfinished).
2. "Our Older Churches—Lamington," in same.
3. Historical Address at Semi-Centennial Anniversary, pp. 6, July, 1876.

BOISNOT, JAMES MONROE, M.D.—Born July 20, 1836, in Franklin tp., Somerset Co.; grad. Trenton Academy, 1856, and Univ. of Pa., March, 1858; res. in Philadelphia from 1858 to 1879; died Oct. 30, 1879. A man who stood out prominently from among his fellows in literary culture, as well as in the practice of medicine and surgery. Publications (incomplete list):

1. Paper on "The Reduction by Manipulation of a Double Dislocation of the Hip-joint," in *Amer. Jour. of Med. Sci.*, 1864.
2. Same on "A Case of Purpura Hæmorrhagica requiring Transfusion," *Med. Times*, March 13, 1875.
3. "Come unto Me" and "An Easter Anthem," two poems set to music.
4. Many other medical and surgical papers, and some general contributions for the press.

BOSWELL, REV. JAMES T.—Methodist Episcopal clergyman at Bound Brook, 1876–79.† Publications:

1. "Religious Influence of our National History." Centennial sermon in *Somerset Gazette*, 1876.
2. Editorial contributions to *The Methodist*.
3. Contributions to the press, religious and secular.

BROWN, GEORGE HOUSTON.—Born 1810 in Bedminster tp., Somerset Co.; grad. Princeton, 1828; licensed attorney, 1835; counselor, 1838; res. Somerville, 1838–65; State senator, 1845–48; member Congress, 1850–52; justice Sup. Court, 1861–65; died Aug. 1, 1865. Publications (incomplete list):

1. Editorials in *State Gazette*, 1860.
2. Opinions as Justice of Sup. Court in 5 *Dutcher's*, 1, 2 *Vroom's Law Reports*, and 1, 2 *C. E. Green's Equity Reports*.

BROWN, REV. ISAAC VAN ARSDALE, D.D., LL.D.—Born 1784 at Pluckamin, Somerset Co.‡ Publications (list imperfect):

1. "New Jersey Preacher," edited by Rev. I. V. Brown and Rev. G. S. Woodhull. 1 vol., pp. 464, New Brunswick, 1813.
2. "Biography of Robert Finley, D.D.," 12mo, New Brunswick, 1819. The only memoir of that celebrated man. Republication, with "Early History of the Slave Trade," by John W. Moore, Phila., 1857, pp. 336.
3. "Old School Presbyterianism Defended," pp. 335, W. S. & A. Martien, Phila., 1855. Containing six able letters signed "A Member of New Brunswick Presbytery," and widely circulated in the Southern States.
4. Various letters to the press from time to time.

BROWNLEE, REV. WILLIAM CRAIG, D.D.—Born in Tarfoot, Scotland, 1783; grad. Univ. of Glasgow, 1806 (?), and licensed by Presbytery of Stirling, Scotland, 1808. Pastorates in America: Mount Pleasant and Burgesstown, Pa. (Assoc. Ref.), 1808–13; Walnut Street, Phila. (Assoc. Scotch), 1813–16; Basking

* Husband of the preceding.

† The absence of Mr. and Mrs. Boswell in Europe has prevented the procurement of dates or a full statement of publications.

‡ See Chapter XI.

Ridge, Somerset Co., N. J. (Pres.), 1819–25; rector of academy, New Brunswick, 1815–17; professor of languages in Rutgers, 1825–26; pastor Collegiate Church, N. Y. City, 1826–43; died Feb. 10, 1860. "In the Greek and Roman classics and in *belles-lettres* his acquirements were accurate and elegant; in general history and literature, very extensive." Publications:

1. "Fearful State of Fr. Spira, an Apostate," 1814.
2. "Inquiry into the Principles of the Quakers," 1824.
3. "A Dissertation on the Nature, Obligations, and Form of the Civil Oath," 1825.
4. "The Gospel of Christ," farewell sermon at Basking Ridge, 1825.
5. "On the Loftiest and Most Important Branch of all Sciences," oration before societies of Rutgers, 1827.
6. "On the Death of Dr. S. H. Woodhull," a sermon.
7. "On the Objections Commonly urged Against the Bible," Premium Tract, Am. Tract Soc., No. 227.
8. "Genuineness and Authenticity of the Bible, and the Madness of Infidelity," sermon, *National Preacher*, October, 1835.
9. "The Roman Catholic Controversy," 1834.
10. Letter on Theo. Dwight's Book, "Open Convents," 1836.
11. "Earnest Appeal to Christians," 1836.
12. "Lights and Shadows of Christian Life," 1837.
13. "The Christian Father at Home," 1837.
14. "Doctrinal Decrees and Canons of the Council of Trent," 1838.
15. "Christian Youth's Book," 1839.
16. "The Converted Murderer," 1839.
17. "History of Western Apostolic Churches," 1839.
18. "The Whigs of Scotland," 2 vols., a romance, 1839.
19. "Popery an Enemy to Civil and Religious Liberty" (4th ed.), 1839.
20. "The Deity of Christ," 1841.
21. "Letters on Christian Baptism," 1841.
22. "Romanism in the Light of Prophecy and History," 1854.
23. "St. Patrick; or, The Ancient Religion of the Irish."
24. Introduction to "Maria Monk."
25. Essays on Didactic and Controversial Theology.
26. "On Baptism."
27. Various sermons and articles in "Magazine of Ref. Dutch Church," while editor, 1826–30.
28. "The General's Widow," Tract No. 237, pp. 28.

BURT, REV. ENOCH.—Born in New England; watchmaker at Princeton; Pres. clergyman. Pastorates: Lamington, Somerset Co., 1809–13; Manchester, Conn., 18— –37; died at Manchester, Jan. 1837. Publications:

1. Sermon from Phil. iii. 8, in *New Jersey Preacher*, 1813.
2. Sermon from Luke xv. 7, in same.

CANNON, REV. JAMES SPENCER, D.D.—Born in island of Curacoa, 1766; licensed to preach in Ref. Dutch Church, 1796; pastor at Six-Mile Run, 1796–1826, portion of this time at Millstone also; Prof. Eccl. Hist., Metaphysics, etc., in Rutgers, 1818–19, 1826–52; died 1852. Degree by Rutgers, 1811. A studious, diligent man, oracular, of great memory, and a pattern of systematic work. Publications:

1. "Fourth of July Oration," 1815.
2. "Lectures on History and Chronology," 1834.
3. "Rev. Ira Condit," in "Sprague's Annals."
4. "Sermon on a Sacramental Occasion."
5. "Address to Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen as Pres.-elect of Rutgers," 1850, in *New Brunswick Review*.
6. "Lectures on Pastoral Theology," 8vo, pp. 617, Scribner & Co., N. Y., 1853 (posthumous).

CHAMBERS, REV. TALBOT WILSON, D.D.—Born Feb. 25, 1819, at Carlisle, Pa.; grad. Rutgers, 1834; New Brunswick Seminary and Princeton Seminary, 1837. Pastorates in Ref. Dutch Church: Somerville, N. J., 1839–49; New York Collegiate Church, 1849 to present. Degree by Columbia, 1853. One of the best scholars and clearest-headed thinkers in the Ref. Church in America. Publications:

1. "The Importance of City Missions," 1850.
2. "The Happiness of the Pious," *Nat. Preacher*, 1852.
3. "The Duty Due to Deceased Pastors," discourse at funeral of Rev. George Schenck, 1852.
4. Art. on Rev. G. Schenck, in "Sprague's Annals."
5. "Gunn's Life of Livingston," new ed., with new matter, 1856.
6. Preface to tract, "The Gospel the only True Reformer," 1856.
7. "The Noon Prayer-Meeting in Fulton Street," 1858, in "Princeton Review," xxxi. 157.
8. "Translation of Minutes of Coetus and Conferentie," 1859.
9. "Memoir of the Life and Character of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL.D.," N. Y., pp. 289, 1863.
10. "Economy a Christian Duty," in *Nat. Preacher*, 1865.
11. "Defense of the Old and Rightful Name of the Ref. Prot. Dutch Church," 1867.
12. "Objections to Sunday-Schools," *N. Y. S. S. Inst.*, 1868.
13. "Discourse at the Centennial Anniversary of the North Dutch Church," 1869.
14. "Reminiscences of Dr. Alexander McClelland," series of 14 articles in *Christian Intelligencer*, 1872.
15. Exposition of International Series of S. S. Lessons in *Christian Intelligencer*, 1873.
16. "John Knox, the Reformer," in McClintock and Strong's "Cyclopædia," vol. v., 1873.
17. "Exposition of the Book of Zechariah," in "Lange's Commentary," 1874.
18. Schmoller's Exposition of Amos, translated and enlarged, in "Lange's Commentary," 1874.
19. "Palestine and the East," 28 articles in *Christian Intelligencer*, 1874–75.
20. "Recalling the Past," sermon on twentieth anniversary of church Fifth Ave. and 29th St., 1874.
21. "The Guileless Israelite: a Sermon in Commemoration of Rev. Thomas De Witt," 1875.
22. "The Influence of the Ref. Dutch Church in Preserving Soundness of Doctrine," sermon in "Centennial Discourses," 1876.
23. "The Psalter a Witness to the Divine Origin of the Bible," Vedder Lectures, N. Y., 1876.
24. "The Psalter a Witness to the Divine Origin of the Bible," 1876.
25. Translation of Ordinary Papers of Rev. J. P. Boehme in *Mercersburg Review*, 1876.
26. "Is Man Depraved?" in "North American Review," 1878.
27. The Writings of Solomon, in "Family Treasury," 1873.
28. "The Bible an English Classic," in volume of essays on "Bible Revision," 1879.
29. "The Review of a Generation," 8vo, pp. 32, 1879.
30. "The Truly Good Man," in memory of Rev. M. S. Hutton, D.D., 8vo, pp. 24, 1880.
31. Descriptive Letter-Press of "Doré's Bible Gallery," 4to, Cassell, Petten, Galpin & Co., 1880.
32. "The Coming of the Lord," in "Ref. Ch. Quarterly," January, 1880.
33. "The Theory of Kuenen," *Presbyterian Review*, April, 1880.
34. "The States' Bible in Holland," "Ref. Ch. Quarterly," July, 1880.
35. Critical Notes on S. S. Lessons, in *S. S. Times*, July to December, 1880.
36. Various other articles in *Ch. Intelligencer, N. Y. Observer, Ch. at Work, Independent, Methodist, Sower, S. S. Times, S. S. World, Christian Union*, etc. (Total, many hundreds.)

CLARK, REV. GEORGE WHITEFIELD, D.D.—Born Feb. 15, 1831, at South Orange, N. J.; grad. Amherst, 1853, and Rochester Theo. Seminary, 1855. Pastorates in Baptist Churches: New Market, 1855–59; Elizabeth, 1859–68; Ballston, N. Y., 1868–73; Somerville, 1873–77. Resigned charge 1877, and removed to Hightstown, 1881. Gen. Colporteur and Coll. Agent

of Am. Bap. Pub. Soc. for New Jersey, 1880. Degree from Rochester Univ., 1872. A painstaking scholar, accurate and copious; prostrated for several years from hard and faithful work upon his "Notes upon the Gospels." Publications:

1. "History of First Baptist Church, Elizabeth, N. J.," pp. 45, 1863.
2. "New Harmony of the Gospels in English," 12mo, pp. 377, Sheldon & Co., 1870.
3. "Notes on the Gospel of Matthew," 12mo, pp. 420, Sheldon & Co., 1870.
4. Ditto, on "Mark," pp. 394, Bible and Pub. Soc., Phila., 1873.
5. Ditto, on "Luke," pp. 504, 1876.
6. Ditto, on "John," pp. 336.*
7. Minutes of N. J. Baptist Assn. for five years.
8. Articles on "Armenians of Turkey" and "The Righteous Dead between Death and the Resurrection," in *Christian Review.*
9. Articles on "The Sin against the Holy Ghost," and "The Curriculum of Sunday-school Study," in "Baptist Quarterly."
10. Several hundred miscellaneous articles, in *Michigan Christian Herald, Home Evangelist, Watchman and Reflector, National Baptist, Richmond Herald, Somerset Gazette,* etc., and several sermons.

COLE, REV. DAVID, D.D.—Born Spring Valley, N. Y., 1822; grad. Rutgers, 1842. Pastorates in Ref. Church: East Millstone, Somerset Co., 1858–63; Yonkers, 1865 to present time. Prof. of Greek, Rutgers, 1863–66. Degree by Franklin and Marshall, 1865. Publications:

1. "Manual of English Grammar," 1848.
2. "Classical Education," 1854, in "Barnard's Am. Jour. Ed.," vol. i. 67.
3. "Aims of the State Normal School of N. J.," 1857, in "Barnard's Am. Jour. Ed.," vol. v.
4. "The Principles of English Grammar Applied," 1862.
5. Many editorials in *N. Y. Teacher*, 1855–56.
6. Decennial Discourse at East Millstone, 1865.
7. "Thanksgiving Discourse," 1866.
8. Hist. Address at Yonkers, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of that church, pp. 109, 1868.
9. "Offerings to the Lord," annual sermon on Benevolence before Gen. Syn., 1874.
10. "Isaac Cole and Cath. Serven; or, The Genealogy of an Extensive Branch of the Cole Family, 1633–1876," pp. 269, 1876.
11. "Our American Republic the Child of Special Providence," 1876.
12. Many contributions to the press from 1845 to the present.

CONE, REV. SPENCER HOUGHTON, D.D.—Born April 30, 1785, near Princeton, Somerset Co.† One of the great Baptist preachers of the country, whose pen and tongue were always on fire with the work of the Church. Publications (imperfect list):

1. Address at First Anniversary of Amer. and For. Bible Society, 1838.
2. History of the First Baptist Church, New York, *New York Chronicle*, 1850.
3. "The Bible: its Excellence" (joint with W. H. Wyckoff).
4. "The Bible Translated," tract (joint with W. H. Wyckoff), 1850.
5. Addresses before the Bible Union, 1850–55.
6. A corrected version of the English New Testament (also joint).
7. Edited Jones' "Church History."

CORNELL, REV. WILLIAM, D.D.—Born June, 1834, in Seneca Co., N. Y.; grad. Rutgers, 1859, New Brunswick Seminary, 1862. Pastorates in Ref. Church: Minisink, 1862–63; Woodstown, 1864–68. Teacher at Freehold, 1863; Somerville, 1868–76, where he founded the "Somerset Classical Institute," for both sexes. Died Sept. 11, 1876. Degree from Rutgers, 1873. A thorough teacher and a good preacher, but wrote little except sermons. Publications:

1. "On Thanksgiving," sermon at Freehold, Aug. 6, 1863.
2. Occasional contributions to the press, including a few poems.

CORWIN, REV. EDWARD TANJORE, D.D.—Born in New York City, July 12, 1834; grad. Coll. of City of N. Y., 1853; New Brunswick Seminary, 1856. Pastorates in Ref. Church: Paramus, 1857–63; Millstone, Somerset Co., 1863 to present. Degree by Rutgers, 1872. A severe student and constant writer, with special tastes for historical gleanings. Publications:

1. "Manual and Record of Church at Paramus," 1858; 2d ed., 1859.
2. "Manual of Ref. Prot. Dutch Church in North America," pp. 166, 1859; 2d ed., pp. 400, 1869; 3d ed., pp. 676, 1879.
3. "Millstone Centennial," historical discourse, large 12mo, pp. 113, 1866.
4. "Corwin Genealogy," 8vo, pp. 315, 1872.
5. "Character and Development of the Ref. Ch. in the Colonial Period," in "Centennial Discourses," 1876.
6. "Farewell Sermon at Paramus," 1863.
7. "Sermon on Death of President Lincoln," in "Lincolniana," 1865.
8. Article, "Education in Ref. Church," in "Cyclopædia of Education," 1877.
9. Index to "Centennial Discourses," 2d ed., pp. 30.
10. Exposition of Sunday-school Lessons in *Christian Intelligencer*, 1880.
11. Franklin and Hillsborough Township Histories, in this volume.
12. Other occasional contributions to the press.

CRAIG, REV. AUSTIN, D.D.—Born at Peapack, Somerset Co., 1824; grad. Lafayette, 1841–43; preacher from 1843; located at Feltville, N. J., 1848; Irvington, 1849; Feltville, 1850–51; Blooming Grove, N. Y., 1851–57; at Antioch Coll. as preacher and teacher, 1857–58; Blooming Grove, 1858–65; prof. in Antioch, 1865–68; New Bedford, 1868–69; Pres. Christian Bib. Institute, Eddytown, N. Y., 1869–72; same, removed to Stanfordville, 1872 to present. Degree from Antioch, 1857. Publications:

1. "The Church the Medium of the Divine Influence upon the World," sermon, Albany, Jasper Hazen, 1847.
2. "My Fourth Occasional Tract," N. Y., John Westall, 1849.
3. "Unity and Faith of the Christian Church," sermon, New York, David Felt & Co., 1850.
4. "Getting Religion: My Sixth Occasiona Tract,' sermon, same pub.
5. Address before N. J. Christian Conference, same pub., 1850.
6. "A Christmas Visit to Bethlehem," Christmas sermon at Antioch College, 1867; repub. in London, E. T. Whitfield, 1868.
7. "Eating Christ's Flesh and Drinking His Blood," sermon, New York, J. B. Ford & Co.; also pub. in religious papers.
8. "Glimpses at the Evangelical Alliance," 1873.
9. "The Gospel of Luke the Apostles' Creed," tract of Amer. Unitarian Assn.
10. About a dozen more pamphlet-sermons at different dates.
11. Several hundred religious contributions to the press; among other papers, to *Christian Sun*, Norfolk, Va.; *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, Newburyport, Mass.; *Christian Palladum*, Albany; *Christian Union and Review*, *Christian Inquirer*, etc.

DAYTON, ALFRED BAILEY, M.D.—Born at Basking Ridge, Somerset Co., Dec. 25, 1812; grad. Coll. of Phys. and Surg., N. Y., 1835; res. Mattawan, N. J., 1835 to decease, July 19, 1870. "He possessed oratorical and rhetorical powers of a high order, being a graceful speaker and polished writer." Publications (incomplete list):

1. "Review of the Principles and Practice of Thompsonianism."
2. "Mollites Ossium."

* The four above works, all now published by Am. Bap. Pub. Soc., Phila., are of the greatest value to Sunday-school teachers.

† See Chapter XI.

3. "Inversion of the Uterus, with Methods of Reduction."
4. "Cerebro-spinal Meningitis."
5. "Dry Gangrene." All above are medical.

DAYTON, WILLIAM LEWIS, LL.D.—Born Feb. 17, 1807, at Basking Ridge, Somerset Co.; grad. Coll. of N. J., 1825; licensed attorney, 1830; counselor, 1833; res. Freehold, Monmouth Co., 1830–38; member Assembly, 1837–38; res. Trenton, 1838–61; justice Sup. Court, 1838–42; U. S. senator, 1842–51; Republican nominee for Vice-President (with Fremont), 1856; Attorney-Gen. of N. J., 1857–61; U. S. minister to France, 1861–64; died Dec. 1, 1864, in Paris. An accomplished lawyer, orator, statesman, and diplomatist. "There is no public man for whose character I have a higher admiration."—*Abraham Lincoln.* Publications (incomplete list):

1. "In Vindication of the National Faith," speech in Congress, February, 1843.
2. "Address before the Societies," at Princeton, pp. 30, Sept. 26, 1843.
3. "On Remitting Gen. Jackson's Fine," speech in Congress, December, 1843.
4. "The Occupation of Washington Territory," same, January, 1844.
5. "The Tariff," same, April, 1844.
6. "Annexation of Texas," same, February, 1845.
7. "Wilmot Proviso," same, March, 1847.
8. "To establish Temporary Governments in Oregon, California, and New Mexico," same, July, 1848.
9. "On Admission of California into the Union," same, March, 1850.
10. "Statutes of New Jersey," Revision of 1847 (joint), pp. 1155.
11. Decisions as Justice of N. J. Supreme Court in 1, 2, and 3 *Harrison's Law Reports*, 38–41.
12. Speech at Cooper Union, N. Y., with Mr. Lincoln, after latter's election, 1860.

DAVIS, REV. JOHN ANGELL.—Born near Kingston, N. Y.; grad. Rutgers, 1865, and seminary, 1868; missionary to Amoy, China, 1870; pastorates Ref. Church: Palisades, 1872; Pottersville, Somerset Co., 1873–78; Oyster Bay, L. I., 1878 to present. A constant writer for the press. Publications:

1. "The Board of Publication," discussions in *Christ. Intelligencer*, 1875.
2. "Tom Bard," in *Sower and Gospel Field*, serial, 1878–80.
3. "Leng-Tso, the Chinese Slave-Girl," Pres. Board Pub., pp. 392, 1880; first published as serial in *Christian Intelligencer*.
4. "China Boy who became a Preacher," in *Sower and Gospel Field*.
5. "Sunday-School Dialogues" (in press).
6. Hundreds of other articles in *N. Y. Observer, Christian at Work, Christian Intelligencer, American Messenger, Child's Paper, Somerset Gazette*, "Flowers' Fam. Mag.," etc.

DEMAREST, REV. WILLIAM.—Born Aug. 22, 1813, at Old Bridge, Bergen Co.; grad. New Brunswick Seminary, 1837; missionary in New York City, 1837–38. Pastorates in Ref. Church: Clover Hill, Somerset Co., 1838–40; New Hurley, 1840–45; Berne and Beaver Dam, 1845–50; Westerly, 1850–54; Bound Brook, Somerset Co., 1854–57; Ramapo, 1858–70; Union, 1871–74; died 1874. Publications:

1. Translation of Minutes of Early Synod, 1771–94.
2. Translation of Frelinghuysen's Sermons from the Dutch, Ref. Church Board of Pub., 12mo, pp. 422, 1856.

DE WITT, REV. JOHN, D.D.—Born at Albany, N. Y., 1821; grad. Rutgers, 1838, and New Brunswick Seminary, 1842. Pastorates: Ridgway, 1842–44; Ghent First Church, 1845–48; Canajoharie, 1848–49; Millstone (period res. in this county), 1850–63; since which prof. Oriental literature, New Brunswick. Degree by Rutgers, 1860. Publications:

1. "The Sure Foundation, and How to Build on It," 12mo, 1860.
2. "Our Catechisms and Confessions," series of articles in *Christian Intelligencer*, 1872.

DILTS, ISAIAH NEIGHBOUR, A.M.—Born at Schooley's Mountain, Morris Co., Aug. 3, 1824; grad. Lafayette College, 1844; licensed attorney, 1847; counselor, 1850; res., Morristown, 1847–53; Somerville, 1853 until decease, May 21, 1878. "A gentleman of fine literary taste and culture, not only retaining, but cultivating, the knowledge of the classical and foreign languages." Publications:

1. Metrical translation of "Dies Iræ," in "Our Home," 1873.
2. "Centennial Address" before people of Somerset County, July 4, 1876, pp. 16.
3. Opinion in Board of Freeholders, etc., *vs.* Cory, 1874, in *Somerset Unionist.*
4. Many editorials in Somerset County papers, political and satirical poems, etc., never collected.

DOOLITTLE, REV. PHILIP MELANCTHON.—Born about 1830 in Springfield, N. J.; grad. Union, 1852; New Brunswick Seminary, 1856; pastor Ref. Church, North Branch, Somerset Co., 1852 to present. A constant writer for the local press, but always anonymously. Publications (incomplete list):

1. Scores of editorial and other articles in *Somerset Unionist.*
2. Sermon in *Somerset Gazette*, 1876.
3. "The Public-House, as Licensed to Sell Intoxicating Liquors," address before Somerset County Temp. Asso., September, 1880, pp. 12.
4. Many other contributions to *Christian Intelligencer, Sentinel of Freedom*, and *Somerset Gazette.*

DUTCHER, REV. JACOB C.—Born about 1826 at Greensburg, N. Y.; grad. Rutgers, 1843; New Brunswick Seminary, 1846. Pastorates in Ref. Dutch Church: Owasco, 1846–50; Bergen Neck, 1850–54; Bergen Point, 1854–57; Coxsackie First, 1857–58; Seventh Avenue, New York City, 1858–59; Sixth Avenue, New York, Union Church, 1859–63; Market Street, New York, 1863–66; Somers, Conn. (Cong.), 1867–68; Bound Brook, 1868–79; at present without charge. Publications:

1. "Requisites of National Greatness," 1843.
2. "Sketch of Capt. Denning," by request of N. Y. Legislature, and published by its authority, pp. 80, 1864.
3. "The Prodigal Son," pp. 125, E. N. Tripp & Co., 1870.
4. Oration at a dedication of a Soldiers' Monument, Orient, L. I., 1870.
5. "Alone in the World," pp. 320.
6. "Washington," an oration at Niblo's Theatre, before O. U. A. M., 1872.
7. "The Old Home by the River," pp. 230, N. Tibballs & Son, 1874 (2 eds.).
8. "Our Fallen Heroes."
9. "America, her Danger and her Safety," 1875.
10. Many religious articles in magazines and newspapers on "Bible in Public Schools," etc., and some fiction.

EATON, REV. JAMES DEMAREST.—Born March 18, 1848, in Lancaster, Wis.; grad. Beloit, 1869; Andover Seminary, 1872. Pastorates in Cong. Church: Portland, Oregon, 1873–76; Bound Brook, Somerset Co., 1876 to present. Publications:

1. "A Pilgrimage to Concord," "Flowers' Fam. Mag.," 1878.
2. "In and Around the Virginia State-House," same.
3. "On the Payment of the Church Debt," sermon, *Bound Brook Chronicle*, Sept. 24, 1879.
4. "The Christian in Politics," sermon in same, June 2, 1880.
5. Other articles in the newspapers.

EDWARDS, MARY H.—Born July 2, 1853, in Chester, N. J.; daughter of John F., M.D., of Raritan; res. Raritan since October, 1853; grad. Holyoke Seminary, 1876. A talented young poetical writer. Publications:

Several score of short poems and sketches in prose in Springfield (Mass.) *Homestead, Somerset Gazette*, "Our Home," "Ladies' Floral Cabinet," Bristol (Eng.) *Observer*, "Demorest's Monthly," "Flowers' Mag.," etc., usually under a *nom-de-plume*.

ENGLISH, REV. JAMES THEODORE.—Born Oct. 31, 1810, at Englishtown, Monmouth Co.; grad. Union, New York, and Princeton Seminary; pastor Pres. Church, Liberty Corner, Somerset Co., 1837–73; died May 17, 1873. Publications:

1. "The Great Teacher," sermon before Synod of N. J., Morristown, pp. 15, Oct. 18, 1859.
2. Series of articles on Bernards township in *Somerset Unionist*.
3. Many contributions to same, and also to *The Presbyterian* and *N. Y. Evangelist*.

FIELD, RICHARD STOCKTON, LL.D.—Born Dec. 31, 1803, at Whitehill, Burlington Co.; grad. Coll. of N. J., 1821; res. Princeton, Somerset Co., 1811–25; Salem, 1825–32; Princeton, 1832–70; licensed attorney, February, 1825, counselor, 1828; member N. J. Legislature; attorney-gen., 1838–41; member Const. Conv., 1844; U. S. senator, 1862–63; U. S. dist. judge, 1863–70; died May 25, 1870. Degree from Coll. of N. J., 1859. "His mind was so stored with the fruits of his learning that he had a rare facility of expression. . . . Only one decision of his was ever reversed." —*Keasbey*. Publications (incomplete list):

1. "Provincial Courts in N. J., with Sketches of Bench and Bar," N. J. Hist. Soc., 8vo, pp. 324, 1848.
2. "Review of the Trial of Rev. Wm. Tennent for Perjury in 1742," vol. vi., N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc., 1851.
3. "The Publications of the N. J. Hist. Soc.," "Princeton Review," July, 1852.
4. "Address before the Surviving Members of the Constitutional Convention of New Jersey," 1853.
5. "The Power of Habit," Address at Anniversary of Edgefield School, Princeton, pp. 22, 1855.
6. "The Constitution not a Compact between Southern States," oration before Societies of Coll. of N. J., pp. 27, July 4, 1861.
7. "State Prisoners," speech in U. S. Senate, 1863.
8. "Charge to Grand Jury," Trenton, pp. 24, 1863.
9. "On the Life and Character of Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower," vol. x., N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc., 1865.
10. "Address on the Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln," before Legislature, 1865.
11. Centennial Address before Societies of Coll. of N. J., 1869.
12. Address on Hon. James Parker, in vol. i., new series of same, 1869.
13. Contributions to New Jersey Hist. Collections.
14. Various decisions in U. S. Dist. Court.

FINLEY, REV. ROBERT, D.D.—Born in Princeton, Feb. 15, 1772; grad. Coll. of N. J., 1787; teacher at Charleston, S. C., 1791–92; pastor Presb. Church, Basking Ridge, Somerset Co., 1795–1815; president Univ. of Geo., 1817; died 1817, in Georgia. His writings were chiefly "to be useful." "Perspicuity, strength, and effect were the great things at which he aimed. Had he written more he would have written better."—*Brown*. Publications (incomplete list):

1. "On the Baptism of John," sermon, 1807.
2. "Sermon on the Victory of Christ over Death," at the funeral of Rev. Wm. Boyd, Lamington, pp. 20, May 17, 1807.
3. "On Baptism," sermon, 1808.
4. Two sermons in *National Preacher*, 1813.
5. "Thoughts on Colonization," 1816.
6. Letters in "Memoir" (posthumous), 1819.

FISH, REV. HENRY CLAY, D.D.—Born Jan. 27, 1820, at Halifax, Vt.; removed to New Jersey, 1840; grad. Union Theol. Sem., N. Y., June 25, 1845. Pastorates in Bapt. Church: Somerville, Somerset Co., 1845 to December, 1850; Newark, First, January, 1851–77. Died Oct. 2, 1877. Degree from Rochester Univ., 1858. One of the most industrious of workers, as thirteen bound volumes of his writings and elaborate contributions to periodicals, prepared amid an immense amount of parishional work, testify. "The extent of his reading in history, poetry, modern and patriotic literature, as well as the amount of his writing in making translations and sketches, was something marvelous."—*Hague*. Publications:

1. "The Baptist Scriptural Catechism," E. H. Fletcher, N. Y., pp. 86, 1849.
2. "Hist. First Baptist Church, Newark," two semi-centennial sermons, 18mo, pp. 108, June, 1851.
3. "The Youth's Catechism," 2 vols., pp. 200, Newark, 1853.
4. "The Child's Catechism," pp. 30, 1853.
5. "Romanism and the Common Schools," Thanksgiving sermon, pp. 20, 1853.
6. "Primitive Piety Revived," a $200 prize essay of Cong. Board of Pub., Boston, 12mo, pp. 249, 1855; published in Dutch at Utrecht, Holland, 1860.
7. "History and Repository of Pulpit Eloquence," 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 1235, Dodd, 1856.
8. "Pulpit Eloquence of the Nineteenth Century," 8vo, pp. 813, Dodd, 1857.
9. "Select Discourses," trans. from French, 12mo, pp. 408, Sheldon & Co., 1858.
10. "How Can I be Saved?" prize tract of Sheldon & Co., N. Y., pp. 21, 1859.
11. "The Price of Soul Liberty, and Who paid it," 18mo, pp. 152, Sheldon & Co., 1860.
12. "Don't Swear," prize tract, pp. 16, 1862; trans. into French.
13. "The Valley of Achor a Dove of Hope," Thanksgiving sermon, pp. 24, 1863.
14. "God's Hand in the Rebellion," pp. 32, July, 1865.
15. "War Record of the First Baptist Church," two sermons, pp. 26, 1865.
16. "The Hour for Action," pp. 40, Am. Board For. Miss., 1866.
17. "Account of Golden Wedding" of author's parents, 1866.
18. Editor (with others) of "The Baptist Praise Book," Sheldon & Co., pp. 640, 1871.
19. "Loyalty to Truth the Glory and Strength of the Baptists," part of Madison Avenue lectures, Am. Bapt. Pub. Soc., 1871.
20. "Harry's Conversion," sketches from life, 18mo, pp. 240, Bible and Pub. Soc., Phila., 1872.
21. "Harry's Conflicts," 18mo, pp. 224, same, 1872.
22. "Hand-Book of Revivals," 12mo, pp. 420, Jas. H. Earle, Boston, 1874.
23. "Heaven in Song," edited by Dr. Fish, 4to, pp. 742, Sheldon & Co., 1874.
24. "Bible Lands Illustrated," 8vo, pp. 920, Am. Pub. Co., Hartford, 1876.
25. Tracts as follows: "Neglect of the Lord's Supper," pp. 4; "Saved or Lost," pp. 8; "Do, or Done," pp. 8; "Soul-Saving," pp. 12; "Power in the Pulpit," pp. 30, republished in Edinburgh; "Safe in Believing," prize tract; "Two Questions" (undated).
26. Many newspaper articles.

FISHER, HENDRICK.—Born 1697, in the Palatinate, Germany; came to America, 1703;* res. near Bound Brook, Somerset Co., 1779; member Colonial Assembly, 1745–75; vice-pres. Prov. Cong., 1775; died Aug. 16, 1779. A great man whom history has never sufficiently made prominent, and whose literary abilities were of no mean order. "The Samuel Adams of New Jersey."—*Corwin.* Publication (imperfect list):

Translation of Five Sermons of Rev. T. J. Frelinghuysen, 1730.

FLEMING, ROBINS, C.E.—Born near Readington, Branchburg, Somerset Co., Feb. 19, 1856; grad. Lafayette, 1877; degree "C.E." at graduation; res. Readington. Biographical Sketch in "Men of Lafayette," by Coffin. Publications:

1. Six articles in "Flowers' Fam. Mag.,"—viz., "The Morristown Ghost," 1878; "Lorenzo Dow;" "Newspaper Poetry," 2 arts., 1879; and 3 arts., 1880.
2. Arts. in *Mathematical Visitor*, Erie, Pa.

FLOWERS, WILLIAM PICKERING.—Born Dec. 26, 1837, at Edgewood, Pa.; res. Somerville, Somerset Co., 1870–78, as teacher private school; editor "Flowers' Mag." 1878 to present; res. in Trenton, 1879–80, Philadelphia, 1881. Publications:

1. Many articles for *Newtown Enterprise*, *Somerset Gazette*, *Somerset Unionist*, *Christian Standard*.
2. "Flowers' Family Magazine," monthly, pp. 52, Somerville, 1878; Trenton, 1879–80; Philadelphia, 1881.

FLOWERS, MRS. SARAH LAVINIA.†—Born March 3, 1845, at Pompey, N. Y. Publications:

1. Verses at twelve years of age in local papers.
2. "Silver Lined," 12mo, pp. 112, Rahway, 1879.
3. Stories and poems in "Flowers' Mag.," of which she is assistant editor.
4. Various articles in *Rural New Yorker*, *Syracuse Journal*, and local papers.

FRELINGHUYSEN, GEN. FREDERICK.—Born April 13, 1753, at Raritan (Somerville.)‡ Publications:

1. "Oration on the Death of the Father of his Country," New Brunswick, 1800.
2. Letters in "Revolutionary Correspondence" (posthumous).

FRELINGHUYSEN, FREDERICK.—Born at Millstone, Nov. 8, 1788.§ Publications:

1. Address on Independence Day before Washington Benevolent Association, New Brunswick, 1812.
2. "Address before the Somerset County Bible Society," New Brunswick, pp. 26, Aug. 21, 1820; republished in "Our Home," 1873.

FRELINGHUYSEN, FREDERICK THEODORE, LL.D.—Born Aug. 4, 1817, at Millstone, Somerset Co.‖ Publications:

1. Address before the Societies of Rutgers.
2. Address before Societies of Coll. of N. J.
3. "Explanations and Instructions" on the tax laws of N. J., as attorney-general, 1863.
4. "On the Death of Abraham Lincoln," address, Newark, pp. 13, April 9, 1865.
5. "On the Death of William Wright," speech in U. S. Senate, 1866.
6. "On the Impeachment of the President," speech in same, 1868.
7. Address at Fortieth Anniversary of North Ref. Dutch Church, Newark, pp. 6, 1867.
8. Address at Third Nat. S. S. Conv., Newark, 1869.
9. "On the Peace Congress," speech in Congress in reply to Senators Schurz and Sumner, defending the President.
10. Argument in the People of New York *vs.* the C. R. R. of N. J., before Court of Appeals of N. Y., pp. 37, 1870.
11. Argument in Schenck *vs.* Vail, N. J. Court of Errors, pp. 18, 1873.
12. "On the Senator from Louisiana" (Pinchbeck), speech in U. S. Senate, pp. 8, Feb. 2, 1874.
13. "Specie Payments," speech in same, Jan. 13, 1874.
14. "On the State of Louisiana," speech in same, April 14, 1874.
15. "On Self-government in Louisiana," speech in same, 1875.
16. Nine addresses in U. S. Senate, pp. 39, 1876.
17. "On Counting the Electoral Vote," speech in U. S. Senate, pp. 14, Jan. 22, 1877.
18. "Remarks and Opinions before the Electoral Commission," 1877.
19. Scores of speeches in *Congressional Globe*, legal briefs, and a few newspaper articles.

FRELINGHUYSEN, THEODORE, LL.D.—Born in Franklin township, Somerset Co., March 28, 1787.¶ His "diction in oral and written productions was terse, chaste, and perspicuous."—*Chambers.* Publications (imperfect list):

1. Address before Newark Bible Society, pp. 12, 1818.
2. Address before Female Aux. Bib. Soc., Newark, 1823.
3. Address before N. J. Colonization Soc., 1824.
4. "On Removal of Indians," speech in U. S. Senate, April, 1830.
5. "On Removal of Deposits of the U. S. Banks," same, 1830.
6. "On Sunday Mails," same, May, 1830.
7. "On a Day of Fasting," same, 1832.
8. Other speeches in Congress, in the *Globe*.
9. Address before Lit. Soc. of Rutgers, pp. 24, 1831.
10. "Address in Capitol in Favor of Temperance," 1831.
11. "Colonization," art. in *Lit. and Theol. Rev.*, Jan., 1834.
12. Various annual addresses as Pres. Am. Bib. Soc., in *Comm. Adv.* 1846–62.
13. Inaugural Address as Pres. of Rutgers, July, 1850.
14. "Uses and Benefits of Historical Societies," in Proceedings N. J. Hist. Soc., vol. vi. 18.
15. Various introductions to volumes (names unknown).
16. Arguments as counsel in N. J. Law Reports, notably Waddel *vs.* Martin.
17. Many current letters to the press, and some (posthumous) in Chambers' "Memoir," 1863.
18. Biog. Sketches of James Richards and Samuel Whelpley in "Sprague's Annals."

FRELINGHUYSEN, REV. THEODORUS JACOBUS.—Born 1691, in West Friesland, Holland; preacher in Embden, Holland, 1717–19; pastor of Raritan (Somerville), Six-Mile Run, Three-Mile Run, North Branch, and New Brunswick Reformed Churches, 1720–47; also of Sourland Church, 1729–47; died 1747. "He was unquestionably a ripe scholar in both the Latin and Greek languages. I am disposed to rank him among the eminent men of his age."—*Messler.* Publications:

1. Three sermons (in Dutch), New York, 1721.
2. Pamphlet (lost, including title? See *Messler's Notes*, p. 180), July, 1723.
3. "An Answer to the *Klagte*," or complaint against him, 1727–28. (No copy known to be in existence.)
4. Two sermons (in Dutch), 1729. (All five Dutch sermons were translated by Hendrick Fisher and published, 1730.)
5. Ten ditto, 1733; edition in Holland, 1736.

* Some authorities place his birth near Bound Brook in 1703, which *may* be correct.

† Wife of preceding.

‡ See chapter on "Bench and Bar of Somerset County," preceding.

§ See biographical sketch on pages 585, 586.

‖ See personal sketch on pages 587, 588.

¶ In the chapter devoted to the Bench and Bar of this county will be found a sketch of his life.

6. Two ditto, relating to earthquake felt in New Jersey, North Branch, Dec. 7, 1737; Utrecht, 1738.

7. Four ditto, Phila., 1745. (All 21 sermons translated by Rev. Wm. Demarest and published, 1856; see under his name, *ante*.)

GALPIN, REV. HORACE.—Born 1790; principal of Young Ladies' School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; grad. Coll. of N. J., 1810; pastor of Pres. Church, Lamington, Somerset Co., 1814–25; died July 19, 1876, in New York City. Publications:

"Sermon before Somerset County Bible Society on Acts xvi. 9, Aug. 19, 1823," pp. 20, New Brunswick.

GARRETSON, REV. GARRET J.—Born near Somerville, July 31, 1807; grad. Rutgers, 1829; New Brunswick Seminary, 1832. Pastorates in Reformed Dutch Church: Stuyvesant, 1832–34; Newtown and Jamaica, 1835–49; Lodi, 1849–52; died Aug. 14, 1854. Publications:

1. Address before Societies of Rutgers, 1839.
2. A Discourse at Jamaica, L. I., fortieth anniversary of Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker, pp. 29, Feb. 15, 1842.
3. "The Christian Citizen," 1842.
4. Sermon on death of A. S. Rapalje, 1847.

GATZMER, WILLIAM HENRY.—Born July 7, 1807, near Somerville; res. Somerset until 1829; gen. agt. United Companies of N. J., 1840–67; pres. Camden and Amboy R. R., 1867–72; consulting manager Lehigh Valley R. R., 1872–80; res. in Philadelphia, 1836 to present.* More of a *worker* than a writer. Publications:

1. "Views upon the Proposition to Lease the Public Works of New Jersey to the Penna. R. R. Co.," pp. 26, April, 1871.
2. Speech at testimonial to Asa Packer, Nov. 23, 1865, in "Records of Testimonials."

GREEN, ASHBEL.—Born Nov. 17, 1825, in Princeton, Somerset Co.; grad. Coll. of N. J., 1846; licensed attorney, 1849; res. Tenafly, Bergen Co., 1863 to present; judge Com. Pleas of Bergen, 1867. "A man of fine literary culture and taste," and with a high reputation in the specialty of corporation law. Publications:

1. American Notes to Brice's "Treatise on the Doctrine of Ultra Vires," Baker, Voorhis & Co., N. Y., 1875; new ed., 1880.
2. Argument before the Electoral Commission at Washington, 1876.

GREEN, JAMES SPROAT.—Born July 22, 1792, in Philadelphia.† A man of "industry, accuracy, and precision."—*Com. Stockton.* Publications (imperfect list):

1. Vols. i., ii., and iii., *Green's Law Reports*, being decisions in N. J. Sup. Court, 1831–36.
2. "On Constitution of Kansas," speech in Congress, 1857.

GREEN, JAMES SPROAT, M.D.—Born July 22, 1829, at Princeton, Somerset Co.; grad. Coll. of N. J., 1848; Med. Univ. of Pa., 1851; res. Philadelphia, 1848–53; Elizabeth from November, 1853. Publications:

1. "Double Hernia on Same Side Successfully Cured," *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, July, 1875.
2. "Intestinal Obstruction, etc., calling for Operation of Laparotomy," *ibid.*, 1875.

* See chapter on "Prominent Men of Somerset," in this volume.

† A personal sketch is given in the Bench and Bar chapter.

3. "Extra-Uterine Pregnancy," *Am. Journ. Obs.*, April, 1876.
4. "Resection of the Tibia to relieve Angular Deformity," *N. Y. Med. Journ.*, June, 1876.
5. "Icterus Gravidarum," *Am. Journ. Obs.*, Nov. 1876.
6. "Strangulation of Intestine," *ibid.*, Jan. 1877.
7. "Uterine Sarcoma," *ibid.*, 1877.
8. Two articles in *Virginia Med. Monthly*, 1877.
9. Two articles in *Trans. Am. Med. Assoc.*, 1880.

GRIFFITH, WILLIAM.—Born 1766, at Bound Brook.‡ "A learned compiler." Publications:

1. "Treatise on Jurisdiction and Proceedings of Justices of Peace," Burlington, 1797; several editions.
2. Fifty-three Essays, signature "Eumenes," exposing defects in New Jersey constitution, 1799.
3. "Annual Law Register of the United States," four vols., 1820–24.
4. Historical address at Trenton, 1804.
5. "Historical Notes of the American Colonies and Revolutions, from 1754 to 1775" (unfinished; printed posthumous), 8vo, Burlington, 1843.

HAGEMAN, ANDREW.—Born June 27, 1824, in Bridgewater tp., Somerset Co.§ A constant contributor to the press for twenty years past. Publications:

1. Letters from West, in *Christian Intelligencer*, 1857–58.
2. Reports of Raritan Bible Society, 1857–58.
3. "Raritan" and "Prairieside," music, in *The Tabernacle*, Boston, 1862.
4. Editor *Bushnell Record*, 1868–71.
5. "Reports concerning Fruit and Horticulture for McDonough County," in *Trans. Ill. Hort. Soc.*, 1872–73.
6. Poem, "Mysteries of Drunkenness," and "Temperance Reform," paper, in one tract, Monmouth, Ill., 1878.
7. "Lights and Shadows of Prairie Life," Bushnell, 1879.
8. Numerous poems, odes, and acrostics.
9. Hundreds of articles in *Christian Intelligencer*, *Phrenological Journal*, *Somerset Whig* and *Unionist*, *Prairie Farmer*, *Bushnell Record*, *Bushnell Gleaner*, *Henderson County Journal*, *Raritan Bulletin*, *Briggsville Clipper*, *Roseville Gazette*, *Bound Brook Chronicle*, etc.

HAGEMAN, REV. CHARLES STEADMAN, D.D.—Born about 1818, near Harlingen, Somerset Co.; grad. Rutgers, 1837; Princeton Seminary, 1842. Pastorates in Ref. Church, Nyack, N. Y., 1842–53; Poughkeepsie, Second, 1853–70; Freehold, 1870–78; now without charge, at Nyack, N. Y. Degree by Rutgers, 1862. Publications:

1. Address on the Death of Miss E. H. McLellen, Poughkeepsie, 1856.
2. "God the Nation's Safety," *Christian Intelligencer*, Oct. 15, 1862.
3. Address at the Funeral of Mrs. Sarah E. McEckron, Poughkeepsie, 1864.
4. "Ministerial Support," *Christian Intelligencer*, 1865.
5. "The Support of the Ministry a Divine Institution," *Christian Intelligencer*, 1866.
6. Address at the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of First Reformed Church, New Brunswick, 1867.
7. Address at Funeral of Hon. Peter Vredenburgh, associate justice of Supreme Court of New Jersey, in "Memoir," 1873.
8. "Address at Funeral of Francis Van Vranken Holmes," in "Memoir," 1865.
9. Articles on "Divorce of our College and Seminary;" "Ordination of Elders;" "Facts worth Noting and Queries worth Considering," in *Christ. Intelligencer*.
10. "Lecture on Wendell Phillips," in *Daily Press*, Poughkeepsie.
11. "Tax on Incomes," *New York Times*.

HAGEMAN, JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN.—Born Feb. 4, 1816, in Harlingen, Somerset Co.; res. in Princeton, 1839 to present.‖ Style mellifluous, like his speech, but also solid and perspicuous. A clear logical reasoner. Publications:

‡ See biography in the Somerset County Bench and Bar chapter.

§ See biography in Chapter XI.

‖ Sketch in chapter on Bench and Bar of Somerset County.

1. Articles while editor of *Princeton Standard*, 1859–67.
2. "Prisons and Reformatories," "Princeton Review," 1868.
3. "Memoir of Dr. A. P. Hageman," 1872.
4. "Penal and Reformatory Institutions of New Jersey," read before National Prison Reform Congress, Baltimore, 1872, published in "Proceedings."
5. "History of Princeton and its Institutions," 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 359, 449. Phila., J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1879.

HARDENBERG, REV. CHARLES.—Born about 1780, at Rosendale, N. J.; not a graduate. Pastorates in Ref. Dutch Church: Warwick, 1804–08; Bedminster, Somerset Co., 1808–20; Greenwich, N. Y. City, 1820–21; died 1821. Publications:

1. Sermon at Bedminster from Ps. cxxii. 8, 9, pp. 32, April 12, 1818.
2. Two sermons of 1812 and 1815 in *Banner of Truth* (posthumous).

HOAGLAND, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, M.D.—Born May 17, 1810, at Griggstown, Somerset Co.; grad. Rutgers, 1827, and Yale Med. Coll.; removed November, 1855, to Henry, Ill.; died April 11, 1869. Publications:

1. "Gleanings for the Church of Harlingen," pp. 15, Somerville, 1847.
2. Various educational essays and newspaper articles.

HONEYMAN, ABRAHAM VAN DOREN.—Born Nov. 12, 1849, in Hunterdon County; licensed attorney, Easton, Pa., November, 1870; in New Jersey, June, 1871; counselor, February, 1875; res. Somerville, 1870 to present; editor *The Somerset Gazette*, 1876 to present. Publications:

1. "Our Home," a local magazine (in monthly parts), 8vo, pp. 576, 1873.
2. "In Memoriam," biographical sketch of Dr. Jno. Honeyman, 12mo, pp. 70, 1874.
3. Series of European letters in *Somerset Unionist*, 1874.
4. Editorials in *Christian Standard*, 1876.
5. "A New Treatise on the Small-Cause Court in New Jersey," 8vo, sheep, Honeyman & Rowe, pp. 550, 1877.
6. "An Abridgment of Revised Statutes of New Jersey," 16mo, Honeyman & Rowe, pp. 378, 1878.
7. "The Danites," selections from Joaquin Miller, 12mo, pp. 164, American News Co., 1878.
8. Editorials in *The New Jersey Law Journal*, 1878.
9. Biog. Sketch of Rev. Wm. Cornell, D.D., in *Biog. Encyclo. of N. J.*, 1878.
10. "Directory of Lawyers and Justices in N. J.," 1878; new edition, 16mo, pp. 42, 1880.
11. Editorials and letters in *Somerset Unionist*, 1871–75.
12. "The Home of Shakespeare," "Flowers' Fam. Mag.," May, 1878.
13. "Three Threads of Gold: a Tale of Venice," serial in *The Somerset Gazette*, 1879.
14. Series of about 25 arts. on "Somerset County Frauds and Extravagances," in *Somerset Gazette*; reprinted in "Extra No. 2," pp. 80, 1879.
15. About 1500 editorial articles and letters in *The Somerset Gazette* from 1876–80.
16. Contributions to *London Times*, *N. Y. Independent*, *Christian at Work*, *Philadelphia Press*, *Easton Free Press* and *Express*, *Jersey City Journal*, etc. (About 50.)
17. About 20 poems in newspapers and magazines.
18. Contributions to this volume, including "Somerset County Books and Authors," "The Van Doren Family," "The Nevius Family," "John Honeyman," "The Press of the Past" (Somerset County), and several brief biographical sketches.

JACKSON, REV. GEORGE THOMPSON.—Born June 22, 1820, at Holbeck, Yorkshire, Eng.; came to America, June 3, 1853; member N. J. Conference, M. E. Church, 1854–59; Newark Conference, 1867 to present; pastor at Sergeantsville, Hunterdon Co., 1872–74; Mount Horeb, Somerset Co., 1874–77; at present pastor at Port Oram, Morris Co. A nearly constant writer for the press during the past sixteen years. Publications:

1. "The Christian's Duty to the Temperance Cause," sermon in *National Preacher*, May, 1866.
2. Arts. in *Christ. Advocate*, 1862–74.
3. Arts. in *The Methodist*, 1874–78.
4. Arts. in *Somerset Unionist*, 1874–77.
5. Arts. in *Somerset Gazette*, 1875–80.
6. Arts. (15) in *The Companion and American Odd-Fellow*, 1872–78, on "Degrees of Odd-Fellowship," etc.
7. "God has Dealt Wisely," sermon in *Somerset Gazette*, Aug. 12, 1876.
8. Other arts. in *Orange County Press*, *Iron Era*, *Dover Index*, *New Jersey Temperance Advocate*, etc.
9. Memoirs of deceased men of note in the Christian, Protestant, Free, and Albright Methodist Churches, in supplemental volume to McClintock and Strong's *Cyclopædia* (unpublished).

JAMISON, REV. ELEANDER STILES.—Born Oct. 16, 1846, in Troy, N. Y.; grad. Jonesville Classical Institute (N. Y.), 1867; pastor M. E. Church, Somerville, 1875–76; now at Milford, Pa. Publications:

1. "Our Liberties and their Dangers," centennial sermon, *Somerset Gazette*, Aug. 5, 1876.
2. "Life's Eventide," 1876.
3. "Uses of the Beautiful," 1876.
4. "The Reign of the Rum Fiend," 1877.
5. Poems,—viz., "The Drunkard's Wife," 1877; "A Changed Life," 1878; "Thanksgiving Day," 1879.
6. "Soldier's Life in Savage Lands," serial in "Flowers' Fam. Mag.," 1880.
7. Contributions in *Somerset Gazette* and *Unionist*, 1875–78.

KIRKPATRICK, ANDREW.—Born Feb. 17, 1756, near Basking Ridge; died Jan. 7, 1831.* "He spoke and wrote correct and idiomatic English. His opinions . . . exhibit a fullness and accuracy of knowledge, a clearness of comprehension, and a justness of reasoning which entitle him to rank among the most eminent of American jurists."—*Elmer*. Publications:

Opinions in the Law Reports of New Jersey,—viz., Pennington, 1 and 2 Southard, 1, 2, 3, and 4 Halstead. Most noteworthy, perhaps, are *Johnson vs. Morris*, 2 Hal. 6; *Arnold vs. Mundy*, 1 Hal. 1.

KNOX, JAMES SUYDAM, M.D.—Born July 26, 1840; grad. Coll. of N. J., 1860; of Phys. and Surg., N. Y., 1866, and City Hosp., Brooklyn, 1868; res. Somerville, 1866–73; Chicago, Ill., 1873 to present; lecturer and clinical professor in Rush Medical College, Chicago. Publications:

1. Various reports of cases in "Trans. N. J. State Med. Soc.," 1871–72.
2. "The Mission of the Mosquito," "Our Home," 1873.
3. Various medical essays since 1875.

LE FEVRE, REV. JAMES.—Born at New Paltz, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1828; grad. Rutgers, 1854; New Brunswick Seminary, 1857. Pastorates in Ref. Dutch Church: Raritan, 1857–74; Middlebush, 1875 to present. Publications:

1. Sketch of Rev. Dr. B. R. Hall, in *Christ. Intelligencer*, 1863, and in *Corwin's Manual*.
2. Thanksgiving sermon, in *Somerset Unionist*, 1863.
3. Discourse on Death of Rev. Dr. Wm. Cornell, in *The Somerset Gazette*, Oct. 22, 1876.
4. "The Kingdom of God," art. in "Flowers' Fam. Mag.," 1878.

* Sketch in Bench and Bar chapter, preceding.

5. Sixteen Annual Reports, 1864–80, as Corr. Sec. of Somerset Co. S. S. Assn., to State Assn.

6. Frequent contributions to the local press.

LEYDT, REV. JOHANNES.—Born in Holland, 1718; pastor Ref. Dutch Church, Six-Mile Run, Somerset Co.; New Brunswick, 1748–83; died 1783. His controversial publications "evince a thorough knowledge of the points in controversy, and show him to have been a man of broad and Christian views." Publications:

1. "*Ware Vryheyt tot Vrede*," or "True Liberty the Way to Peace," etc. (Dutch), Phila., 1760.

2. "A Defense" of the same volume (Dutch), Phila., 1762. Both translated by Rev. M. G. Hansen, of Coxsackie, but not yet published in English.

LUDLOW, REV. GABRIEL, D.D.—Born at Aquackanonck, N. J., April 23, 1797; grad. Union, 1817; New Brunswick Seminary, 1820. Pastorates in Ref. Dutch Church: Albany, 1820–21 (six months); Neshanic, Somerset Co., 1821–78; died Feb. 19, 1878. Degree by Rutgers, 1850. "A sound scholar, not speculative, but acquisitive of facts and principles, using sound, plain words."—*Corwin*. Publications:

1. "Sermon at Funeral of Rev. Dr. Labagh," Oct. 27, 1858, in Todd's "Memoir," 1860.

2. "Fifty Years of Bible Work," discourse at Bible Society Semi-Centenary, 1867.

3. "Fifty Years of Pastoral Work," sermon at Fiftieth Anniversary of his ordination, 1871.

4. Prayer at Dedication of Readington Ref. Church, 1865.

MCCONAUGHY, MRS. JULIA E.—Born Jan. 1, 1834, in Twinsburg, O.; res. Ohio, Iowa, New York; Southern New Jersey, 1854–72; Somerville, 1872 to present. One of the largest contributors to current religious literature—as to number of articles, all being brief—in the world. Mostly addressed to children and youth, none of her books have been other than pure and wholesome, and the same may be said of every newspaper article. Publications:

1. "The Widow's Sewing-Machine," Meth. Board Pub., N. Y., 12mo, 1862.

2. "One Hundred Gold Dollars," Garrigues Bros., Phila., 12mo, 1866.

3. "The Hard Master," Nat. Temp. Soc., N. Y., 18mo, 1867; 2d ed., 1873.

4. "Hannah's Lesson," same pub., pp. 150, 1871.

5. "Clarence," Perkinpine & Higgins, Phila., 18mo, pp. 150, 1866; 2d ed., 1868.

6. "The Fire-Fighters," same pub., 12mo, 1872; 2d ed., 1875.

7. "Archie at the Seaside," pp. 192, 1866.

8. "Hours with my Picture-Book," pp. 100, 1866.

9. "Minnie's Thinking-Cap," about 60 pp., 1866.

10. "How to be Beautiful," about 50 pp., 1866.

11. "The Little Book and its Travels," about 60 pp., 1866.

12. "Respect the Burden," about 50 pp., 1866.

13. "The Prize Bible and other Stories," pp. 125, 1866.

14. Many thousands of articles for *Ladies' Repository*, *Peterson's Mag.*, *Arthur's Mag.*, *Schoolday Visitor*, *Little Corporal*, *Golden Hours*, *Wide Awake*, and *Harper's Young People*; also *N. Y. Evangelist*, *Presbyterian*, *S. S. Times*, *Lutheran Observer*, *Am. Messenger*, *Country Gentleman*, *New England Farmer*, *American Grocer*, *Working Farmer*, and other Sunday-school, religious, and temperance newspapers. "Within eighteen years," says this author, "I have the titles down of over 5500 articles published."

MCCONAUGHY, REV. NATHANIEL.*—Born Oct. 11, 1825, in Westmoreland Co., Pa.; grad. Western Reserve Coll., Ohio, 1852; Union Theol. Sem. and Princeton Theol. Sem., 1858. Pastorates in Pres. Church: Millville, N. J., 1858–66; Swedesboro', 1866–68; Elwood, 1868–72. Res. Somerville, 1872 to present, without charge; also civil engineer. Publications:

1. "The National Railway," "Beecher's Mag.," 1873.

2. "The Observance of the Sabbath," "Flowers' Fam. Mag.," May, 1878.

3. Various contributions to the local and religious press.

4. Miscellaneous arts. on International Lessons in *S. S. Times*, Third Quarter, 1880.

5. "How to Rise; or, The Secret of a Successful Life," unpublished.

6. Sketch of the National Railway in this volume.

7. Tewksbury Township History in this volume.

MCDOWELL, MRS. ANNA M.†—Born July 4, 1821, at Bloomfield, Essex Co., N. J.; res. near Pluckamin, Somerset Co., 1854 to present. Publications:

Many articles on "Woman's Work," "Children's Work," etc., in *Somerset Whig*, *Unionist*, *Gazette*, *Bloomfield Record*, *Life and Light*, *Sower*, and "Flowers' Fam. Mag."

MCDOWELL, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, M.D.—Born Dec. 11, 1820, at Morristown, N. J.; res. near Pluckamin, 1833 to death, March 6, 1878.‡ An extensive writer in his later years, frequently on medical, but chiefly on reminiscenal, topics and local historical matter; style nervous and sententious, but matter always interesting. Publications:

1. Many medical articles in *American Practitioner*, Lexington, Ky.

2. "Fourth-of-July Oration at Pluckamin," 1851, published in "Our Home," 1873.

3. "Some Sketches of the McDowell Family," in same.

4. "Our Old Physicians,—Van Derveer and Suydam," in same.

5. "Pluckamin 100 Years Ago," three papers in same.

6. "Dr. Henry Van Derveer and Sister," in same.

7. "Old Lamington Church and its Pastors," *Somerset Whig*.

8. "Army Recollections" and letters from the South, in *Unionist*, 1876.

9. "Caricatures and Original Characters," "Flowers' Fam. Mag.," 1878.

10. "Southern Incidents," in same.

11. "The True History of Jane McCrea," in same.

12. "Our Brains," in same (posthumous).

13. Hundreds of articles in *New York Observer*, *Evangelist*, *Princeton Review*, *Somerset Whig*, *Unionist*, *Gazette*, etc.

MCDOWELL, REV. BENJAMIN, D.D.—Born about 1750, in Bedminster tp., Somerset Co.; grad. Univ. of Glasgow, Scotland; Pres. pastor at Linavady, Ireland, and at Dublin; died about 1830. "The Protestant St. Patrick of Ireland, he exercised a wide and important influence." (Unable to procure publications up to present writing.)

MCDOWELL, FREDERICK HENRY, M.E.—Born March 9, 1851, near Pluckamin, Somerset Co.; res. in county, 1851–66; present res., N. Y. City; occupation, mining engineer. Publications:

1. Five articles in Appleton's "Encyclo. of Mechanics,"—viz., "Mining Hydraulic," "Mills" (silver and gold), "Mine Appliances," "Hoisting Machinery," "Pumping Machinery."

2. "Incidents of Travel by Land and Sea," and "'49 and '79" (sketches among the mines), in *Thoughts and Events*, twenty-one articles, 1880.

3. Many contributions to *N. Y. Tribune*, *Graphic*, *Newark Advertiser*, *Somerset Gazette* (from Sandwich Islands), *Somerset Unionist*.

4. "Mines and Mining" (nearly ready for press).

* Husband of preceding.

† Wife of late Dr. A. W. McDowell.

‡ See sketch in the chapter on the Medical Profession of Somerset County.

McDOWELL, REV. JOHN, D.D.—Born Sept. 10, 1780, in Bedminster tp., Somerset Co.* One of the most laborious of men, not brilliant, but solid and eminently successful. Publications (imperfect list):

1. "Experimental Religion," sermon in *N. J. Preacher*, 1813.
2. "Resignation," sermon in same, 1813.
3. System of Bible Questions, 1816.
4. "Church Manual," Elizabethtown, pp. 46, 1824.
5. Annual Sermon before American Board of Foreign Missions, Newark, 1837.
6. "Bible-class Manual," 2 vols., 12mo, 1839.
7. "A System of Theology," 2 vols., 8vo, 1825.
8. "The Good Man," sermon in *Living Pulpit*, 1856.
9. Letter about "Kirwin," in "Life of Murray," 1862.
10. Volume of Sermons.
11. Biog. Sketch of Uzal Ogden in "Sprague's Annals."
12. Sermon on completing fifty years in the ministry, Dec. 31, 1854.

McDOWELL, REV. WILLIAM ANDERSON, D.D.—Born May 15, 1789, in Bedminster tp., Somerset Co.;* "If his talents were not distinguished for brilliancy, they were for solidity."—*Sprague's Annals.* Publications (imperfect list):

1. Address at organization of Nassau Hall Bible Society, Princeton, 1813 (?).
2. Scores of reports and letters as Secretary of Board of Domestic Missions.
3. A few sermons.

McDOWELL, WILLIAM OSBORN.—Born April 10, 1848, in Bedminster tp., Somerset Co.; son of A. W. McDowell, M.D.; resided in county until 1861; present res., New York City; occupation, broker. Publications:

1. Contributions to New York daily papers for many years past.
2. Publisher *Thoughts and Events*, handsome quarto weekly, Dec. 6, 1879, to April 10, 1880, five contributions being over his own name.
3. Two illustrated articles in *N. Y. Graphic* upon New Jersey's waterfront, 1879–80.
4. "Cheap Transit in New Jersey," address before merchants, etc., N. Y., April 10, 1879.

MESICK, REV. JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN, D.D.—Born in Catskill, N. Y., June, 1813; grad. Rutgers, 1834; New Brunswick Seminary, 1837; pastor Ref. Dutch Church, Rochester, 1834–40; of German Ref. Church, Harrisburg, Pa., 1840–55; of Second Ref. Church of Raritan (Somerville), 1855 to present. Degree by Rutgers, 1853. Publications:

1. "Evils of Dancing," discourse, Harrisburg, 1846.
2. "How to Rise in the World," *The Guardian*, 1851.
3. "The Reading of American People," 1851.
4. "Intellectual and Moral Characteristics of Infidelity," 1851.
5. "Economy and Efficiency of Christianity as a Means of Social Reform and Regeneration," "Prot. Quarterly," 1851.
6. "Amusements," *The Guardian*, 1852.
7. "Woman's Obligations and Duties to Temperance Cause," 1852.
8. "The Papacy the Antichrist of Scripture," 1853.
9. "Formal Religion," "Prot. Quarterly," 1854.
10. "Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Eve," 1855.
11. "Temperance and Patriotism," 1856.
12. Sermon at Funeral of James Taylor, 1859.
13. Thanksgiving sermon, 1861.
14. Argument in the case of Central Ref. Church of Plainfield before Classis, 1872.
15. "Historical Sermon at Fortieth Anniversary of Second Ref. Church, Somerville," pp. 16, 1874.
16. Thanksgiving sermon, 1876.
17. Centennial Discourse in *Somerset Gazette*, 1876.
18. "The Bear-Hunter," "Flower's Fam. Mag.," 1878.
19. "Recreations," in same, 1878.
20. Address at Quarter Century Anniversary of Pastorate, *Somerset Unionist*, 1880.
21. Scores of reports of meetings of religious societies, etc., in the local press.

MESSLER, REV. ABRAHAM, D.D.—Born in Readington tp., Hunterdon Co., Nov. 15, 1800.† An extensive contributor to the press for forty years past, as the list below testifies. Publications:

1. Sermon from Haggai ii. 9, at Dedication of Church at Lodi, N. Y., 1827, in "Mag. Ref. Dutch Ch.," vol. ii. 11, 38.
2. "The Minister's Daughter," in same, vol. iii. 154, 179.
3. "Address in laying corner-stone of First Church of Raritan, Somerville," Gore & Allison, 1835.
4. Sermon at Dedication of Same, 1836.
5. "St. Paul's Gratitude to Onesiphorus," 1839.
6. "Man Frail and Mortal," funeral sermon J. H. Castner, 1841.
7. "Domestic Feeling in Our Church," 1845.
8. "Life and Immortality," funeral sermon Mrs. Thompson, 1849.
9. "The Hollanders in New Jersey," in vol. v. "N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc.," 1851.
10. Sermon at Ordination of Rev. John Gaston, Pompton, 1852.
11. Sermon at Installation of Rev. John Steele, Coxsackie, 1853.
12. Series of 52 articles on "The Christian Ministry," in *Christian Intelligencer*, 1853.
13. Series of 13 articles on "Confession of Faith," in same.
14. Series of 56 articles on Europe in same,—viz., 12 on "Holland;" 8 on "Belgium;" 24 on "Rhine and the Rhineland;" 12 on the "Isle of Wight,"—1854–56.
15. "Protestantism in the Protestant Church in France," 5 arts. in *Ch. Intelligencer*.
16. Editorials in *Christian Intelligencer*, 1855–61, 1870–71.
17. Arts. on Rev. T. J. Frelinghuysen and Rev. J. R. Hardenbergh in "Sprague's Annals," 1858.
18. Reminiscences of Rev. Dr. Thos. De Witt, in "De Witt Memorial."
19. Sermon on the Death of President Lincoln, 1865.
20. Various historical articles in *Somerset Messenger*, 1865–75.
21. Thanksgiving sermon in *Somerset Messenger*, 1868.
22. "Eight Memorial Sermons, with Notes for a History of the Ref. Dutch Churches in Somerset County," New York, A. Lloyd, 8vo, pp. 327, 1873.
23. Seven European articles in "Flowers' Fam. Mag.," 1878–80,—viz., 2 on "Italy;" 2 on "Rome as it Was;" 3 on "The Catacombs."
24. "Life and Public Services of Hon. Peter D. Vroom," funeral discourse, etc., pp. 60, 1874.
25. "Centennial History of Somerset County," sq. 12mo, pp. 198, 1878.
26. "William Paterson, of New Jersey," art. in vol. iii. No. 4, "Pennsylvania Magazine," 1879.

MITCHELL, PETER NICHOLL.—Born Feb. 10, 1843, in Kingston, N. Y.; grad. Menia Seminary, 1860; occupation, teacher; principal Somerset Classical Institute, Somerville, N. J., March, 1877, to present. Publications:

1. "The Imprisoned Orphan," serial, "Flowers' Fam. Mag.," 1878.
2. "Labor in a Scientific View," article in same, 1879.
3. About 100 contributions to *New Paltz Independent*, *The Somerset Gazette*, and *Somerset Unionist*.

MULFORD, REV. JOHN BRANTLY.—Born Sept. 2, 1851, at Philadelphia; grad. Crozer Theol. Sem. at Chester, Pa., 1876. Pastorates in Baptist Church: Servickley, Pa., 1876–77; Somerville, 1877 to present. Publications:

1. "A Plea for Temperance," "Flowers' Fam. Mag.," 1878.
2. Expositions of S. S. Lessons in *Baptist Weekly*, 1879–80.
3. Other contributions in *Baptist Weekly*, *National Baptist*, *Examiner and*

* See sketch in Bedminster township history, in this work.

† Biographical sketch with history of Bridgewater township, in this work.

Chronicle, S. S. Times, Pittsburgh Leader, Chronicle, and *Gazette, Phila. Record,* and *Somerset Gazette.* (Total, about 160.)

NEVIUS, REV. ELBERT.—Born Sept. 4, 1808, in Pleasant Plains, Somerset Co.; removed to Ovid Co., N. Y., 1817; grad. Rutgers, 1830; New Brunswick Seminary, 1834; missionary at Lyons, 1835; Arcadia, 1835–36; Batavia (island of Java), 1836–39; Pontianak, 1839–44; pastor Stuyvesant, N. Y., 1846 to present. Publications:

1. "Rev. Wm. J. Pohlman," in "Sprague's Annals."
2. Sketch of Classis of Rensselaer, 1876.
3. Occasional contributions to *Christ. Intelligencer, Sower,* etc.

NEVIUS, JAMES SCHUREMAN.—Born Sept. 16, 1796, in Franklin tp., Somerset Co.; res. New Brunswick, 1819–52; Jersey City, 1852–59; died in Jersey City, 1859.* Publications:

1. Opinions as justice of N. J. Sup. Court, in 1, 2, 3, and 4 *Harrison's, Spencer's,* and 1 and 2 *Zabriskie's Law Reports,* 1838–52.

OAKEY, REV. PETER DAVIS.—Born in New Brunswick, 1816; grad. Rutgers, 1841; New Brunswick Seminary, 1844. Pastorates in Ref. Dutch Church: Oyster Bay, 1844–47; Brooklyn (Middle), 1847–49; Jamaica (Pres.), 1850–70; supply to Three Bridges, Somerset Co., 1873–76; Springfield, L. I. (Pres.), 1876 to present date; also teacher of classical school, Neshanic, 1870–76. A clear-headed thinker and skilled controversialist. Publications:

1. "Thales," address before Queen's County School Convention, *Long Island Democrat,* 1845.
2. Edited an edition of Rev. B. F. Stanton's "Sermons," 1848.
3. "The War: Its Origin," etc., pp. 23, 1861.
4. Thanksgiving sermon, in *Long Island Farmer.*
5. Address at Two Hundredth Anniversary Pres. Church, Jamaica, L. I., in Dr. McDonald's "History," 1862.
6. "Christian Watchfulness," pp. 13, 1868.
7. Funeral sermon of Nathan Shelton, M.D., in newspaper.
8. Sketch of Rev. Dr. Ludlow, "Our Home," 1873.
9. "Congregationalism and Presbyterianism," series of anonymous letters in *The Somerset Gazette,* 1876.
10. Series of articles on church government in reply to Rev. Dr. Edw. Beecher, *Somerset Gazette,* 1876.
11. Historical paper on Pres. Church at Jamaica, *N. Y. Observer,* Feb. 28, 1878.
12. "The Quakerism of Elias Hicks," in *N. Y. Observer.*
13. "The Work of Sunday-Schools," address in N. Y. City, *Christ. Intelligencer.*
14. "The Self-made Man," address before Manhassett Lyceum.
15. Historical sermon on the Pres. Church of Springfield, L. I., Feb. 1879.
16. Series of historical arts. in *Jamaica Standard,* on opposition of R. C. Church to free distribution of the Bible.

OLIVER, REV. MATTHEW NEWKIRK.—Born at Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y.; grad. Union College, 1857; New Brunswick Seminary, 1871; pastor at Clover Hill Ref. Church, Somerset Co., 1871 to present time. Writings (all newspaper articles of recent date in *Christian at Work* and *Christian Intelligencer*) have already attracted some attention. Publications:

1. "Christ *versus* Evolution," 1878.
2. "The Bearing of Darwinism on Christian Faith," 1879.
3. "Sketch of Rev. F. B. Thompson, Missionary to Borneo," 1879.
4. "Embryotic Resemblance *versus* Identity of Descent," 1879.
5. "Difficulties and Demands of Atheistic Evolution," 1880.
6. "Unethical Tendency of Herbert Spencer's Ethics," 1880.
7. "Herbert Spencer and the Bible," 1880.

PATERSON, WILLIAM.—Born about 1745, in Ireland; res. Somerville some years when a young man; Raritan, this county, 1779–83; died at Albany, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1806.† One of the great men of New Jersey, whose true place in the history of the trying times preceding, during, and succeeding the Revolution is just beginning to be understood. Publications:

1. "Laws of the State of New Jersey," a revision and codification known as "Paterson's Laws," Newark, large octavo, pp. 526; also large folio, pp. 510, 1800.
2. Legal opinions in Dallas' and Cranch's "Reports."
3. Letters in "Revolutionary Correspondence" (posthumous).

PENNINGTON, LOT SOUTHARD, M.D.—Born Nov. 12, 1812, at Liberty Corner, Somerset Co.; removed to Jerseyville, Ill.; res. Stirling, Ill., 1839 to present. The pioneer scientific farmer of Illinois,—a man of extensive reading and apposite gifts for communicating his knowledge. Publications:

1. "The Present and Future of Agriculture," vol. iii. "Trans. Ill. State Agricul. Soc."
2. "Manufactures and Mechanic Arts," in vol. v. same.
3. "Cellars and their Malaria," same.
4. "Life during the Paleozoic Time," in Trans. Scientific Assoc., Stirling, 1878.
5. "Alcoholic Stimulants and Narcotics," in same.
6. "Heredity," in same, 1879.
7. "Bacteria," and horticultural subjects, in "Trans. Ill. State Agricul. Soc.," 1880.
8. Other contributions to *Western Farmer, Illinois Farmer, Prairie Farmer, Chicago Tribune,* etc.

PHILLIPS, SIMEON SCHENCK.—Born July 8, 1855, at Raritan, N. J.; grad. Somerset Classical Institute, 1873; licensed attorney, Nov. 8, 1877; settled at Bound Brook, Somerset Co., Nov. 26, 1877, to present. Publications:

1. Series of articles under *nom de plume* in *Somerset Unionist,* 1874.
2. Arts. (while editor), in *Christian Standard,* Somerville, 1877.
3. Arts. (while acting editor) in *N. J. Law Journal,* June to Oct. 1878.
4. "From Darkness into Light," poem, *Christ. Intelligencer,* November, 1879.
5. Various other arts. in newspapers. (Total, over 50.)

PHRANER, REV. WILLIAM H.—Born about 1840; grad. New Brunswick Seminary, 1863. Pastorates: Cold Spring, 1863–66; East Millstone, Somerset Co., 1866–70; Schenectady, Second, 1870–74; now without charge at Jamaica, L. I. Publications:

1. "Expenses and Income of Gen. Synod," 1857–68.
2. Article on Rutgers College, *Corwin's Manual,* 1869.

PITCHER, REV. WILLIAM.—Born in Upper Red Hook, N. Y., March, 1810; grad. Williams, 1833; Princeton Seminary, 1835. Pastorates: Jackson, N. Y., 1837–39; Boght, 1840–54; South Branch, Somerset Co., 1854–79; now resides at Red Hook, N. Y., without charge. Publications:

1. "Grace," a series of discourses, 1844–45.
2. "Review of a Pastorate of Twenty-five Years," sermon at South Branch, pp. 14, May 9, 1879.

* A further sketch will be found in chap. on Somerset Bench and Bar.

† See biography in "Bench and Bar," in this volume.

PITCHER, REV. CHARLES WADSWORTH.*—Born March 2, 1849, at Boght, N. Y.; res. Somerset, 1854–76; grad. Rutgers, 1873; New Brunswick Seminary, 1876; pastor Cong. Church, Randolph, N. Y., in 1876 to present time. Publications:

1. Contributions, prose and verse, to "Our Home," 1873.
2. Other articles, prose and verse, in *Christ. Intelligencer*, *Presbyterian*, *Churchman*, *Congregationalist*, *Somerset Unionist*, etc., at various times. (Total, about 200.)

POOL, REV. CHARLES HUBBARD.—Born Feb. 11, 1840, at Bay Ridge, L. I.; grad. Rutgers, 1863; seminary, 1866. Pastorates in Ref. Dutch Church: Bedminster, Somerset Co., 1866–75; Raritan, third, 1875 to the present. Publications:

1. "Influence of the Past," centennial sermon in *Somerset Gazette*, Aug. 26, 1876.
2. "Burden-Bearing," in "Flowers' Fam. Mag.," 1879.
3. Various brief articles in local papers.

PORTER, REV. ELBERT STOTHOFF, D.D.—Born in Hillsborough tp., Somerset Co., Oct. 23, 1820.† A genuine *littérateur*, of sound scholarship and varied gifts, who has made a mark in the Church of his love. Publications:

1. Short articles in *Somerset Whig*, 1835–36.
2. Essays, poems, and stories in *Princeton Whig* and *Literary World*, 1836–39.
3. Articles in *Christ. Intelligencer*, 1842–43.
4. "The Resurrection," funeral sermon, death of Mrs. B. Van Buren, 1845.
5. "Perils and Securities of our Country," 1850.
6. "Domestic Missions," sermon before Synod, 1851.
7. Editorials in *Christ. Intelligencer* for sixteen years, 1852–68, including several series on "History, Usages, and Customs of the Ref. Dutch Church."
8. Address at Boston for Amer. Tract Soc., 1860.
9. "Language of Affliction," funeral sermon, death of Adaline Rider, 1864.
10. "On Death of President Lincoln," sermon, 1865.
11. "The Ref. Dutch Church in Williamsburg," historical discourse, 1866.
12. "History, Doctrine, and Spirit of Ref. Dutch Church," "Bibliotheca Sacra," April, 1866.
13. "Pastor's Hints to his People," 1869.
14. "Life, Character, and Services of Dr. Wyckoff," 1869.
15. "Advantages of Denominationalism," and other sermons, in *Nat. Preacher*.
16. Address at funeral of Rev. Edw. Holmes.
17. "The True Foundation of Christian Union," discourse before Synod, Phila., June, 1869.
18. "The Literature of the Ref. Church," in "Centennial Discourses," 1876.
19. Literary Reviews in *Christ. at Work*, 1873–77.
20. "The Bible in the Public Schools," address before Evangelical Alliance, Pittsburgh, Oct. 1875.
21. "Unity in Christ," sermon in Geneva, Switzerland, in *London Preacher*, 1879.
22. Translations of mediæval Latin hymns, and some original ones, now in hymn-books.
23. "Recollections of Men and Events," 1881.
24. Hundreds of articles and letters in "Knickerbocker Magazine," "Hours at Home," "Bibliotheca Sacra," Berg's "Prot. Review," *Illus. Christ. Weekly*, *N. Y. Observer*, *Evangelist*, *Brooklyn Times* and *Eagle*, etc.

RANKIN, REV. JOHN CHAMBERS, D.D.—Born May 18, 1816, in Guilford Co., N. C.; studied in Univ. of N. C. and Princeton Seminary; missionary to India, 1840–48; pastor Pres. Church at Basking Ridge, Somerset Co., 1851 to present. Degree from Princeton, 1867. Publications:

1. Reply in Urdoo language to Mohammedan book against Christianity, India, 1845.
2. Minor contributions to native Hindostanee press.
3. "Foreign Missions and Millenarianism," "Princeton Review," 1851.
4. "Thoughts for the Ministry," in same, 1854.
5. "Armenianism and Grace," in same, 1856.
6. "The Mode of Baptism," "Subjects of Baptism," and "Infant Baptism," in same, 1861.
7. "The Pres. Church of Basking Ridge," historical discourse, pp. 30, 1873.
8. Occasional articles in *Presbyterian*, *N. Y. Observer*, *Somerset Unionist* and *Messenger*, and missionary periodicals of Pres. Church.

RODGERS, REV. RAVAND KEARNEY, D.D.—Born in New York City, Nov. 3, 1797; grad. Coll. of N. J., 1815; seminary, 1818. Pastorates in Pres. Church: Sandy Hill, N. Y., 1821–30; Bound Brook, 1830–74. Degree from Rutgers, 1856; died in Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 12, 1879. More of a preacher and pastor than a writer. Publications:

1. Sermon at funeral of Rev. J. Rodgers Coe, A.M., First Pres. Church, Whitehall, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1823.
2. "Historical Sketch of the Synod of New Jersey," sermon at Synod, Pottsville, Pa., Neh. ix. 5, Oct. 15, 1861.
3. "Thanksgiving," sermon, Bound Brook, Nov. 28, 1861, pp. 18.
4. "Fifty Years in the Ministry," sermon, Bound Brook, April 25, 1868.
5. "Minutes of the Synod of New Jersey," twenty-five annual reports, each about pp. 75.
6. Biog. sketch of Samuel Blatchford in "Sprague's Annals."

ROWLAND, REV. JOHN.—Born about 1812, in Wales; pastor of St. John's Epis. Church, Somerville, N. J. Publications:

1. "Mental Culture," in "Our Home," 1873.
2. "The Diet of Augsburg," "Flowers' Fam. Mag.," 1878.
3. Many contributions to local newspapers.

RUNYON, THEODORE, LL.D.—Born in Somerville, Oct. 25, 1822; grad. at Yale, 1842; licensed attorney, July, 1846; counselor, July, 1849; res. since in Newark; brig.-gen. First New Jersey Brigade, 1861; mayor of Newark, 1864–65; chancellor of New Jersey, 1873 to present time. One of the ablest chancellors ever on the Equity bench in New Jersey; a marvel worker with brain and pen. Publications:

1. Messages as Mayor of Newark, English and German, 1864–65.
2. Opinions as Chancellor and Ordinary in Court of Chancery, Prerogative Court, and Court of Errors and Appeals of N. J., in 9, 10, 11, 12 C. E. Green's, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Stewart's "Reports," 1873 to present.
3. Address on the inauguration of a popular movement in Newark for the erection of a statue to Seth Boyden, pp. 14, May 22, 1872.
4. Address on the opening of the Newark Industrial Exhibition, pp. 14, Aug. 20, 1872.

RUNYON, ENOS WEISNER.—Born Feb. 24, 1825, in Warren tp., Somerset Co.; licensed attorney, 1854; counselor, 1857; res. Plainfield; member Assembly, 1866; law judge, Union County, 1873–78. Publications:

1. Editorials in *Plainfield Gazette*, 1852–57.
2. Many arts. in *Central Times*, etc. Total, over 200.

SCHENCK, REV. GEORGE.—Born at Mattawan, 1816; grad. Yale, 1837; New Brunswick Seminary, 1840;

* Son of preceding. † See biography in Chapter XI.

pastor of Ref. Dutch Church, Bedminster, Somerset Co., 1840–52; died 1852. Publications:

1. "Music," an address at Somerville, pamphlet, 1849.
2. "Second Coming of Christ," 1843.

SCHENCK, REV. MARTIN L.—Born at Six-Mile Run, Somerset Co., 1817; grad. at Rutgers; 1837, New Brunswick Seminary, 1840. Pastorates in Ref. Dutch Church: Plattekill, 1840–53; Fort Plain, 1853–57; Rocky Hill, Somerset Co., 1857–65; Whitehall, 1865–69; Plattekill, 1869–73. Died March 11, 1873. Publications:

1. "The Harmony of Heaven," 1855.
2. Address at Funeral of Dr. Ostrander, in "Memorial."

SHEARER, REV. JAMES WILLIAM.—Born Oct. 4, 1840, at Appomattox Co., Va.; grad. of Univ. of Va., 1867. Pastorates in Pres. Church: Madison, N. C.; Gallatin, Tenn.; Liberty Corner, Somerset Co., N. J., 1875–78; Huntingdon, West Va., 1879 to present. A close student, a careful and rapid composer, with a bent of mind towards the "Philological Reform" question, in which he is perfectly at home. Publications:

1. Articles as special correspondent of *Richmond Dispatch* during war, 1861–65.
2. "The Use of the Lot," "South. Pres. Review," 1873.
3. "Combination Speller," Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. School text-book, pp. 168, 1874.
4. "Spelling Reform," art. in "Trans. Amer. Philological Assn.," 1876.
5. "Bee-Culture," in "Beekeeper's Mag.," 1876.
6. Various arts. on "A Simple Notation for the English Language" in educational magazines.
7. Lecture on "Spelling Reform" before Y. M. C. A. of Somerville, in *Somerset Gazette*.
8. Many other contributions to the *Christian Observer, Central Presbyterian, North Carolina Presbyterian, Richmond Dispatch, Somerset Gazette*, etc.

SHURTS, PETER HALL.—Born July 17, 1847, near Bound Brook, Somerset Co.; res. New York City since 1868; occupation, merchant. Publications:

1. Many contributions in *Family Casket, Hunterdon Republican, New York Evangelist, Evening Telegram*, etc.
2. "How to Open and Close a Session of Sunday-School," in *The Sower*, of Somerville, 1878.
3. "Sixty-fifth Anniversary Report of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church," New York, 187–.

STEWART, REV. ABEL T., D.D.—Born at Somerville, Aug. 4, 1822; grad. Rutgers, 1843; New Brunswick Seminary, 1846. Pastorates: Greenville, 1846–50; same and Bronxville, 1850–52; Tarrytown, First, 1852–66; Holland, Second (Mich.), 1866–78. Died May 24, 1878. Degree by Rutgers, 1873. "A scholar of no mean literary tastes and attainments." Publication:

"Historical Discourse," First Ref. Church, Tarrytown, N. Y., 1866.

STEWART, EDWARD FARMER.—Born Oct. 16, 1819, at Easton, Pa.; studied theology, but abandoned it from ill health; received appointment in New York custom-house, under Secretary Chase; editor *Somerset Unionist*, March 5, 1863, to 1866; at present cashier of First Nat. Bank, Easton, Pa. Publications:

1. "Relations of Utilitarianism to Individual and National Culture," address before Lafayette College Alumni, pp. 52, 1854.
2. Editorials in *Somerset Unionist*, 1863–66.
3. Editorials and articles from 1840 to 1880 in *New York Independent, Christian Intelligencer, Tribune, Times, Easton Express*, and *Free Press*.

SOUTHARD, SAMUEL LEWIS, LL.D.—Born June 9, 1787, at Basking Ridge, Somerset Co.; grad. Princeton, 1804; licensed attorney in Virginia, 1809, and New Jersey, 1811; counselor, 1814; resided in Flemington, 1811–15; member Assembly, 1816; justice Sup. Court. 1816–21; U. S. senator, 1821–23; Secretary of Navy, 1823–29; attorney-general, New Jersey, 1829–32; Governor of State, 1833; U. S. senator, 1833–42; president of Senate, 1841–42; died June 26, 1842. "He was entitled to rank with Sergeant, Webster, Everett, and Binney in fullness of knowledge and aptness of expression."—*Judge Elmer.* Publications:

1. "Revised Statutes of New Jersey" (assisted by Charles Ewing), a revision ordered by Legislature, pp. 900, 1821.
2. Anniversary Address before Columbian Institute, Washington, 1827.
3. Address at Newark, July 30, 1829.
4. Anniversary Address before Newark Mechanics' Association, pp. 37, July 5, 1830.
5. Address before Princeton Societies, pp. 30, 1832.
6. Eulogium on Chief Justice Ewing, pp. 30, 1832.
7. "On the Professional Character and Virtues of William Wirt," address, 1834.
8. "On Removal of Deposits from the United States Bank," speech in Congress, Jan. 8, 1834.
9. "On Motion to Expunge from the Journal," same, March 28, 1834.
10. Argument in De Car *vs.* Hendrickson, New Jersey Court of Appeals, 8vo, Phila. and N. York, 1834.
11. Address before Princeton Societies, pp. 40, 1837.
12. Other speeches in Congress.

STEELE, MARY.—Born about 1851, in Somerville, N. J., daughter of Wm. S. Steele; teacher. Publications:

1. "Pocahontas," essay, *Somerset Messenger*, about 1870.
2. "A Difference," story, "Our Home," 1873.
3. "A Dream," serial in same, 1873.
4. "Concerning a Relic; or, the Rediscovery of Noah's Ark," *Somerset Gazette*, March 7, 1878.

STOCKTON, JOHN POTTER.—Born Aug. 2, 1826, at Princeton, Somerset Co.;* res. Trenton. Sound in judgment, eloquent in debate, clear and forcible in his writings. Publications (imperfect list):

1. "Stockton's Equity Reports," 3 vols., 1856–60.
2. Various speeches in Congress.
3. Many political letters to the press, and articles in the same.
4. Many reported political speeches in the press.

STOCKTON, RICHARD, LL.D.—Born in Princeton, Somerset Co., 1764. "A well-read lawyer and diligent student; fond of the black letter."† Publication:

Argument in favor of the claim of New Jersey to the waters of the Hudson (appendix of Commissioners' Report), published by Legislature of New Jersey, 1828.

STOCKTON, COM. RICHARD FIELD.—Born 1795, in Princeton, Somerset Co.; commissioned midshipman U. S. navy, 1811; established, by treaty, republic Li-

* In "Bench and Bar" chapter may be found a biographical notice of him.

† See ibid.

beria, 1822; founder and Pres. of N. J. Colonization Society, 1827; captain in navy, 1838; commodore, 1845; conquest of California, 1846–47; U. S. senator, 1851–52; died Oct. 7, 1866. A great, self-made man, of about equal ability as a writer, an orator, and an executive of either a ship or a railroad corporation. Publications:

1. "Appeal to the People of New Jersey," in relation to Camden and Amboy Railroad, pp. 29, Sept. 24, 1849.
2. "Letter on the Slavery Question," in reply to Webster, pp. 23. N. Y., 1850.
3. "Flogging in the Navy," speech in Congress, Jan. 7, 1852.
4. "On Non-Intervention," same, Feb. 2, 1852.
5. "On Compromise Measure," same, Feb. 12, 1852.
6. "On the Death of Daniel Webster," speech in Congress, Dec. 14, 1852.
7. "On the Bill to Increase the Efficiency of Army and Navy," same.
8. Speech at Railway, pp. 8, Sept. 4, 1856.
9. Open letter to *N. Y. Evening Post*, pp. 26, May 25, 1864.
10. Despatches to the Secretary of the Navy relating to military and naval operations in California, 1849.
11. Address at the formation of an auxiliary colonization society, Princeton, 1824.
12. Address at meeting Colonization Society, Washington, 1825.
13. Address at Elizabethtown, July 4, 1851.
14. Speech in Congress on harbor defenses, May 11, 1852.
15. Speech in Congress on Indian Appropriation Bill, Aug. 11, 1852.
16. Speech at Trenton at a reception to Webster by the N. J. Legislature, March, 1852.

SUTPHEN, REV. DAVID SCHUREMAN.—Born April 24, 1842, in Bedminster, Somerset Co.; grad. Rutgers, 1864; New Brunswick Seminary, 1867; pastor at New Utrecht, 1867–79. Publications:

1. Articles in *Somerset Unionist*, 1864, 1872.
2. "Daft Willie," poem in *Christ. Weekly*, 1873, and *Sower*, 1874.
3. Articles on Rev. Peter Van Buren, *Christ. Intelligencer*, 1868.
4. Arts. in same, 1871.
5. Essay before Kings County S. S. Assn., 1876.
6. "Historical Discourse," Two-hundredth Anniversary Ref. Church at New Utrecht, 1877.
7. Various articles in *Kings County Rural Gazette*.

SUTPHEN, REV. MORRIS CRATER, D.D.—Born in Bedminster township, Somerset Co., Dec. 1, 1836.* In writing as in preaching he was a man of unusual promise, cut off in his early prime. Publications:

1. "Discourse at the Funeral of Rev. John McDowell, D.D.," Feb. 18, 1863, pp. 17, Phila.
2. "Discourse on the Death of Lincoln," pp. 19, Phila., 1865.
3. Series of letters in *Presbyterian*, from New York, 1867.
4. Series of letters from Rocky Mountains in same, 1868.
5. "Antiquity of Man," art. in "Am. Pres. Rev.," 1871 (or 1872?).
6. Extracts from letters, diary, etc., in *Memoir*, pub. by Carter & Bro., N. Y., 1876 (posthumous).

TALMAGE, REV. GOYN, D.D.—Born Dec. 7, 1821, at Somerville; grad. Rutgers, 1842; New Brunswick Seminary, 1845. Pastorates: Rockaway (White House), 1845–51; Miskayuna, 1851–55; Greenpoint, 1855–62; Rhinebeck, 1867–71; Paramus, 1871–79; Cor. Sec. Board Domestic Miss. Ref. Church, 1862–70. Degree by Rutgers, 1876. Publications:

1. "Admonitions for the Times," 1861.
2. "The Ref. Dutch Church a Goodly Heritage," with Hist. Appendix, Greenpoint, 1862.
3. "Christ in the Storm," sermon, 1866.
4. "Religious Tests," *Christ. at Work*, 1875.
5. "Perils of Young Men," 1878.
6. Annual Reports of Board of Dom. Miss. for five years.
7. Letters from Europe in *Christ. Intelligencer*, 1880.

TALMAGE, REV. JAMES ROMEYN, D.D.—Born Dec. 10, 1807, at Somerville; grad. Coll. of N. J., 1826; New Brunswick Seminary, 1829; missonary, Pottsville, Pa., 1829–31. Pastorates: Jersey City, 1831–33; Pompton, 1833–36; Blawenburgh, Somerset Co., 1837–49; Athens, 1849–50; Brooklyn (Middle), 1850–52; Greenbush, 1852–60; Chittenango, 1860–69; Wawarsing, 1869–74; Wiltwick, 1874. Degree by Rutgers, 1864. Publication:

A discourse occasioned by death of Capt. Isaac M. Talmage, his son, 1865.

TALMAGE, REV. JOHN VAN NESTE, D.D.—Born Aug. 18, 1819, at Somerville; grad. Rutgers, 1842; New Brunswick Seminary, 1845. Pastorates: S. S. Cent. Church, Brooklyn, 1845–46; Middle Church, Brooklyn, 1846; Amoy, 1847–49; in America, 1849–50; Amoy, 1850–62; in America, 1862–65; Amoy, 1865–72; in America, 1872–74; Amoy, 1874 to present. Degree by Rutgers College, 1867. Publications:

Translations into the Amoy Colloquial, in Roman characters, of the following (in which other missionaries assisted to a greater or less extent):

1. "A Primer," pp. 30, 1852.
2. "Spelling-Book," pp. 15, 1852.
3. "First Reader," pp. 17, 1853.
4. Burns' version "Pilgrim's Progress," pp. 77, 1853.
5. The Book of Ruth, pp. 20, 1853.
6. Several hymns, pp. 26, 1859.
7. The Gospel of Luke, and the following Epistles: Galatians, John, Peter, Ephesians, and Philippians.
8. The Heidelberg Catechism.
9. "Hist. and Ecc. Relations of the Churches of the Presbyterian Order at Amoy, China," in English, 8vo, pp. 74, N. Y., 1863.
10. Many letters to the press, and reports to the Miss. Board.

TALMAGE, REV. PETER STRYKER.—Born in Somerville, Oct. 5, 1819; grad. Jefferson, 1845; Princeton Seminary, 1848. Pastorates: Presbyterian: Oneida Valley, N. Y., 1848–50; Malta, N. Y., 1850–53. Reformed: Stone House Plains, N. J., 1853–65; preaching in halls in northwestern Philadelphia, 1865–68; Philadelphia Bethune Memorial, 1868; Bethlehem Miss., Philadelphia, 1869; Manayunk, January, 1870–74. Publication (imperfect list):

"Comforts in Sorrow," on the death of a beloved child, 1861.

TALMAGE, REV. THOMAS DE WITT, D.D.†—Born Jan. 7, 1832, near Somerville. A man known the world over for his published sermons, more copies of which have been circulated than of any preacher of this age. As a writer, author of some of the finest word-painting in the English language. Publications (imperfect list):

1. "The Almond-Tree in Blossom," 12mo, Phila., 1870.
2. "Crumbs Swept Up," 12mo, N. Y., 1870.

* See personal sketch in chapter upon "Prominent Men of Somerset County."

† The Talmages, Goyn, James R., John V. N., and T. DeWitt, are all brothers and all Doctors of Divinity. For biography of T. DeWitt, see Chap. XI.

3. "Abominations of Modern Society," 12mo, N. Y., 1872; new ed., 1876.
4. "As the Stars for Ever and Ever," in "*Pulpit Eloquence of Nineteenth Century*," by Fish.
5. "Good Cheer."
6. "1000 Gems," Tibbals, N. Y., 1873; 4th ed., 1876.
7. "Around the Tea-Table," 8vo, Cowperthwait, Phila., 1874.
8. "Preach to the Masses," 12mo, Meth. Book Concern, N. Y., 1875.
9. "Sports that Kill," 12mo, Harper's, 1875.
10. "Old Wells Dug Out," same, 1874.
11. "Every-day Religion," same, 1875.
12. Hundreds of editorials in *Christian at Work*, 1873–76.
13. Weekly sermons in same; reprinted in England.
14. Sermons in *The Methodist* (N. Y.) and *Christian Age* (London).
15. Hundreds of other newspaper articles to the press, including *Independent*, *Brooklyn Eagle*, etc.

THOMPSON, REV. HENRY POST.—Born Nov. 30, 1831, in Readington, Somerset Co.* A constant and pointed writer of short articles, all useful and instructive. Publications:

1. "In Memoriam," sermon on Lincoln's death, 1865.
2. Funeral sermon of Rev. Dr. Van Liew, 1869.
3. S. S. Lessons in *S. S. Times* (joint, with Rev. John B. Thompson, D.D.), July to Dec., 1871.
4. "Incidents of Christian Work," 18mo, pp. 156, Honeyman & Rowe, Somerville, 1879.
5. Hundreds of contributions to *Christ. Intelligencer*, *Sower and Gospel Field*, *Advance*, *S. S. Times*, *N. Y. Times*, *Tribune*, *Hunterdon Republican*, *Lambertville Beacon*, *Bushnell Record*, *Insurance Advocate*, *Somerset Gazette*, *Somerset Unionist*, etc.

THOMPSON, JOSEPH.—Born Sept. 30, 1808, near Readington; res. both Somerset and Hunterdon at various times; judge of Com. Pleas of Hunterdon for twenty-eight years, and now of Somerset for thirteenth year.† Publications:

1. "Historical Note," appended to dedicatory sermon at Readington, by Rev. Dr. Van Liew, 1865.
2. Letters to *Bushnell Record*, Bushnell, Ill., 1868-71.
3. "A Witch-Story," two articles in "Our Home," 1873.
4. Various articles in local newspapers.

TODD, REV. JOHN ADAMS, D.D.—Born about 1822, near Martinville, Somerset Co.; grad. Rutgers, 1845; New Brunswick Seminary, 1848. Pastorates in Ref. Church: Griggstown, 1848–55; Tarrytown, Second, 1855 to present. Degree by Rutgers, 1868. A good linguist, a strong, argumentative writer, fond of history; as a controversialist few dare to cross swords with him. Publications:

1. "Memoir of Rev. Dr. Peter Labagh," with notices of Ref. Dutch Church in North America, pp. 340, Board Pub., New York, 1860.
2. "The Character and Death of Washington Irving," 1859.
3. "Review of Boardman's Higher Christian Life," *Princeton Review*, xxxii. 608–640.
4. "The Posture of the Ministers and People of Ref. Church in Amer. during the Revolution," "Centennial Discourses," 1876.
5. Hundreds of contributions to periodical literature.

VAN ARSDALE, REV. NATHANIEL HIXON.—Born 1838, at Bound Brook, Somerset Co.; grad. Rutgers, 1862; New Brunswick Seminary, 1867. Pastorates: Clove, 1867–74; Chatham, 1874 to present. Publications:

1. "The Contrast: the First Hour to the Last in the Life of Jesus," 1876.
2. Discourse from Ruth ii. 4, in *Chatham Courier*, 1877.

VAN CLEEF, REV. CORNELIUS, D.D.—Born at Harlingen, Somerset Co., Sept. 16, 1799; grad. Dickinson, 1823; New Brunswick Seminary, 1826; missionary at Palatine, 1826; Manayunk, 1827–28. Pastorates: Athens, 1828–33; New Hackensack, 1833–66; died June 13, 1875. Degree by Rutgers College, 1863. Publications:

1. Article in "Sprague's Annals" on Van Wagenen.
2. Address at funeral of Rev. Edwin Holmes.

VAN CLEEF, REV. PAUL DURYEA, D.D.—Born July 31, 1821, at Millstone, Somerset Co.; grad. Rutgers, 1843; seminary, 1846; trustee Rutgers, 1869. Pastorates: Coxsackie, Second, 1846–49; Jersey City, Second (Van Vorst), 1849 to present. Degree by Rutgers, 1863. Publications:

1. Articles and poems in *Literary Gem*, Somerville, 1842–43.
2. "Thankful Remembrance," a decennial sermon, pp. 26, 1860.
3. "Spiritual Health," in commemoration of fifteenth anniversary of his pastorate, pp. 24, 1865.
4. "Our Alumni Association: its Relations, Objects, and Duties," an oration before Rutgers Alumni, pp. 32, 1865.
5. Address at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Ref. Dutch Church in New Brunswick, 1867.
6. Memorial of Hon. Jacob R. Wortendyke, pp. 40, 1869.
7. "The Days that are Past," sermon on twentieth anniversary of his pastorate, pp. 25, 1870.
8. "The Candle of Life," illustrative of allegorical pictures, N. Tibbals, N. Y., 1870 (in volume with other treatises).
9. Address before Gen. Assembly Pres. Church, Detroit, 1872.
10. Address at the funeral of Col. Joseph Dod, 1874.
11. "Espoused to the Church," sermon on twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate, pp. 34, 1875.
12. "The Catholic Spirit of Ref. Church of America toward all other Christians," in "Centennial Discourses," 1876.
13. Memoir of Rev. Isaac P. Stryker, missionary to Borneo, in *Sower*.
14. Article in "Sprague's Annals," on Rev. J. M. Van Harlingen.
15. Exposition S. S. Lessons, in *Christ. Intelligencer*, 1879.
16. Editorials, reviews, and letters in various newspapers, chiefly *Christ. Intelligencer*.

VAN DERVEER, AMELIA.—Born at Millstone; res., Princeton. Publications:

1. Five poems,—viz., "A Summer Idyl," "Stilled Voices," "Pictures," "Nothing Else To-Night," "A Sabbath Dream," in "Princeton Poets," 1879.

VAN DERVEER, REV. FERDINAND HENRY, D.D.—Born 1800, at Somerville: grad. Union, 1821; New Brunswick Seminary, 1823; missionary to Hyde Park, 1823; Ovid, 1823. Pastorates: Hyde Park, 1823–29; New Hurley, 1829–39; Newbury, 1839–42; Warwick, 1842–76. Degree by Rutgers College, 1828. Res., Somerville. Publications:

1. "An Exegesis on Baptise," pp. 26, Somerville, 1880.
2. Many articles on religious topics to the press, including *Christian Intelligencer*.

VAN DERVEER, HENRY CALVIN, A.M.—Born March 24, 1839, in Somerset County; removed to Hunterdon, 1858; returned to Somerset, 1879; res. Somerville; occupation, farmer and dealer in fancy stock; graduate of Rutgers College, 1860; biog. sketch in *Poultry World*. Publications:

* See sketch in history of Readington township.

† See personal sketch with Bench and Bar; also in history of Readington township.

1. "Shall we Educate the Farmer?" in "Our Home," 1873.
2. "Walks and Talks among the Stock," series of articles in *Family Casket*, 1873.
3. Scores of articles in *The Cultivator and Country Gentleman, Practical Farmer*, and other leading stock journals; also *Somerset Unionist*, etc.

VAN DOREN, AMELIA MILLER.—Born Jan. 16, 1855, at Middlebush, Somerset Co.; daughter Rev. J. A. Van Doren; res. East Millstone. Publications:

Poems, fiction, and articles on temperance and religious subjects in *Christian Intelligencer, N. Y. Observer, Our Union, Somerset Gazette, Somerset Unionist.*

VAN DOREN, REV. ISAAC.—Born July 9, 1773, at Griggstown, Somerset Co.; pastor Hopewell Pres. Church, N. Y., 1802–25; teaching in Newark, 1825–29; collegiate inst. for young ladies, on Brooklyn Heights, 1829–34; college for young ladies at Lexington, Ky., 1834–38; academy at Warsaw, Ky., 1838–40; missionary church at Iron Mountain, Mo., 1840–44; died August, 1863. His religious life is embalmed in "The Old Parsonage," by his daughter, Mrs. Davison, 1863. He was an extraordinary man in piety, but published little. Publication (doubtless imperfect):

"Summary of Christian Duty," tract from the Douay Bible.

VAN DOREN, REV. JOHN ADDISON.—Born May 12, 1815, in New York City; grad. Rutgers, 1835; seminary, 1838. Pastorates in Ref. Church: Middlebush, Somerset Co., 1838–66; supply at Lodi, 1866; supply at Annandale, 1866–72; res. East Millstone, 1872 to present. Publications:

1. Sermon upon the death of Rev. Jacob I. Schultz, in *Christian Intelligencer*, 1852.
2. Sermon upon the death of Lincoln, in *Somerset Unionist*, June 11, 1865, from Ps. xxxi. 16.
3. Sermon upon the death of Jeremiah Voorhees, in *Millstone Mirror*, June 14, 1862.

VAN DOREN, REV. JOHN HOWARD.—Born at Griggstown, Somerset Co., 1837; grad. Rutgers, 1859; New Brunswick Seminary, 1864; missionary to Amoy, China, 1865–68; in America, 1868–70; Amoy, 1870–73; pastor Cato, N. Y., 1874–76; Tyre, N. Y., 1876 to present. Publication:

"Mental Arithmetic," in Amoy colloquial.

VAN DYKE, JOHN.—Born April 3, 1807, at Lamington, Somerset Co.; licensed attorney, 1836; counselor, 1839; res. New Brunswick, 1830–60; Trenton, 1860–68; Wabasha, Minn., 1868–78; member Legislature, 184–; prosecutor of pleas in Mercer Co.; mayor New Brunswick; member Congress, 1846–50; justice Sup. Court, N. J., 1859–61; member Minn. State Senate, 1869; judge Third Dist., Minn., 1870– ; died at Wabasha, Dec. 24, 1878. Publications (imperfect list):

1. "On Causes, etc., of War with Mexico," speech in Congress, 1848.
2. "On Slavery," same, 1850.
3. "Slaveholding not Sinful," reply to Dr. S. B. How, New Brunswick, pp. 16, 1856.
4. Opinions as Justice Supreme Court, in 4 and 5 *Dutcher's*, 1 and 2 *Vroom's Law Reports*, and 1 *C. E. Green's Equity Reports*, 1860–67.
5. Letters in New Brunswick *Fredonian* on Minnesota, 1872.
6. "The Spy of Washington," article in "Our Home," October, 1873.
7. Letter respecting the same in "Memorial" of Dr. John Honeyman, 1874.

VAN HARLINGEN, REV. JOHANNES MARTINUS.—Born near Millstone, 1724; studied at Princeton and in Holland; pastor Neshanic and Sourland, Somerset Co., 1762–95; died 1795. Publication:

Translation of fifty-three of Van Der Kemp's Sermons on Heidelberg Catechism, 2 vols., pp. 1061, New Brunswick, 1810 (posthumous).

VAN LIEW, REV. JOHN CANNON.—Born at Middlebush, about 1810; grad. New Brunswick Seminary, 1832. Pastorates: Catskill, Leeds, and Kiskatown, 1832–33; Leeds and Kiskatown, 1833–34; Spotswood, 1834–42; Rutgers College grammar school, 1841–45; Piffard, 1845–49; Groveland Presb., 1849–50; Ephratah and Stone Arabia, 1850–56; Berne and Beaver Dam, 1856–60; died 1861. "A man of decided mental ability, an able advocate in ecclesiastical trials and controversy, a critical linguist."—*Corwin.* Publication:

Farewell sermon at Spotswood, N. J., 1842.

VAN NESTE, REV. GEORGE JOHN.—Born Sept. 7, 1822, at Weston, Somerset Co.; grad. Rutgers, 1842; New Brunswick Seminary, 1846. Pastorates: Bound Brook, 1847–53; Lodi, 1853–65; West New Hempstead, 1865–69; Little Falls, N. J., 1869–75; St. Johnsville, N. Y., 1875–79; Kiskatown, 1879 to present. Publications:

1. "Address as Delegate from Gen. Syn. Ref. Church of America to the Gen. Assembly of Canada, Presbyterian Church at Ottawa," June 2, 1874, in *Christian Intelligencer*, July 9, 1874.
2. "Pastoral Charge to Rev. B. C. Lippencott, at his Installation at Clarkstown," in *Christian Intelligencer*, November, 1866.
3. "Notes from Life of Rev. Dr. Bethune," 9 articles in *Rockland County Journal*, 1868.
4. Sermon at Dedication of Ref. Church, Lodi, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1872, in *Seneca Falls Courier*, 1872.
5. Oration on Decoration-Day at St. Johnsville, N. Y., May 30, 1876, in *Interior New-Yorker*, June 7, 1876.
6. Address on occasion of planting a centennial tree by students of Fort Plain Sem. and Coll. Inst., June 29, 1876, in *Mohawk Valley Register*, July 6, 1876.
7. Various articles in *Christian Intelligencer, Sower*, etc., signed *E. N. E.*
8. Address on "The Experimental Evidence of the Truth of Christianity," before the New Brunswick Seminary, May 19, 1874 (in *MSS.*)

VOORHEES, PETER ALBERT.—Born Nov. 6, 1802, in Hillsborough township, Somerset Co.* Publications:

1. Obituaries of Abram Voorhees, 1867–68.
2. Description of Western agricultural fairs and Chicago fire, 1871.
3. "National S. S. Convention," Indianapolis, 1872.
4. "Old Folks of Somerset and Hunterdon Counties," 1877.
5. "International S. S. Convention," Atlanta, Ga., 1878.
6. Ten other articles in *Christian Intelligencer, N. B. Fredonian*, and *Somerset Unionist.*

VOORHEES, RALPH.—Born June 20, 1796, at Middlebush, Somerset Co. An indefatigable historian without vices.† Publications:

* For biography, see Chapter XI.

† See "Prominent Men of Somerset County," in this work, for personal sketch.

1. "The Raritan and its Early Holland Settlers," 12 papers of great historical value in "Our Home," 1873.
2. "Historical Notes," 37 papers (continuation of those in "Our Home," but chiefly following line of the old Indian path), in *New Bruns. Fredonian*, 1875–77.
3. Several papers (also in continuation), in *Somerset Gazette*, 1876–77.
4. Other articles in *Fredonian*, *Somerset Gazette*, *Somerset Unionist*, *Christ. Intelligencer*, and "Flowers' Fam. Mag." (1878).

VROOM, PETER DUMONT, LL.D.—Born in Hillsborough tp., Somerset Co., Dec. 12, 1791.* "Few men of our State, if any, deservedly maintained for so long a period an equal degree of intellectual and moral distinction."—*Mr. Bartine, in Vroom Memorial.* Publications (imperfect list):

1. Opinions as Chancellor, in 6 vols. *Vroom's Law Reports*, 1867–73.
2. Messages and Proclamations as Governor.
3. Speeches in Congress.
4. Letters to Secretary of State as U. S. minister to Prussia.
5. *Vroom's Law Reports*, six volumes of decisions N. J. Supreme Court.
6. Address to the people of New Jersey on the Peace Commission, 1862.

VROOM, REV. WILLIAM HENRY.—Born Feb. 11, 1840, at Rocyefield, Somerset Co.; grad. Rutgers, 1862; seminary, 1865. Pastorates of Ref. Church: Hoboken, 1865–67; Davenport, Iowa, 1867–69; La Cynge, Kan. (Presb.), 1869–74; Clove, N. Y., 1874 to present. Publications:

1. "The Moral and Social Evils of the Liquor Traffic," pub. in English and German by Temperance Alliance of Hoboken, N. J., 1866.
2. "Discourse commemorative of Rev. Cyrus G. Van Derveer," Luse & Griggs, Davenport, 1868.
3. Arts. in *Christ. Intelligencer*, *Somerset Unionist*, *La Cynge Journal*, *Kingston Freeman*.

WEART, JACOB.—Born June 8, 1829, at Hopewell (line of Hunterdon and Somerset); licensed attorney, 1852; res. Jersey City, 1852 to present (Middlebush, Somerset Co., in summer); Collector internal revenue Fifth District, 1867–71. Publications:

1. Obituary on Gen. Manners, *True American*, Nov. 26, 1851.
2. Sixteen articles, including editorials, in *Sentinel and Advertiser*, Jersey City, 1852–55.
3. Four ditto, in *Courier and Advertiser*, 1859.
4. Editorials in *Gazette and Republican*, Trenton, 1860.
5. "The Judiciary," address at Lincoln banquet, Jersey City, Feb. 14, 1868, in *Gazette and Republican*.
6. Series of letters on corruption in Jersey City government in *Times*, 1872–73.
7. Oration on Decoration-Day, *Amer. Standard*, 1872.
8. Address at dedication of Hart monument, Hopewell, July 4, 1865, in "Sanderson's Lives," Phila.
9. "Untaxed Corporate Property in Jersey City," speech at Citizens' meeting, Jan. 30, 1873.
10. Oration at Hopewell, including a noted "Apostrophe to the Flag," 1876.
11. Three articles in "Flowers' Fam. Mag.," 1878.
12. "Caleb Cushing," art. in same, 1878.
13. Saratoga letters, in *Evening Journal*, Aug. 1880.
14. Series of arts. on "The Tariff" in Trenton *State Gazette*, September, October, 1880.
15. Many other contributions to *N. Y. Times* and *Tribune*, and the six leading Jersey City papers. (Total, about 100.)

WILLIAMSON, REV. NICHOLAS DU BOIS.—Born at Flaggtown, Somerset Co., Dec. 2, 1819; res. same until 1843; grad. Rutgers, 1840; New Brunswick Seminary, 1843. Pastorates: Pekin, 1843–48; Cicero, 1849–50; Chatham, 1850–51; Glenville, Second, 1851–55; Wawarsing, 1855–61; Pekin (S. S.), 1861–62; Chicago, Livingston Church, 1862–65; Havana, 1865–66: S. S. Missionary in Chicago, 1866–70; Norris, Ill., 1870–72; South Bend, Ind., 1872–78; present res. South Bend. Publications:

1. Five arts. in *Rutgers Lit. Miscellany*, 1842.
2. Address at funeral of Lucy Lord, pp. 5, Chatham, 1850.
3. Address at funeral of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Lansing, pp. 11, Troy, 1853.
4. "Cypress Wreath," pp. 158, R. Carter & Bro., 1853.
5. Early Recollections of Rev. Dr. Labagh, in *Todd's Memoir*, pp. 5, 1860.
6. Western Dept., in *Christ. Intelligencer*, 1863–64.
7. Illinois S. S. Appeal, pp. 38, Am. S. S. Union, 1867.
8. Remarks in Fifth National S. S. Convention.
9. "Pyramids," art in *Christ. Intelligencer*, 1869.
10. Letters on Western missions, in same, 1874.
11. "Onward and Westward," pp. 24, Board Dom. Miss., 1875.
12. Synodical Report in "Min. Gen. Synod," 1875.
13. "The Successful Christian Teacher," pp. 21, South Bend, 1875.
14. "National Thanksgiving," 1878.
15. Four pages in "Memoir P. P. Bliss," 1877.
16. Two pages in "Memoir Dr. Stewart," 1878.
17. Report on domestic missions, 1878; report of board of superintendents, 1879 (both in "Min. Gen. Synod").
18. Report of Hope College, pp. 7, 1880.
19. Report of Western Sunday-school work, 1880.
20. Other articles in *Christ. Intelligencer*, *Sower*, *Christ. at Work*, *S. S. Workman*, *S. S. Times*, *Nat. S. S. Teacher*, *Christ. Voice*, etc. (Total, over 500.)

WILSON, REV. FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN.—Born (about) 1838 in Hillsborough tp., Somerset Co.; grad. Rutgers, 1859; New Brunswick Seminary, 1862. Pastorates: Glenville, Second, 1864–70; Mohawk, 1870–72; Boonton, 1872–76; Asbury Park, 1876–78; Wilcox, Pa., 1878–79. Publication:

Semi-Centennial of Reformed Church, Glenville, 1868.

WILSON, REV. JAMES BERGEN.—Born Feb. 24, 1824, at Millstone, Somerset Co.; res. at Roycefield, Somerset Co., 1830–40, 1843–48; grad. Rutgers, 1848; New Brunswick Seminary, 1851; pastor at Long Branch, 1851–78; East Long Branch, 1878 to present. Publications:

1. "A Remembrance of the Past," decennial anniversary sermon, imprint of John A. Gray, pp. 23, 1861.
2. Funeral discourse of Elder Joseph Wardell, Afr. Col. Soc. imprint, pp. 15, 1867.
3. Funeral discourse of widow of Joseph Wardell, J. Stult's imprint, Long Branch, pp. 9, 1874.
4. Funeral discourse of Dr. Z. W. Scriven, *Long Branch News*, 1876.
5. "Three Pictures in a Man's Life," romance, twelve chapters, *Monmouth Inquirer*, 1866.
6. "Thoughts on the Sabbath," five articles in same, 1864.
7. "History and Doctrines of Reformed Church," several articles, in *Long Branch News*.

WILSON, JOSEPH HUNT.—Born in Washington, Warren Co., 1830; early removed to Somerset; in New York custom-house; editor *Somerset Unionist*, 1878 to present. Publications:

1. "Hans Von Pelt," poem, in *Somerset Whig*, 185–.
2. Two poems in "Our Home," 1873.
3. Poems in *The Somerset Gazette*, 1876–77; *Somerset Unionist*, 1878–80.
4. Hundreds of brief sketches in newspapers, usually in humorous vein.
5. Editorials in *Somerset Unionist*, 1878–81.

* See extended biographical notice on pages 581, 582, in this volume.

WILSON, MRS. KATHERINE DUNNINGTON.*—Born 1846, in Washington, D. C.; res. Prince William Co., Va., and in Somerset for twelve years past. Publications:

1. Series of valuable articles on "Housekeeping," in *Somerset Gazette*, 1876.
2. Many contributions to *Somerset Unionist*, and *The Housekeeper*, 1877–80.

WITHERSPOON, REV. JOHN, D.D.—Born in Yester, Scotland, Feb. 5, 1722; grad. Univ. Edinburgh. Pastorates: Beith, Scotland, 1745–57; Paisley, 1757–68; Princeton, N. J. (Pres.), 1768–94. President Coll. of N. J., Aug. 17, 1768–94; member of Prov. Congress, 1776, Continental Congresses, 1776–82, Legislative Council, 1782; died Nov. 15, 1794. Res. at Princeton, at Tusculum, Somerset Co. A signer of the Declaration of Independence. As a writer, "sound, sensible, perspicuous, argumentatious, and often eloquent."—*Williams.* "The name of Dr. Witherspoon stands high on both continents."—*Allibone.* Publications:

1. "Ecclesiastical Characteristics; or, The Arcana of Church Policy," Glasgow, 8vo, 1753.
2. "A Serious Apology for the *Characteristics*."
3. Essay on Justification, Edinburgh, 12mo, 1756.
4. "Serious Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Stage," Glasgow, 1757.
5. "Essays on Important Subjects," London, 1764, 12mo, 3 vols.
6. "Sermons on Practical Subjects," Glasgow, 12mo, 1768.
7. "Practical Discourses" (14 in number), 12mo, 1768.
8. "Considerations on the Nature and Extent of the Legislative Authority of the British Parliament," Phila., 8vo, 1774.
9. Several sermons, published singly.
10. Lectures on moral philosophy, eloquence, divinity, education, etc.
11. Letters on marriage.
12. "Money," an essay.
13. Philological papers.
14. American State papers.
15. Speeches in Congress, etc. (All gathered together in 4 vols., N. Y., each 8vo, 1800–1.)

WYCKOFF, REV. HENRY VOORHEES.—Born in 1771, near Millstone, Somerset Co.; pastor at Charleston, S. C., 1799–1803 (?); Charleston, Second, 1803–20; then suspended; seceded in 1822, and continued pastor as seceder, 1822–29; Charleston (Ind.), 1829–30; died March 6, 1835. Publication:

"Reasons for Withdrawing from the Ref. Dutch Church," 1820.

WYCKOFF, REV. ISAAC NEWTON, D.D.—Born Aug. 29, 1792, near Millstone, Somerset Co.; grad. Rutgers, 1813; New Brunswick Seminary, 1817. Pastorates: Leeds, 1817–34; Catskill, 1834–36; Albany, Second, 1836–66; died 1869. Elected a trustee of Ref. Church, 1851. Degree by Union, 1838; by Rutgers, 1839. "His style of composition was picturesque." Publications:

1. Address before Tract Soc., in *N. Y. Observer*, May 19, 1827.
2. "Christian Example."
3. "On the Death of Chr. Miller," 1844.
4. Address at Funeral of Rev. David Abeel, 1846.
5. "Stability of the Times," July 4, 1852.
6. Sermon on the Death of David Pruyn, 1843.
7. Sermon on Death of Hibertie Pruyn, 1855.
8. "John, surnamed Boanerges," a discourse on the death of Rev. Dr. John Ludlow, 1857.
9. "She is not Dead, but Sleepeth," 1858.
10. "The Spiritual Portrait," on the death of Hon. Jacob Lansing, 1858.
11. Address at Quarto-Centennial Celebration of Pastorate, 1861.
12. "The Righteous entering into Peace," on the death of A. F. Lansing, 1861.
13. An Inaugural Charge at Hope College, 1866, in "Hope College Remembrancer."
14. Arts. in "Sprague's Annals" on Rev. J. M. Van Harlingen, Jacob Sickles, Jacob Schoonmaker, Peter P. Rouse, David Abeel, W. J. Pohlman.
15. Sermons in the *Columbia County Preacher* and the *Nat. Preacher*.

WYCKOFF, LILLIE ELIZA.—Born March 23, 1855, at Raritan, Somerset Co.; removed to South Branch, 1864; res. at Plainfield, Oct. 1879, to present. Publications:

1. Various tales,—viz., "Girls, What shall we do for Our Brothers?" "Too Late," "That Sister of Mine," "Jacob Thornton's Thanksgiving," "A Man's I Will!" etc., in local papers.
2. Other articles in *Somerset Gazette*, *Christ. Intelligencer*, *Somerset Gospel Field*, *American Messenger*, *Children's Friend*, and *Somerset Unionist*.

WYCKOFF, MARTIN NEVIUS.—Born April 10, 1850, at Middlebush, N. J.; grad. Rutgers, 1872; teacher (under Educational Department of Japan) in Japan, 1872–77; ditto of grammar school for boys, Somerville, 1878 to present. Publications:

1. "Across Japan," 2 arts. in *Somerset Unionist*, 1875.
2. Other arts. from Japan in same, 1876.
3. "Social Classes in Japan," 3 articles, "Flowers' Fam. Mag.," 1878.
4. "Japanese Legend," in same.
5. Also an editor of "The Targum," 1871.

ZABRISKIE, ABRAHAM OOTHOUT, LL.D.—Born June 10, 1807, at Greenbush, N. Y.; removed to Millstone, Somerset Co., 1811.† Publication:

Opinions as Chancellor in 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 *C. E. Green's Equity Reports.*

CHAPTER X.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

County Bible Society—County Teachers' Institute—County Sunday-School Association—County Temperance Association—Agricultural Societies.

SOMERSET COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

AT a meeting of a considerable number of the citizens of Somerset County, at Somerville, at the house of Daniel Sergeant, Oct. 1, 1816, to take into consideration the subject of forming a Bible society in and for said county, as auxiliary to the New Jersey Bible Society, Peter B. Dumont was chosen chairman and John Frelinghuysen secretary. A committee, consisting of the Rev. Peter Studdiford, John Vredenbergh, Robert Finley, J. M. Bayard, J. Frelinghuysen, P. Elmendorf, and Rev. Peter Labagh, was appointed to prepare a constitution. The meeting then adjourned to meet "on the second Tuesday of December next."

Accordingly, on Dec. 10, 1816, a meeting was held

* Wife of preceding.

† See sketch in chapter on Bench and Bar of Somerset County.

in the First Reformed church, Somerville, for the purpose of organizing the Bible Society. The proceedings of the meeting held at the house of Daniel Sergeant were read and adopted, when, upon motion, it was

Resolved, That it is expedient at this time to form a Bible Society for the county of Somerset, in the State of New Jersey."

The constitution, as reported by the committee, was then read, and adopted after sundry alterations, and thus the society commenced its existence, a few months after the American Bible Society, and nearly eight years after the State Bible Society was formed. For nearly thirteen years this county organization was auxiliary to the New Jersey Bible Society, but in 1829, the State society becoming almost inoperative, it dissolved its connection with the latter and became auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

The first annual meeting was held Aug. 19, 1817.* The first managers were:

Bridgewater.—Rev. P. Studdiford, John Frelinghuysen.
Hillsborough.—Rev. J. L. Zabriskie, Nicholas Du Bois.
Franklin.—Rev. U. Huntington, John M. Bayard.
Montgomery.—Rev. Peter Labagh, Samuel Bayard.
Bernard.—Rev. J. S. Hardenbergh, Joseph Annin.
Bedminster.—Rev. Horace Galpin, Nicholas Arrowsmith.
Warren.—Alex. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Fred. Vermeule.
At Large.—Rev. R. Finley, of Basking Ridge; James C. Cannon, of Six-Mile Run; William Boggs, of Bound Brook; David Comfort, of Kingston; Andrew Howell, Peter B. Dumont, and Dr. Peter I. Stryker.

The members of the society in 1817, the first year of its organization, were:

Rev. Peter Studdiford, Rev. David Comfort, Rev. John Boggs, Rev. John S. Vredenbergh, Rev. John L. Zabriskie, Rev. Peter Labagh, Rev. Horace Galpin, Rev. Wm. Brownlee, Charles Hardenbergh, Nicholas Du Bois, Andrew Howell, Peter I. Stryker, Joseph Annin, John Frelinghuysen, Peter B. Dumont, John M. Bayard, Samuel Bayard, Nicholas Arrowsmith, Alexander Kirkpatrick, Frederick Vermeule, Samuel Swan, Peter Z. Elmendorf, Michael Van Veghten, John M. Schenck, Peter D. Vroom, William B. Gaston, Jacob Williamson, John R. Davidson, Dr. H. McEwen, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Henry H. Schenck, John Wyckoff, John M. Hoagland, Jacob Scudder, William Mann, Thos. A. Hartwell, James Taylor, John J. Schenck, Frederick Cook, Samuel S. Doty, Henry Van Dyke, James Stryker, Dennis Van Liew, Cornelius Peterson, Thomas Talmage, Sr., Elias Scudder.

The venerated men who laid the foundation of this institution, watched and aided its progress, and mingled in its deliberations, are now no more. Among them, of the clergy, were the familiar names of Vredenbergh, Finley, Cannon, Studdiford, Comfort, Zabriskie, Labangh, Boggs, Charles Hardenbergh, Vandervoort, Fisher, Schenck, and Ludlow; and among the laymen, Gen. John and Frederick Frelinghuysen, Andrew Howell, Benjamin McDowell, Michael Van Veghten, P. Z. Elmendorf, John M. and Samuel Bayard, Peter B. Dumont, William B. Gaston, Nicholas Du Bois, Joseph Annin, William T. Rogers, John M. Mann, Samuel L. Southard, Van Nest, Beekman, and Drs. Swan, Schenck, Stryker, and Hageman. These names include not only the founders, but others who followed them, and those who bore them are now numbered with the dead.

The object of this society, as stated in its constitution, is "to supply the poor of this county with Bibles and Testaments, *gratis*." Any surplus fund that may remain is paid to the society of which this is auxiliary. The qualification of membership is the payment of one dollar annually to the society. Its officers are a president, two vice-presidents, and a secretary and treasurer, selected from the board of managers, which is chosen annually.

Gen. John Frelinghuysen was secretary for fourteen years, until his death. He was followed, after a few temporary appointments, by Judge William T. Rodgers, who served for eight years, and was followed by F. J. Frelinghuysen, the present incumbent.

The first treasurer was Judge Andrew Howell, who held the office for fourteen years, until stricken with paralysis. He was succeeded by John M. Mann, the faithful incumbent for thirty-three years. His successor was S. S. Hartwell, Esq.; he was followed by J. F. Mesick, who still fills the position.

The record of this society has been one of "steady growth and progress. The annual meetings have been punctually held, and have always been attended with a good and encouraging degree of interest. Measures have been adopted, from time to time, to increase the interest, sometimes by changing the annual sermon for addresses by distinguished laymen and civilians whose hearts were deeply engaged in the cause. The meetings, instead of being at a stated place, as at first, have been held in the different churches in succession throughout the county." Agents have been appointed to visit every family in Somerset County. The first canvass was in 1827, another, for a re-supply, in 1833, and again in 1835. In 1846 the work was performed again, and five hundred dollars voted to aid the American Bible Society in supplying the State with the Scriptures. In 1856 a resolution was passed to aid the parent society in supplying the whole United States. In 1855 the entire income of the society was voted to the parent society to aid it in publishing an Arabic version of the Bible. From 1862 it distributed copies of the Word of God yearly during the war in the camp and on shipboard.

In 1836 the sum of $414.56 was paid to the parent society; in 1846, $555; in 1856, $1527; in 1866, $3297.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Somerset County Bible Society was celebrated in the First Reformed church of Somerville, Aug. 13, 1867. The attendance was very large, and the occasion was one of solemn interest. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Rankin, of Basking Ridge, the Rev. Gabriel Ludlow, D.D., of Neshanic,† preached the annual sermon, from Exodus xii. 14: "This day shall be unto you a memorial." Brief addresses were also delivered on that occasion by Rev.

* Of all those present at the first annual meeting, but one—Hon. Peter D. Vroom, since deceased—survived to meet with the society at its fiftieth anniversary.

† Being at this time the oldest clerical member of the society.

Dr. Taylor, delegate from the American Bible Society, Hon. Peter D. Vroom, Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, J. F. Hageman, and others.

The last annual gathering was held at Franklin Park, Aug. 10, 1880, in the newly-erected Reformed church, which was well filled on the occasion. The president, John De Mott, presided over the meeting. The report of the executive committee, prepared by Rev. Dr. Messler, chairman, was read by the secretary, F. J. Frelinghuysen, in his absence. The treasurer's report showed that the annual receipts had been $938.98, which amount had been disbursed (save a balance on hand of $21.10) during the year, as follows:

J. L. Stillwell, three days distributing Bibles in North Plainfield	$9.96
American Bible Society	905.00
A. V. D. Honeyman, circulars	2.50
Incidental expenses	.42
	$917.88

The depository's report embraced the following:

Number of volumes received from the American Bible Society		544
Cost of 544 volumes	$204.87	
Number distributed and sold		185
Cost of 185 volumes	60.82	
Value of volumes in depository	$144.05	
Number of volumes in depository		359
Number of volumes sold, 37	$7.91	
Expenses	2.00	
	$5.81	

The following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we highly approve of the semi-millenial celebration of the Wickliffe translation, to be held in the State-House at Trenton on Sept. 21 and 22, 1880.

"*Resolved*, That twelve delegates be appointed by this Society to that meeting,—viz., Rev. J. F. Mesick, D.D., Rev. A. Messler, D.D., Rev. P. M. Doolittle, Rev. James Le Fevre, Rev. E. T. Corwin, D.D., Rev. A. McWilliams, Rev. Samuel Parry, Rev. L. F. Burgess, J. V. D. Hoagland, Esq., Peter A. Voorhees, Esq., James E. Negus. Twelve alternates were appended.

"*Resolved*, That not less than twenty-five dollars be raised by a special committee as our proportion to meet the expenses of the convention."

The Committee on Nominations reported the following officers for the year ensuing: President, James E. Negus; Vice-President, George V. Tunison; Secretary, Frederick J. Frelinghuysen; Treasurer, Rev. J. F. Mesick, D.D.; Depository, James Gaston; To Preach the Sermon, Rev. C. H. Pool, and Rev. William E. Davis his alternate.

SOMERSET COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.*

In the holding of teachers' institutes Somerset was a pioneer, the first ever held in the State being at the court-house in Somerville, commencing on Monday, June 18, 1849, and closing on the following Saturday. Mr. J. F. Severance was president, Abraham Hess vice-president, and William H. Jelliff secretary. The instructors were Profs. C. W. and J. C. Sanders, and James B. Thomson, of New York. An address upon education was delivered by Dr. King, State superintendent, and another upon temperance by Horace Greeley. The second institute was held in Somerville in 1851. The instructors were Profs. Fowle and Stone, of New England. The third was at Millstone in the summer of 1853, under the instruction of D. G. Eaton, of Brooklyn, and S. T. Bowen, of New Brunswick. One of the most interesting of those earlier educational meetings was held in Somerville, commencing July 31, 1854. The instructors were D. G. Eaton, David Cole, and Dr. Hoagland. Addresses were delivered by Governor Price, David Cole, and Rev. John A. Todd. Prof. Eaton's beautiful illustration of the structure of the human eye, and Mr. Todd's lecture upon the "Dynasty of the Pen," were among the finest things ever given to the teachers of this county. The fifth was at Peapack, in September, 1855, with Charles W. Sanders and James B. Thomson as instructors. The attendance was not so large as usual, but the charming weather and the bountiful hospitality of the people made the week at Peapack a pleasant event. The institute of 1856 was at Middlebrook, with Professor Fowle, of Boston. From 1856 to 1861 there were three,—one at Somerville, under Prof. Fowle; another at Bound Brook, with Prof. Giddings, of Brooklyn, as instructor; and the third at East Millstone, with Profs. Sanders, Stoddard, and Potter. In 1861 there was an institute at Raritan, under the instruction of William F. Phelps, principal of the Normal School at Trenton. From this time until 1874 there were three,—two at Peapack and one at Pluckamin. The instructors were Messrs. Dalton and Sanders. This completes the list of institutes under the old régime, when every teacher in attendance gave his time and was mainly dependent for entertainment upon the hospitality of the people. The sessions of an institute in those days generally continued about a week. The attendance ranged from fifteen to fifty, twenty-five to thirty being the usual average.

The law of 1867 intrusted the care of the institutes to the county superintendent. Under this arrangement an institute has been held every year from 1874 to the present time, with the exception of 1878. They are all now held in Somerville, on account of its central location and its facilities for the entertainment of teachers, who now pay their own expenses, but whose time is given by their districts. The sessions continue three days; the number of teachers in attendance averages about eighty. The first of this series was organized in March, 1874, by County Superintendent E. W. Rarick. The instructors have been E. A. Apgar, State superintendent, Professors Johnson and Apgar, of the Normal School, Miss Minnie Swayze, Mrs. Randall Diehl, Rev. Samuel Lockwood, Professor Northrop, of Connecticut, B. W. Putnam, of Boston, Professor De Graff, of Albany, and prominent teachers of the county. The subjects discussed have been the common English branches and the natural sciences, with especial prominence given to drawing and reading.

* By J. S. Haynes.

The Thompson brothers and Drs. Rankin, Rodgers, and Messler were interested friends of the earlier meetings; but the most energetic and enthusiastic friend of education in this county twenty-five years ago was Mr. C. C. Hoagland, town superintendent of Hillsborough. With an interest that never flagged and a vigilance that never wearied, he kept the cause before the people, inspiring everybody with the same spirit, until the county journals teemed with articles upon the subject, and Somerset was claimed to be the banner county of the State for public schools.

SOMERSET COUNTY SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.*

The "Somerset County Sunday-School Association" was organized Feb. 7, 1860, in the Reformed Dutch church of East Millstone.† The Rev. David Cole had been appointed by the State Association at its last convention corresponding secretary for Somerset County, and accordingly he called a convention of churches and Sunday-schools to meet in his church on the day above named. The meeting was not large, but was spirited and unanimous. Representatives of three evangelical denominations—Baptist, Presbyterian, and Reformed Dutch—were present. Henry Garretson was made temporary chairman, and Frederick R. Brace clerk *pro tem.* The Rev. Stephen Searle, of Griggstown, opened the convention with prayer.

The corresponding secretary, Rev. David Cole, stated the object of the meeting, and in his usual earnest and practical manner set forth the advantages of a county organization auxiliary to the State association. He closed his remarks by offering the following:

"*Resolved*, That we proceed to form a Somerset County Sunday-School Association."

The motion was seconded by Rev. James Le Fevre, of Raritan. After further remarks by several speakers, the resolution was unanimously carried.

The following were appointed to report a constitution: P. Mason, Baptist; L. V. D. Shepherd, Presbyterian; Rev. J. Le Fevre, Reformed Dutch. Subsequently they reported the following, which was adopted:

"ARTICLE I. *Section* 1. This association shall be called the Somerset County Sunday-School Association. It shall be auxiliary to the New Jersey State Sunday-School Association.

"*Section* 2. Its members shall consist of all pastors and superintendents of co-operating Sabbath-schools, together with all other persons whom these Sabbath-schools shall from time to time appoint as delegates to its meetings. These persons only shall have a right to vote.

"ARTICLE II. *Section* 1. The object of this association shall be to secure the attendance of every child in the county of Somerset upon the Sabbath-school; to organize, through its officers, such new schools as may be necessary; and to promote, in all proper ways, a general interest in the cause of Sabbath-schools.

"ARTICLE III. *Section* 1. The officers of this association shall be a president, a vice-president from each of the co-operating denominations, a recording secretary, a secretary for each township, and a treasurer.

"*Section* 2. These officers shall be elected annually, and shall constitute the executive committee of the association.

"*Section* 3. When any one elected to an office shall positively decline to accept, the president of the association shall have power to fill the vacancy thus created in the executive committee.

"ARTICLE IV. *Section* 1. The duties of the president, vice-president, recording secretary, and treasurer shall be those usually devolving upon such officers.

"*Section* 2. It shall be the duty of each secretary for a township to visit and address all the schools in his township, to gather their statistics according to certain blanks to be furnished by the association, and to make a full report of his work to the county secretary of the State association at least one month previous to the annual meeting of this association.

"ARTICLE V. The necessary expenses of this association shall be provided for as the executive committee may direct.

"ARTICLE VI. The annual meeting of this association shall be held on the second Tuesday in September, at 10 o'clock A.M., at such place as the association shall fix upon from time to time by vote.

"ARTICLE VII. This constitution, or any part of it, may be changed only at annual meetings, and then by a vote of a majority of the members present."

The first officers of the association were the following: President, Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D.D.; Vice-Presidents, Isaac F. Frazee, Methodist; J. M. Lathrop, Baptist; Isaac R. Cornell, Episcopal; David Hoffmann, Presbyterian; Lawrence Van Derveer, Reformed Dutch; Recording Secretary, Peter N. Beekman; Treasurer, J. V. D. Hoagland; Township Secretaries: Franklin, T. R. Brace; Hillsborough, Elias Van Fleet; Montgomery, Joseph H. Voorhees; Branchburg, Joseph Thompson; Bridgewater, A. D. Hope; Bernard, Nathaniel Kelly; Bedminster, Jacob L. Sutphen; Warren, John Dunn.

The first annual meeting was appointed to be held in the Third Reformed church, at Raritan, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1860, at 10 A.M., and it was a great success. Lawrence Van Derveer, in the absence of the president, presided. Mr. Beekman, the recording secretary, has this note of the meeting:

"One of the most pleasing features of the day was the singing by some of the children belonging to Rev. J. Le Fevre's church, under the efficient lead of Miss Frelinghuysen. The sweet melodies sung by them tended, no doubt, to the promotion of the harmony and good feeling of the meeting."

For twenty years this association has been in successful operation, and has had the cordial support and entire confidence of the best people in the county. The Rev. David Cole, who was so prominent in organizing and in shaping the life of the organization, after four years' service as its county secretary, was called to be the professor of Greek in Rutgers College. Upon his leaving the county the Rev. James Le Fevre was nominated by the county association, and confirmed by the State association, to be its corresponding secretary, and he continues in that office to the present time. During 1874, when Mr. Le Fevre was president of the State association, Hon. Peter A. Voorhees acted as corresponding secretary.

The presidents of the association have been:

Rev. R. K. Rodgers, Rev. James Le Fevre, Rev. J. F. Mesick, Rev. A. H. Belles, Rev. J. C. Rankin, Peter A. Voorhees, Rev. P. M. Doolittle, Lawrence Van Derveer, Rev. H. D. Doolittle, Henry H. Garretson, Stephen Voorhees, L. V. D. Shepherd, Joseph H. Voorhees, Judge Ralph Voorhees, Rev. J. C. Dutcher, William N. Adair, Rev. S. Parsons, Rev. J. R. Adams, Rev. Samuel Parry, and Rev. C. H. Pool.

* By Rev. James Le Fevre.

† The first Sunday-school formed in the county was on the first Sabbath in April, 1816, in the village of Somerville.

The vice-presidents for twenty years have been chosen from the co-operating denominations, and have been working and representative men.

The recording secretaries were Peter N. Beekman, five years; John H. Wilson, five years; Richard Garretson, one year; Daniel Porter, up to the time of his death, eight years; Edward B. Porter, one year.

The association has had but one treasurer, Judge J. V. D. Hoagland.

The township secretaries have been:

Bedminster.—Jacob L. Sutphen, two years; Simon Hageman, one year; William S. Potter, one year; David K. Hoffman, three years; G. C. Apgar, two years; Wilbur F. Wilson, four years; T. V. Van Arsdale, seven years.

Bernard.—Nathaniel Kelly, one year; Isaac S. Runyon, four years; Rev. William H. Dykeman, eight years; Calvin D. Smith, seven years.

Branchburg.—Judge Joseph Thompson, four years; Daniel Ammerman, five years; J. B. D. Myers, one year; Gilbert L. Kershon, three years; John Vosseller, two years; George H. Stephens, one year; Ira Voorhees, four years.

Bridgewater.—A. D. Hope, one year; J. V. Perlee, four years; James Davis, eight years; L. D. Cook, two years; William N. Adair, five years.

Hillsborough.—Elias Van Fleet, three years; William H. Nichols, one year; Peter N. Beekman, one year; John H. Wilson, one year; Daniel Stryker, fourteen years.

Franklin.—F. R. Brace, two years; Peter A. Voorhees, eighteen years.

Montgomery.—Joseph H. Voorhees, twenty years.

*North Plainfield.**—Dr. Lewis Craig, two years; James R. Perine, five years.

Warren.—John Dunn, one year; John S. Mallet, two years; Rev. J. F. Neef, one year; Jacob Smith, two years; W. H. Curtis, one year; Samuel Voorhees, one year; Rev. George Bowers, one year; Dr. Lewis Craig, three years; Rev. G. T. Jackson, two years; Lewis P. Eager, five years.

A brief extract from the last report of each of the two corresponding secretaries will exhibit the growth and condition of the association at periods quite remote from each other. Rev. Mr. Cole, in his report to the State association, in 1863, says,—

"Somerset County is now in perfect working order. Statistics of Sunday-schools have been collected regularly for four consecutive years, and the plans and objects of the New Jersey State Sunday-School Association are clearly understood. The county association is well organized, and is really one of the most thoroughly understood and most heartily loved institutions of the county. . . . At the last meeting, in Somerville, the excellent township secretaries presented their annual reports promptly, exhibiting, as usual, a fidelity in the discharge of their duty that is truly remarkable. . . . It will be seen that the county has this year eighty-five schools, all of which are fully reported:

	1860.	1863.
Number of schools in county	77	85
Number of schools reported	72	85
Number of teachers	913	1,062
Average attendance of teachers	672	882
Children on register	4,955	5,177
Average attendance of children	3,318	3,852
Scholars over 18 years	393	615
Number of teachers church-members	628	840
Number of scholars church-members	225	348
Conversions during the past year	29	118
Deaths during the past year	19	45
Scholars in infant class		808
Average attendance of infants		594
Volumes in library	18,055	22,046
Hold teachers' prayer-meetings, number scholars	16	14
Hold monthly concert, number scholars	7	14
Discontinued in winter, " "		60
Benevolent contributions		$707.53"

The present corresponding secretary, in his last report to the State association, in 1879, says,—

"The Sunday-school is one of the best-loved institutions in Somerset County, and a Sunday-school anniversary or convention will, in any part of our county, command a crowded assemblage. The religious character of the people and the prominence long given to the different forms of Christian work leave little room for marked changes in our statistical table. We report ninety-three schools,—two more than last year,—with an average attendance of five thousand children. Seventy-one schools are open the whole year, which is an increase of ten over last year. Perhaps in two years, at this rate of progress, we shall be able to report all our schools as never closing. There is also a slight increase in the number of conversions this year,—one hundred and fifty-one against one hundred and thirty.

"Our township secretaries are all experienced, and some of them veteran workers. Some of our townships have never known but one secretary, and most of us are growing old in the offices we hold by the good pleasure of our county association. This aversion to frequent changes and *rattling* machinery is one of the peculiarities of our people We are steady and diligent workers, and, while we may be considered a little too conservative, yet we venture to affirm there is as much intelligent and effective teaching of the word in our schools as in any county of our State."

Number of schools in operation in county	93
" schools reporting	92
" officers	394
" teachers	1032
Average attendance of officers and teachers	1031
Number of teachers church-members	935
" scholars, including primary class	6727
Average attendance of scholars	4592
Number of scholars church-members	1169
" primary scholars	1433
" conversions or confirmations	151
Special temperance lessons given	26
Amount contributed for State and county associations	$140.68
Have school all the year	71
Use international uniform lessons	86

The county secretaries have printed and published every year, by order of the association, a county report, with full statistical tables.

The twenty-first annual convention of the Somerset County Sunday-School Association was held Sept. 14, 1880, in the Methodist Episcopal church of Bernardsville. The following were chosen as the officers of the ensuing year:

President, Rev. C. C. Winans, Bernardsville; Vice-Presidents, Wm. N. Adair, Raritan; Rev. Samuel Parry, Pluckamin; Rev. L. F. Burgess, Raritan; Rev. Wm. E. Davis, South Branch; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. Le Fevre, Middlebush; Recording Secretary, E. B. Porter; Treasurer, J. V. D. Hoagland, Millstone.

TOWNSHIP SECRETARIES.

Bedminster.—T. V. Van Arsdale, Pluckamin.
Bernard.—Calvin D. Smith, Bernardsville.
Branchburg.—George H. Stephens, North Branch Depot.
Bridgewater.—A. V. D. Honeyman, Somerville.
Hillsborough.—Daniel Stryker, Plainville.
Franklin.—P. A. Voorhees, Franklin Park.
Montgomery.—Joseph H. Voorhees, Rocky Hill.
North Plainfield.—James R. Perrine, Plainfield.
Warren.—Israel J. Coon, Plainfield.

CORRESPONDING DELEGATES.

Morris County.—Rev. C. T. Anderson, Peapack.
Middlesex County.—Rev. A. E. Baldwin, Bound Brook.
Hunterdon County.—Rev. W. H. Huffman, Pottersville.

DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.

Revs. J. B. Mulford, N. McConaughy, Charles H. Poole, J. V. D. Hoagland, P. A. Voorhees, C. C. Winans, P. M. Doolittle, and Messrs. J. V. Perlee, S. P. Dunham, C. D. Smith.

The next annual session (1881) will be held in the First Baptist church of Somerville.

COUNTY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.†

"The Somerset County Temperance Association" was organized Jan. 3, 1866. It was the result of a call

* New township.

† By Rev. Charles H. Pool, secretary.

to the temperance people of the county by Jacob L. Sutphen, then of Somerville, and one of the vice-presidents of the New Jersey State Temperance Alliance, to assemble for that purpose in the Second Reformed church of Somerville on the day above named. After the war the use of intoxicating drink seemed to increase in the county to an alarming extent, both in public places and in more private social gatherings; and this prompted the desire, on the part of some, for the founding of a county temperance association. It was made auxiliary to the State Temperance Alliance, and its object, as declared in the second article of its constitution, is "to advance the cause of temperance in this county by means of sermons, lectures, tracts, and other printed matter, and by all lawful and moral means in our power."

The history of the association during the fifteen years of its existence has been a comparatively uneventful one. Like all temperance societies, it has been popular with only a few, though Somerset County comprises mostly a thrifty, moral, and church-going people, and it seemed to have little influence in checking the evils of intemperance. It held meetings annually, but they were generally small, and because of smallness lacked, if not enthusiasm, certainly efficiency. Within a few years, however, there has been a change for the better. The annual meetings are more largely attended and more interesting. The clergymen of the county co-operate more generally and heartily, and many prominent laymen are becoming interested in the work of the association. Persistent effort to find and appoint active temperance workers (mostly laymen) as secretaries in each township has been rewarded, and this has resulted in some township organizations, a large increase of temperance meetings, and in the circulation of temperance literature, many signers to the pledge, and a decided decrease in the number of reputable men who are willing to sign applications for tavern and saloon licenses. In several instances licenses have been revoked or refused through the influence of the society, and a noticeable advance has been made in the temperance sentiment and zeal of the people of the county. The influence of the association is, after these years, beginning to be perceptible. It does not propose to fall back, but to persevere until, with the Divine help and blessing, it shall realize what is now only an expectation,—viz., the total prohibition of the liquor traffic.

At the meeting for the organization of the Somerset County Temperance Association, Jan. 3, 1866, Jacob L. Sutphen was president, and Peter S. Brokaw secretary. The officers chosen for permanent organization were: President, Rev. R. R. Rodgers, D.D.; Vice-Presidents (one from each township; now called secretaries): Bedminster, T. V. Van Arsdale; Bernard, Rev. J. C. Rankin; Branchburg, S. B. Little; Bridgewater, Rev. Mr. Boswell; Franklin, Peter A. Voorhees; Hillsborough, Elias Van Fleet; Montgomery, J. S. Hoagland; Warren, Rev. Mr. Pike; Secretary, Daniel Porter; Treasurer, J. W. Conklin.

The first annual convention was held Sept. 25, 1866, in the Presbyterian church at Bound Brook.

OFFICERS SINCE 1866.

Sept. 25, 1866, to Sept. 3, 1867.—President, Judge Morton; Secretary, Rev. H. D. Doolittle.

Sept. 3, 1867, to Sept. 1, 1868.—President, Rev. William Brush; Vice-President, Peter A. Voorhees; Secretary, Rev. H. D. Doolittle; Treasurer, Daniel Sanborn.

Sept. 1, 1868, to Sept. 7, 1869.—President, Rev. William Cornell; Vice-President, Andrew Rarick; Secretary, Rev. H. D. Doolittle; Treasurer, Rev. William Brush.

Sept. 7, 1869, to Sept. 20, 1870.—President, Rev. William Cornell; Vice-President, Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D.D.; Secretary, Rev. H. D. Doolittle; Treasurer, N. B. Richardson.

Sept. 20, 1870, to Sept. 5, 1871.—President, Rev. Thomas Carter; Vice-President, Rev. E. T. Corwin; Secretary Rev. H. D. Doolittle; Treasurer, N. B. Richardson.

Sept. 5, 1871, to Sept. 3, 1872.—President, Rev. Thomas Carter; Vice-President, Rev. E. T. Corwin; Secretary, Rev. H. D. Doolittle; Treasurer, B. M. Polhemus.

Sept. 3, 1872, to Sept. 2, 1873.—President, Rev. John F. Mesick, D.D.; Vice-President, Rev. Mr. King; Secretary, Rev. William Cornell; Treasurer, George W. Adair.

Sept. 2, 1873, to Sept. 1, 1874.—President, Rev. E. T. Corwin; Vice-President, Joseph Thompson; Secretary, Rev. Charles H. Pool; Treasurer, George W. Adair.

Sept. 1, 1874, to Sept. 7, 1875.—President, Rev. J. C. Rankin, D.D.; Vice-President, Rev. Mr. Parsons; Secretary, Rev. P. M. Doolittle; Treasurer, George W. Adair.

Sept. 7, 1875, to Sept. 5, 1876.—President, Ralph Voorhees; Vice-President, Rev. J. C. Rankin, D.D.; Secretary, Rev. C. H. Pool; Treasurer, George W. Adair.

Sept. 5, 1876, to Sept. 4, 1877.—President, A. V. D. Honeyman, Esq.; Vice-President, Herbert Kingsbury; Secretary, Rev. C. H. Pool; Treasurer, George W. Adair.

Sept. 4, 1877, to Sept. 3, 1878.—President, Rev. A. E. Baldwin, D.D.; Vice-President, Rev. John Davis; Secretary, Rev. C. H. Pool; Treasurer, George W. Adair.

Sept. 3, 1878, to Sept. 2, 1879.—President, Rev. Peter Gibb; Vice-President, Rev. J. I. Boswell; Secretary, Rev. C. H. Pool; Treasurer, George W. Adair.

Sept. 2, 1879, to Sept. 7, 1880.—President, Rev. John Hart; Vice-President, Rev. D. W. Ryder; Secretary, Rev. C. H. Pool; Treasurer, G. W. Adair.

Sept. 7, 1880, to Sept. 6, 1881.—President, Hon. Peter A. Voorhees; Vice-President, Rev. J. B. Mulford; Secretary, Rev. C. H. Pool; Treasurer, George W. Adair.

Township Secretaries.—Bedminster, Rev. Samuel Parry; Bernard, Ralph Voorhees; Branchburg, Hugh Gaston; Bridgewater, P. W. Mitchell; Franklin, Rev. James Le Fevre; Hillsborough, Stephen Weaver; Montgomery, David C. Voorhees; North Plainfield, James R. Perrine; Warren, Rev. G. F. Apgar.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The Franklin Agricultural Society of Somerset County was incorporated on Aug. 17, 1857. William D. Bellis conveyed the land where the present fair-grounds are to the Franklin Agricultural Society. David Sanderson, of White House, was the president most if not all the time of its existence. Fairs were held annually until 1868; there was none held in 1869.

In 1870 the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Association was incorporated, and held an election of officers July 16, 1870. The following officers were elected: Rynier H. Veghte, President; Abr. T. Hoff, Vice-President; Calvin Corle, Treasurer; William S. Potter, Secretary; and nine directors,—viz., E. Van

Syckle, A. J. Farrand, A. W. Garretson, A. S. Ten Eyck, J. V. D. Hoagland, J. V. D. Powelson, J. V. Veghte, J. R. Lewis, and C. Barcalow. At a subsequent meeting C. Corle and Abr. T. Hoff resigned, and Job C. Kinyon was made vice-president and L. R. Vredenburgh treasurer. These officers remained in office for several years, being re-elected annually. R. H. Veghte as president, L. R. Vredenburgh as treasurer, and William S. Potter as secretary, have each been re-elected annually since the organization.

The fair-grounds were rented from Mr. Sanderson in the fall of 1870, when the first fair was held under the new organization. In 1871 the grounds were purchased of him for twelve thousand dollars. The fairs have been held annually the first week in October since that time, with an average profit of one thousand dollars per year. New buildings have been erected on the grounds, and the fences renewed and repaired as occasion required. About twelve hundred shares of stock have been issued, at five dollars per share. The fairs have been well attended and the exhibitions all that the society could expect. The annual meeting of the stockholders is held on the third Saturday of February each year, in the court-house at Somerville, at which time Prof. Cook, of Rutgers College, gives an address to the stockholders. It has become a matter of so much interest to the farmers that the court-house is now filled each year to hear the address. The society owns thirty-three acres in the inclosure, and about nine acres outside. There is only a debt of three thousand dollars remaining yet unpaid.

CHAPTER XI.

MEN OF PROMINENCE.

Biographical Sketches of John Royce, Hendrick Fisher, Lord Stirling, Capt. John and Gen. Peter I. Stryker, Alexander and James Linn; Revs. Wm. Jackson, John Cornell, Isaac V. Brown, Spence H. Cone; T. DeWitt Talmage, John F. Mesick, Elbert S. Porter, Morris C. Sutphin; Theodore Strong, LL.D., Judge Berrien, Hon. Peter A. Voorhees, Judge Ralph Voorhees, Hon. Rynier H. Veghte, William H. Gatzmer, Andrew Hageman, etc.

Somerset County claims the nativity and residence, within her bounds, of very many of the most distinguished men of the State, eminent soldiers, statesmen, jurists, divines, learned men and brave, and patriots, without number. While a royal quarto volume would be none too ample for their memoirs, the brief space which can here be given them will necessarily admit of but few of the many, and those briefly treated. Biographical sketches of the prominent men of Somerset may be found scattered all through this history, in its various departments, and it is attempted in this chapter only to mention a few of her distinguished sons, dead and living, not elsewhere given.

John Royce lived first at Piscataway, and then in what has since been known as Roycefield, near the late residence of John J. Staats. He was a merchant in New York, but came to Somerset County probably soon after the date of the Indian purchase. He owned, or claimed to own, a tract of twenty thousand acres on the south side of the Raritan, about which some dispute existed. Andrew Hamilton, the Governor, wrote of him in 1700,—

"He is the very leader of the troublesome sort of the people, and it is he that infuses the motive in them of holding to their Indian titles."

He managed, however, to maintain his position and influence, and was chosen the same year one of the representatives of New Jersey in the Colonial Legislature; in his office as such he questioned the authority of Governor Hamilton to call a Legislative Assembly, insisting that it was not safe to act without the king's approbation. It appears that he had been one of the council of Hamilton, appointed on his arrival and entrance upon office in 1692. One of his descendants (it must have been) occupied the same position in Governor Franklin's council when the Revolution commenced, and encouraged the capture and supersedure of the Governor when it became necessary to displace him. When the family sold their possessions and when they retired is not known. The name is still met with in New York City, and is also in existence in Northern New York and in Vermont.

John Royce was a man of activity and energy in his day, and has left his trace upon our history in an unmistakable way. As one of the early pioneers he is not to be forgotten, and ought not to be suffered to pass without commanding his appropriate meed of honor. He was at all times a man of the people, and could be depended upon when resistance to authority was necessary to the defense of their rights.

Hendrick Fisher.—Perhaps one of the most striking relics of the olden time is the birthplace of Hendrick Fisher, who was the Samuel Adams of New Jersey. The house is situated on the south side of the Raritan, about one mile southeast from the centre of the village. In this house, in 1703, the same year in which the elder Hendrick Fisher purchased it, was born Hendrick Fisher, the son, whose name is intimately connected with Revolutionary history. The father purchased the premises directly from William Dockwra, who had purchased a tract of nine hundred acres south of Bound Brook. The house referred to is still standing, and is the residence of Abram I. Brokaw; it was probably built by Dockwra in 1688.

Major-Gen. William Alexander.—William Alexander (Lord Stirling) was the son of James Alexander, a native of Scotland, who took refuge in America in 1716, in consequence of the part he had taken in favor of the House of Stuart in the rebellion of the preceding year. William was born in New York City in 1726. After receiving a liberal educa-

tion he succeeded his father as surveyor-general of New Jersey. He subsequently became a merchant, and a commissary of the army in 1755, serving as an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Shirley during three campaigns of that war. He accompanied Shirley to England, and there he succeeded in establishing his claim, as nearest male heir, to the title and estates of the vacant earldom of Stirling. He returned to America in 1761, residing first at New York, but soon built a residence at Basking Ridge, on a tract of land inherited from his father; this was for a time his summer retreat, and eventually his permanent abode. He there lived in a truly baronial style. He was soon chosen a member of the Provincial Council, which station he continued to fill until the Revolution. He was one of the foremost opposers of the Stamp Act in America. In 1775 he was appointed colonel of the First Regiment. He was soon promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and succeeded to the command of New York. At the battle of Long Island he was made a prisoner, but soon exchanged, and rejoined the army. He prevented the advance of Cornwallis to Morristown, and watched the British at Princeton while Washington attacked the Hessians at Trenton; was promoted to be major-general; engaged Cornwallis at Scotch Plains and Metuchen Meeting-House; took an active part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, etc. He presided at the court-martial of Gen. Lee. In October, 1778, Lord Stirling was in command of the troops stationed in New Jersey to watch the motions of the British fleet and army in New York, and was so employed until the close of the year. In the campaigns of 1779–81 he had command of the Northern Department, and took measures to repel the threatened invasion from Canada. The remainder of the autumn of 1781, and earlier part of the winter of 1782, were spent by him in New Jersey, where he held the military command, although residing at Basking Ridge. He then returned to the command of the Northern Department, in which he was engaged when he died at Albany, Jan. 15, 1783, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He was buried in the ancient Dutch church of that place, but his bones were subsequently removed to the cemetery of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he was a member. He left a widow and two daughters, — Mary, who married Robert Watts, Esq., and Catharine, the wife of Col. William Duer, all now deceased.

Capt. John Stryker, who lived near Millstone, Somerset Co., was "a noted trooper of the Revolution," in command of the company of Somerset light-horse which so damaged and harassed the British troops when they occupied New Brunswick, Newark, and Elizabethtown. His son, Dr. Peter I. Stryker, figured notably in the war, for, although but a boy of thirteen, "he assisted in furnishing supplies to the American troops stationed near his home, particularly the brigade of Gen. Wayne, which marched from their headquarters at Millstone in the early summer of 1779 to Stony Point, on the Hudson."*

Gen. Peter I. Stryker was the son of Capt. John Stryker, just mentioned. Dr. Stryker was born about a mile north of Millstone church, on June 22, 1766. At thirteen he assisted in furnishing supplies to the American troops stationed on the farm of Henry Garretson, particularly to the brigade of Gen. Wayne, which wintered near the place now called Harmony Plains in 1778–79. He studied medicine, and was in due time licensed as a physician. After practicing about six years at Millstone he removed to Somerville, where he entered into the practice of Dr. Jonathan F. Morris. He remained in Somerville until the end of his life, Oct. 19, 1859. He was frequently honored with offices of trust and influence. He was high sheriff of the county, a State senator, and for several years vice-president of the Upper House. On one occasion in this position he was acting Governor. He early exhibited a decided military taste, and rose through the various grades of the service to the rank of senior major-general, as the successor of Gen. Doughty. He held this post for more than thirty years. As a mark of respect for his age and long service, forty officers of the New Jersey troops, led by Governor Newell, assembled at his funeral, and his remains were borne to their last resting-place with military honors.

Gen. Stryker's life as a citizen and a public man was made complete by his character as a Christian. As such he was humble, devout, and consistent. He united with the church at Millstone in May, 1799, and in 1810 with the church of Somerville. His wife, Helena Schenck, united with the same church in July, 1799.

Dr. Stryker was a man of mark. His intellect was vigorous and well developed. As a gentleman he was kind, courteous, and dignified; as a physician he was valued and esteemed by all classes. He was considerate towards the poor.

Alexander and James Linn.—In the Lamington churchyard repose the remains of Alexander Linn,† who was probably father of James Linn, whose single vote made Thomas Jefferson President of the United

* Dr. Wickes, in "Hist. of N. J. Med.," pp. 414–15.

† The inscription is as follows:

"Here lies the body of Alexander Linn, Esq.
"Who departed this life in the sixty-fourth year of his age, Anno Domini 1776.

"He was for many years in the Commission of the peace, and some time before his death one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas in the county of Somerset, and an elder in this church.

"All which Characters he supported with dignity and Reputation. His Family and the Public deplore the loss they have sustained by his death, while his christian friends console themselves with the joyful expectation of meeting him among the spirits of just men made perfect.

"When fevered and sinking to the shade of Death, he gasped with pain for every laboring breath, sure then his soul by some blest fortune, knew his full Deliverance from eternal Woe. Assured with so bright a hope, he did not fear to see his Death hourly approach more near, and his faith strengthened as his life decayed. His dying breath went up to heaven in Praise."

States. The contest, transferred to the House of Representatives, was long and bitter; for thirty-five times the ballots were taken, and neither candidate had the necessary majority. New Jersey had five members in the House, two of whom were for Burr and two for Jefferson. James Linn, the Somerset County man, was the fifth, and consequently held the balance of power. On the thirty-sixth ballot he voted for Jefferson, threw New Jersey in his favor, and gave him the requisite number of States to elect him. In a speech made in 1802 by Senator Bayard, ancestor of the present senator, occur these utterances:

"I know how great, and greatly felt, was the importance of the vote of Mr. Linn, of New Jersey. The delegation of the State consists of five members. . . . Both parties looked up to him for the vote of New Jersey. He gave it to Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Linn has since had the profitable office of supervisor of his district conferred upon him."*

The Linns were a noted Somerset family of the early day, lived on what is now known as the Mine Brook road, and owned large tracts extending back towards Peapack.† It is said they were staunch Whigs during the Revolution, and often had conflicts with their neighbors on account of their affiliation with the patriot cause. James Linn was a member of the State Legislature (1793–97), a member of Congress, 1799–1801, Secretary of State in 1809, and died in Trenton, N. J., in 1821. He lived on State Street, Trenton, just beyond the Chancery house.

Rev. William Jackson was one of the early preachers of the Reformed Church in Somerset County. He was born in 1732, studied under J. Frelinghuysen and J. H. Goetschius, and was licensed in 1757. He was one of the original trustees of Queens College. Tradition speaks of him as a learned man and a devoted minister. He had a commanding voice, and was, in the Dutch language, a powerful orator. As a field-preacher he was esteemed second only to Whitefield. On one occasion, while preaching at Raritan, the assemblage was so large that to be heard by all, outside and within the church, he took his station at the door and preached. In 1759 he was called as a colleague to Dominie Hardenbergh at Raritan, but declined. He died in 1813.

Theodore Strong, LL.D., was son of Rev. Joseph Strong and Sophia Woodbridge, and was born July 26, 1790, at South Hadley, Mass. He was graduated at Yale College in 1812, and was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in his Alma Mater, 1816–27. He was then chosen to the professorship of the same branches in Rutgers College, and so continued for thirty-five years (1827–62). He was one of the original members of the National Academy of Arts and Sciences. From the first the whole strength of his distinguished and cultivated powers of mind was given to mathematical studies. The hardest problems which had long baffled the efforts of others he liked best to attack and conquer. His range of mathematical investigation and attainment spread through the highest sphere of inquiries, wherein Newton and La Place had gone before him. He early solved some difficult questions pertaining to the circle, propounded as a challenge in Rees' "Encyclopædia" by some distinguished Scotch mathematicians. He completed the solution of cubic equations in a truly scientific way, which European mathematicians had failed to accomplish. By a most ingenious mode of factoring he devised a method of extracting any root of any integral number by a direct process. In 1859 he published a "Treatise on Algebra," in which he presented the whole science in original forms of his own,—a thorough piece of solid intellectual mason-work.

In the summer of 1867 he wrote out largely, if not wholly, a volume on the "Differential and Integral Calculus," full of new processes and results of his own origination. He was industrious, thoughtful, simple-minded, humble, cheerful, and happy. He was a man of remarkable gentleness of spirit, and at the same time of great ardor in his moral convictions. He was a patriot, and took a great interest in the political and social questions of the times, and occupied always the advanced positions of the hour in all matters of social reform. He was of full height and breadth in his physique, of dark complexion and dark eyes, and had a very intellectual face. He was very regular in his habits and enjoyed robust health. He possessed a competency, and his life abounded in good works. He believed unwaveringly the Word of God, though he did not make a profession of his faith until near the close of life. He died at his home, in Franklin township, near New Brunswick, Feb. 1, 1869. He married Lucy Dix, of Littleton, Mass., Sept. 23, 1818. She died in 1875.

Rev. John Cornell was born at Northampton, Pa., in 1775. He studied theology with Dr. Livingston, and was licensed to preach by the Classis of New York in 1798. He was pastor of the Presbyterian Churches of Allentown and Nottingham, N. J., for twenty-one years, 1800–21. He then taught a classical school in Somerville for seven years, when he removed to Millstone, where he died in 1835. He married Maria, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen. His son Theodore F., M.D., died quite recently at New Baltimore, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. (For an account of his sons, Rev. Frederic Cornell and Rev. James A. H. Cornell, see Corwin's "Manual.")

Rev. Isaac V. Brown, D.D., LL.D., was born at Pluckamin in 1784, and died in Trenton in 1861. He was the father of Judge Brown, of Somerville. He graduated at Princeton College and Seminary, and established the famous school for boys at Lawrenceville, Mercer Co. In 1830 he was employing four teachers —two English, one Spanish, and one French—and

* *N. Y. Herald*, Dec. 23, 1876.

† James Linn seems to have been the owner of the large farm which came into the hands of Judge Voorhees' father (Clinton). James Linn's only child married the Rev. D. V. McLean, of *Morus multicaulis* memory.

had eighty scholars, many of them from the Southern States, and sixty of whom boarded at his own house and table. His "Memoir of Dr. Finley" was widely circulated, and his "Old-School Presbyterianism Defended"—six able letters published in book form in 1855 by Martien, Philadelphia—created great enthusiasm at the time over the Southern States, for which section they were specially adapted. He lived at Trenton the last ten years of his life.*

Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D.D., one of the distinguished divines of the Baptist Church, was born in Somerset County, at Princeton, April 30, 1785, and died in New York, Aug. 28, 1855. Entering the College of New Jersey at the early age of twelve, he subsequently taught in the Princeton academy, and afterwards in Burlington and Philadelphia. An Episcopal bishop advised him to go upon the stage, and he did so, making his début in 1805, in the Old Chestnut Street Theatre,† Philadelphia. He achieved great success in the profession, and it is now interesting to note that his talents in this direction, dormant in his later years and not noticeable in his children, have been redeveloped and intensified in the person of his granddaughter, the famous Kate Claxton, one of the most promising present lights of the American stage. It proves that heredity is not a figment of the imagination. In 1812 he left the theatre in order to marry a lady who would not join hands with him save on condition that he did so. He became editor of the *Baltimore American*, joined a regiment in the war of 1812, was converted, and entered the ministry. He was chaplain to Congress in 1815–16, pastor at Alexandria, Va., 1816–23, then removed to New York, and was settled over the Oliver Street Baptist Church until 1821, when he became pastor of the First Baptist Church of New York City until his death. He was the leading controversialist and director of measures in the Baptist Church in the United States for a quarter of a century before his decease.

Rev. John F. Mesick, D.D., pastor of the Second Reformed Church of Somerville, although mentioned in connection with the history of that church, deserves further notice because of his great usefulness in all the religious and moral reforms which have aroused the feelings of the Christian people in the county. In temperance matters he has always been prominently active; also in Sunday-school conventions and Bible-society work, etc. Born at Catskill, N. Y., in June, 1813, he is now sixty-seven years of age, but the vigor of his mind and body is yet unabated. He married Jane L. F., daughter of Dr. Perrine, of Blawenburg, and has one son, a lawyer in Philadelphia, and one married daughter. He graduated at Rutgers College and Seminary, and was pastor of the German Reformed Church of Harrisburg from 1840–55; was called to Somerville in 1855, where he still resides. He is a man of singular purity of character and uprightness in all his dealings, and his ministrations have been fruitful and blessed. A list of his writings will be found in the chapter on "Authors of Somerset County."

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D.D., is so well known as an American clergyman that little need be recorded in this place save the fact that he has never forgotten that his birth, early education, boyhood memories, and nearest relatives were in that circle of territory described by the arc of which Somerville, Millstone, Bound Brook, and the First Mountain were on the outer lines. He was born Jan. 7, 1832, on the Talmage farm, two miles east of Somerville, on the old turnpike from Easton to New Brunswick. In his sermons and addresses he has frequently described his youth as full of mischief, romp, and frolic, and his father and mother as of the salt of the earth. He went to the common schools, and graduated at New York University in 1853, and at the New Brunswick Seminary three years later. His first pastorate was at Belleville, this State, for three years; then at Syracuse, N. Y., three years; then he spent seven years in Philadelphia as pastor of the Second Reformed Church, and in 1869 was called to his present charge over the Brooklyn Tabernacle. He married Mary Avery in June, 1856; she was drowned by the capsizing of a boat on the Schuylkill (about 1862), and subsequently (May, 1863) he married Susan Whittemore.

Perhaps there is no man in the world—certainly there is none in America—who would draw such large audiences to-day in any city in the Union as Dr. Talmage. He is an odd man, a most eccentric personage; nevertheless, he has true genius, coupled with an energy which never tires, and a success in the winning of souls which is remarkable. He frequently visits Somerset County to lecture, although he usually makes no charge for it to the church engaging him.‡

Rev. Elbert S. Porter, D.D., well known throughout the Reformed Dutch Church as the editor of *The Christian Intelligencer* for many years, was born in the township of Hillsborough, Somerset Co., Oct. 23, 1820. When six years of age he removed to Seneca Co., N. Y., where for a time he attended school; afterwards he was placed in a grammar school in New York City. When eleven years of age he was entered as a clerk in a general country store in the village of Millstone, where he remained scarcely a year, having shown more fondness for study than for the details of business. He was fitted for college in the academy in Somerville, then under the care of Rev. William J. Thompson, and entered Nassau Hall, Princeton, 1836, as a sophomore, being graduated there in 1839. His intention had been to study law, and he was accordingly taken for a short time

* See chapter on "Authors of Somerset County."

† For years it was published and believed that he was playing in the Richmond Theatre when it was burned, but he has denied it over his own signature.

‡ See chapter on "Authors of Somerset County."

into the office of the late Thomas A. Hartwell, Esq. Three months afterwards he resolved to study theology, and went to New Brunswick, where he availed himself of the instructions of the professors. Not having yet made a profession of religion, but being rather an inquirer, he did not become a regular member of the seminary until the following year, 1840.

Having received a license to preach, he was at once placed as a missionary in the village of Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y. In 1852, under direction or by authority of the General Synod of the Reformed Church, he was elected editor of *The Christian Intelligencer*, and continued such for sixteen years. In 1870 he was employed by its proprietor to write editorials,—a service which, under different owners, he has continued until this time. When the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D.D., was made editor-in-chief of the *Christian at Work*, Dr. Porter became literary editor,—a position which he held during four years. He was previous to that time and since a large contributor to the press of the county.

Dr. Porter has been pastor of the Reformed Church in Williamsburg since 1849, spending his summers at his country-seat at Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., and is always full of work, religious and literary. He is a marvel of industry, and will be while his life and health last.

Rev. Morris Crater Sutphin, D.D., one of the most promising clergymen of Somerset nativity, was born Dec. 1, 1836, in Bedminster township. His early classical training was given by Rev. Dr. Blauvelt, of Lamington, whom he revered and loved, and for whom he always endeavored to preach when in the neighborhood of his early home. He graduated from the College of New Jersey in June, 1856, with the second honor, and entered Princeton Seminary in September. In April, 1859, he was elected tutor of mathematics in the college, and in August was transferred to the chair of Greek. The same year he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Rahway, and in March, 1860, was called to be the colleague of the Rev. Dr. John McDowell, of the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. When the latter died, Feb. 13, 1863, Mr. Sutphin became sole pastor. In March, 1866, he accepted a call to the Scotch Presbyterian Church, N. Y.; in 1869 his congregation sent him to Europe. The college from which he graduated gave him the degree of D.D. in 1871. In October, 1872, ill health compelled him to resign his charge. He had now the seeds of consumption, and a trip South was taken in the winter of 1872–73, and another in 1873–74; the latter period he supplied the Presbyterian Church in Jacksonville, Fla. He spent the following winter in Morristown, and died June 18, 1875. His wife was Eleanor, daughter of Rev. William Brush, of Bedminster, whom he married June 28, 1860.

Dr. Sutphin was one of nature's noblemen. Whole-hearted, frank, happy, full of good humor, handsome in appearance, courteous to all, highly cultured, a ripe student, he had also a dignified presence in the pulpit, and all those gifts in preaching which attract attention and awaken thought and conviction. He never wearied his congregation; he never "wore out his welcome." All who came in contact with him felt the magnetism of his soul and loved him with a love that will live beyond the grave.*

Judge J. MacPherson Berrien.—The name of Judge Berrien will long confer honor upon the county and State of his birth, as well as upon the State of his adoption. He was the grandson of Judge John Berrien, of Rocky Hill, colonial justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and was born near Rock Mills,† Somerset Co., Aug. 23, 1781. When young he went to Georgia to reside, which place was his life-long abode thereafter. He graduated at Princeton College, however, and subsequently attained to high honors at home and at the capital of the nation. From 1810 to 1822 he was judge of the Eastern District of Georgia, then entered the State Senate, in 1824 was sent to the United States Senate, and there established a high reputation as both an orator and a statesman. He was for two years United States Attorney-General, resigning in 1831, when Gen. Jackson's Cabinet was not harmonious. He was again in the United States Senate from 1840 to 1852. He died at Savannah Jan. 1, 1856.

Hon. Peter A. Voorhees, although possessed of but a common-school education, has occupied many positions of trust and honor, and is still sought out by his neighbors for counsel and help in most of the public business of his township. He was born Nov. 6, 1802, and has always been a farmer. In 1838 he was elected sheriff of the county, in 1857–62 was collector, and served two years as a member of the Assembly in 1867–68. At Sunday-school, Bible-society, and temperance gatherings he is always present, being one of the wheel-horses of all causes which are for the good of society and the Church. He has occasionally contributed to the press.‡ In politics he is an ardent Republican, and has done much towards giving that party the success it has recently had in the county. Though in the afternoon of his life, Sheriff Voorhees is still mentally vigorous.

Judge Ralph Voorhees, of Middlebush, was not only a simple-hearted but eminently a pure-minded man. He never seemed to have any purpose of his own to answer, but he did good because he loved the "good." He was an earnest friend of education, whether it was that of the home, the Sabbath-school, or the public school. He loved children, and they loved him. In the matter of public education he was an enthusiast; he spoke for it, wrote for it, la-

* See chapter on "Books and Authors of Somerset County," in this work.

† So it has been stated in a published sketch of him.

‡ See Chapter IX., *ante*.

bored for it, in every possible way. He was a noble, warm-hearted man, and, best of all, a true Christian. His series of papers on local historical subjects are marvelous for their fullness of details. The last twelve years of his life were spent largely in gathering and collating old documents. He also put on record many traditions relating to the southern half of Somerset County. He was a perfect store-house of local facts. His collection of original papers is now in the hands of his son, Ralph Voorhees, of Middlebush. Without his painstaking diligence, much of the family history in this volume would not have been gathered. He was a welcome visitor at almost every house. He often delivered familiar lectures on old times and old customs, and was sure to interest his audience. He was a capital story-teller. He had been a county judge. He died at the ripe of eighty-two, July 26, 1878, being born June 20, 1796.*

Hon. Rynier H. Veghte was born on the south side of the Raritan, near Somerville, April 22, 1811. He received a substantial business education, and when fourteen years old went to New York and took a situation in a jobbing and importing crockery-house. In 1834 he organized the firm of Veghte & Lippincott in the same business, but was burned out in 1835. He subsequently became a partner in the firm of Wright, Skiller & Co. He was eminently successful in business, and retired in 1857 to his early home. In 1860 he became a State senator, and served for three years. Although acting with the Democratic party, he was never a mere political partisan. During the Rebellion he was an earnest and practical friend of the Union. In 1876 he accepted an independent nomination to Congress, in opposition to the regular Democratic nominee, and received a large vote, but was defeated; he carried his own county. He has held various offices,—as trustee of the State normal school, member of the State board of education, president of the Home for Disabled Soldiers, leading director of the Somerset County Bank, and president of the Somerset County Agricultural Society. He married, in 1835, Maria Theresa Fredericks, of New York.

William H. Gatzmer, the prominent railroad promoter and manager, was born near Somerville, July 22, 1807. He is of German descent on the paternal side, his father having emigrated from Coburg, Germany, and settled near Philadelphia in 1794, and later in Somerset Co., N. J. William resided in Somerville until 1829, meanwhile acting as a merchant's clerk and serving an apprenticeship to the printing business. In 1830 he obtained a situation with the steamboat firm of Stevens Brothers, of New York City, as clerk on the "North America," then plying on the North River. In 1833 he was clerk on the steamboat between New York and South Amboy, and in 1835 was transferred to the general business office of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, in Philadelphia. In 1840 he was appointed general agent of the joint companies. In 1867 he was elected president of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and so continued until it was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He became interested in the Lehigh Valley Railroad in 1853, was one of its first directors, and continued as such until January, 1880. He became consulting manager in 1872, which position he filled until 1880. When twenty-two years of age (1829) he married Eliza Campbell, of New York City.

Andrew Hageman, of Raritan, Ill., was born on the homestead of Andrew Hageman, Sr., in Branchburg township,—the farm now owned by G. L. Kershaw,—June 27, 1824. He entered Rutgers in September, 1848, but, owing to sickness, left college, and in 1856 went to Raritan, Ill., to farm. In March, 1868, he founded the *Bushnell Record*, and published it for three years. He has written a great deal for the press, including not only literary but horticultural topics. He is at present engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, also in painting and ornamentation (including landscapes and portraits). He is a genius in his way, and "Prairieside Farm," half a mile from Raritan, is the scene of labor and thought sufficient to carry on a small town in New Jersey.

J. Newton Voorhees was born in Hillsborough, Somerset Co., N. J., Jan. 19, 1836. He is by profession a teacher, and was until his election to the Assembly in 1877 almost an entire stranger to politics. In that year, following the wishes of many friends, he accepted the Republican nomination in the Second District of Somerset County. He received three hundred and seventy-four majority in 1877. In the Legislature of 1878 he served on the committee on railroads and canals, and on the joint committee on public grounds and buildings. He was re-elected by an increased majority (four hundred and six) to the Legislature of 1879, as a representative of the same district of Somerset County. He was chairman of the committee on education, and served on other important committees.

Hon. Miles Ross, of New Brunswick, member of Congress from the Third District of New Jersey (Monmouth, Middlesex, and Union Counties) from 1874 to 1882, is a native of Somerset County, being born at Raritan in 1828. He removed to New Brunswick with his father at an early age, with which place he has since been prominently identified.

Hon. John G. Schenck, of Neshanic, State senator, was born in the county which he represents (at Neshanic), Jan. 2, 1823, and is a farmer by occupation. He was a member of the Assembly in 1861–63 and 1872–74. He is a director of the First National Bank of Somerville, and of the South Branch Railroad Company. He is a Republican in politics. In the Legislature (session of 1879) he was chairman of the committee on railroads and canals, and a member of the committees on education and claims and pen-

* See "Books and Authors of Somerset County," Chap. IX., in preceding pages.

sions; also of the joint committees on treasurer's accounts, sinking fund, and Reform School for Boys. His term expires in 1881.

Hon. John Ringelmann was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 14, 1833, and is a merchant tailor by occupation. He has held numerous local offices, having been commissioner of appeals for several years. In 1878 he was elected a member of the One Hundred and Second Legislature, and re-elected in 1879, representing the First District of Somerset County, which comprises the townships of Bernard, Bedminster, Bridgewater, North Plainfield, and Warren. In 1879 he served on the committees on corporations, riparian rights, etc.

Ellis A. Apgar, the present officiating State superintendent of public instruction, is a native of Somerset County, born at Peapack, March 20, 1836. He received his preparatory education in the public school of his native village, and graduated from the New Jersey State Normal School in 1857. He followed the trade of cabinet-making previous to such graduation. He then engaged in teaching, and in 1862 entered Rutgers College, from which he was graduated in 1866. A few months previous to his graduation he was appointed professor of mathematics in the State Normal School. On the creation of the State board of education, in 1866, he was appointed State superintendent. By his efforts the supervision of the schools was transferred from the town superintendents to the county superintendents, and he was instrumental in securing the vote of the Legislature which made the schools free by the levy of an annual State tax. He has done much towards the improvement of the school-buildings, furniture, apparatus, etc., and during his administration the value of school property has risen from one million six hundred and forty thousand dollars to six million three hundred thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars. Dec. 25, 1867, he married Camilla, daughter of Israel Swayze, Esq., of Hope, Warren Co., N. J.*

Of the women of Somerset County who have made for themselves a reputation extending outside of its limits, the names of Mrs. Antoinette Blackwell and Mrs. J. E. McConaughy will be found in Chapter IX., with biographical data and a list of their publications.

CHAPTER XII.

CIVIL LIST, SOMERSET COUNTY.

National Officers: Delegates to Continental Congress, Senators and Representatives, Presidential Electors, etc.—State Officers: Members of Council, Senate, and Assembly, Governors, State Treasurers, Secretaries, Chancellors, Justices and Associate Justices, etc.—County Officers: Judges, Justices, Clerks, Surrogates, Sheriffs, Coroners, Collectors, Commissioners of Deeds, etc.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

DELEGATES TO CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

1778–79, Frederick Frelinghuysen; 1780–81, William Paterson; 1782–83, Frederick Frelinghuysen.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

March 4, 1789, to Nov. 23, 1790, William Paterson; March 4, 1793, to Nov. 12, 1796, Frederick Frelinghuysen; Nov. 12, 1796, to March 3, 1799, Richard Stockton; March 4, 1799, to March 3, 1805, Jonathan Dayton; Jan. 26, 1821, to Nov. 12, 1823, Samuel L. Southard; March 4, 1829, to March 3, 1835, Theodore Frelinghuysen; March 4, 1833, to June 26, 1842, Samuel L. Southard; November, 1866, to March 3, 1869, and March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1877, F. T. Frelinghuysen.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES.

Somerset County has furnished the following representatives to Congress, in the Fourth Congressional District of New Jersey, which embraces the counties of Hunterdon, Warren, Somerset, and Sussex:

1799–1801, James Linn; 1801–11, 1815–21, Henry Southard; 1813, Richard Stockton; 1821–31, Samuel Swan; 1831–33, Isaac Southard; 1839–41, Peter D. Vroom; 1852–53, George H. Brown; 1864–65, William G. Steele; 1877–81, Alvah A. Clark.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

1813, Andrew Howell, Jacob Locey; 1829, 1833, Abraham Brown; 1849, Isaac V. Brown; 1853, 1869, Peter D. Vroom; 1873, Hugh M. Gaston; 1880, Rynier H. Veghte.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

1828, Samuel L. Southard.

JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

Isaac N. Blackford.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

1793–1806, William Paterson.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Richard Stockton, Andrew Kirkpatrick, Lucius H. Stockton, Garret D. Wall, James S. Green.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT CLERK.

onathan Dayton.

STATE OFFICERS.

COLONIAL MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

1686, Thos. Codrington, appointed one of Gov. Campbell's Council; 1688–93, John White, Deputy to Assembly of East New Jersey from the out-plantation of the Raritan; 1693, Pieter Van Neste, Jr., Deputy for Somerset in Assembly of New Jersey.

The following were members of Colonial Assembly after the surrender of the government to the proprietors, in 1702:

1703 (1st Assembly), Peter Van Neste, John Harrison, Cornelius Tunison; 1704 (2d Assembly), John Tunison, Peter Van Neste, John Barclay, John Royce; 1707 (3d Assembly), John Harrison, John Royce, Thomas Farmer; 1708 (4th Assembly), John Royce, John Harrison, Peter Sonmans, Thomas Farmer; 1709 (5th Assembly), Thomas Fitz Randolph, —— Dennis; 1710 (6th Assembly), Cornelius Longfield, John Tunison; 1716 (7th Assembly), Thomas Hall, Benjamin Clark; 1721 (8th Assembly), Robert Lettis Hooper, Thomas Leonard; 1727 (9th Assembly), Thomas Hall, Thomas Farmer; 1730 (10th Assembly), Isaac Van Zandt, George Van Neste; 1738 (11th Assembly), George Van Neste, Peter Dumont; 1740 (12th Assembly), John V. Middleswart, Thomas Leonard; 1743–44 (13th and 14th Assemblies), John V. Middleswart, Derrick V. Veghte; 1745–46 (15th and 16th Assemblies), John V. Middleswart, Hendrick Fisher; 1749–51 (17th and 18th Assemblies), John V. Middleswart, Hendrick Fisher; 1754–61 (19th and 20th Assemblies), Hendrick Fisher, John Hoagland; 1769 (21st Assembly), Hendrick Fisher, John Berrien; 1772–75 (22d Assembly), Hendrick Fisher, John Roy (Royce?).

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY (UNDER THE STATE CONSTITUTION).

1776–77, Jacob Bogert, Alexander McEowen, Roeleff Van Dike; 1778, Roeleff Sebring, David Kirkpatrick, Wm. Churchill Houston; 1779, Roeleff Sebring, Edward Bunn, Henry Van Dike; 1780, Edward Bunn, David Kirkpatrick, Christopher Hoagland; 1781, Edward Bunn, David Kirkpatrick, John Schureman; 1782, Edward Bunn, Derrick Longstreet, John Schureman; 1783, Edward Bunn, Corne-

* See Chap. IX, this work, on "Books and Authors of Somerset."

lius Ten Brook, John Witherspoon; 1784, Edward Bunn, David Kirkpatrick, Fred. Frelinghuysen; 1785–87, Edward Bunn, Robert Blair, David Kelly; 1788, Edward Bunn, Robert Blair, John Hardenburgh; 1789–90, Robert Blair, John Witherspoon, Jacob R. Hardenburgh; 1791, James Linn, R. Stockton, Peter D. Vroom; 1792, Robert Blair, William Wallace, Henry Southard; 1793, Henry Southard, R. Stockton, Jonathan F. Morris; 1794, Henry Southard, Peter D. Vroom, Edward Bunn; 1795, Henry Southard, Peter D. Vroom, Robert Stockton; 1796, Henry Southard, Peter D. Vroom, James Van Duyn; 1797, Henry Southard, James Van Duyn, John Stryker; 1798, Henry Southard, James Van Duyn, David Kelly; 1799, Henry Southard, James Van Duyn, Wm. McEowen; 1800–3, James Van Duyn, Wm. McEowen, Fred. Frelinghuysen; 1804–8, John Stryker, Wm. McEowen, John Annin; 1809–11, James Van Duyn, Peter I. Stryker, John N. Simpson; 1812–15, James Van Duyn, Peter D. Vroom, Sr., John R. Hardenburgh; 1816–18, Cornelius Van Horn, Joseph Annin, James Stryker; 1819–20, Martin Schenck, Joseph Annin, James Stryker (?); 1821, Jacob Kline, Dickinson Miller; 1822–23, Jacob Kline, Henry Van Derveer; 1824–25, Jacob Kline, Dickinson Miller, James S. Green; 1826–28, Peter D. Vroom, Jr., James S. Green; 1829, Peter D. Vroom, Jr., Dr. Ferdinand S. Schenck; 1830, Peter D. Vroom, Jr., Jacob Kline, Dr. F. S. Schenck; 1831, William Cruser, Jacob Kline, Dr. F. S. Schenck; 1832–34, Cornelius L. Hardenburgh, John Breese, William D. Stewart; 1835, Nicholas C. Jobs, William Cruser, William D. McKissack; 1836, Nicholas C. Jobs, Daniel T. Talmadge, Henry Duryea; 1837–38, Ralph Voorhees, Daniel T. Talmadge, Henry Duryea; 1839–41, Henry H. Wilson, Arthur V. D. Sutphen, Daniel Cory; 1842–45, Peter Voorhees, Samuel Reynolds, Peter Kline; 1846, James B. Elmendorf, Peter T. Beekman, Jonathan Cory; 1847, Frederick V. D. Voorhees, Peter T. Beekman, Dr. S. K. Martin; 1848–49, Frederick V. D. Voorhees, John M. Wyckoff, Dr. S. K. Martin; 1850, John De Mott, John M. Wyckoff, Dr. Samuel S. Doty; 1851, John De Mott, Frederick D. Brokaw, Eugene S. Doughty; 1852, John De Mott, Michael R. Nevius, Eugene S. Doughty; 1853, John De Mott, John H. Anderson; 1854, John S. Hoagland, John H. Anderson; 1855, John S. Hoagland, Alvah Lewis; 1856, John S. Hoagland, Cornelius M. Schomp; 1857, Cornelius N. Allen, Cornelius M. Schomp; 1858–59, Nehemiah V. Steele, Elisha B. Wood; 1860, James W. Arrowsmith, Elisha B. Wood; 1861, James W. Arrowsmith, John G. Schenck; 1862–63, John M. Mann, John G. Schenck; 1864–65, Rynear H. Staats, John G. Schenck; 1866, Rynear H. Staats, Ralph Davenport; 1867, Peter A. Voorhees, Ralph Davenport; 1868, John J. Bergen, Abraham T. Huff; 1869, John J. Bergen, John R. Staats; 1870, James W. Arrowsmith, John R. Staats; 1871, James Doty, John R. Staats; 1872-73, John G. Schenck, David D. Smalley; 1874, John G. Schenck, William P. Sutphen; 1875, Joseph H. Voorhees, William P. Sutphen; 1876–77, Joseph H. Voorhees, James J. Bergen; 1878–80, J. Newton Voorhees, John Ringelmann; 1881, John L. Oakey, William A. Schomp.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (NOW SENATE).

1776–77, William Paterson; 1778, Abraham Van Neste; 1779, Ephraim Martin; 1780, John Witherspoon; 1781–90, Ephraim Martin; 1791–92, Frederick Frelinghuysen; 1793–97, James Linn; 1798–1804, Peter D. Vroom; 1809–16, John Frelinghuysen; 1821–25, Peter I. Stryker; 1826–29, Andrew Howell; 1830–34, James S. Green; 1835, William Thompson; 1836–38, Walter Kirkpatrick; 1839, Augustus R. Taylor; 1840–41, Joseph W. Scott; 1842–45, George H. Brown.

After the adoption of the new State constitution, in 1844, the title of members of the council was changed to that of

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

1846–48, William H. Leupp; 1849–51, Dr. John W. Craig; 1852–54, Moses Craig; 1855–57, Dr. Samuel K. Martin; 1858–60, James Campbell; 1861–63, Rynier H. Veghte; 1864–66, Joshua Doughty; 1867–69, John H. Anderson; 1870–72, Calvin Corle; 1873–75, Elisha B. Wood; 1876–78, Charles B. Moore; 1879–81, John G. Schenck.

MEMBERS OF CONVENTION OF 1787.

John Witherspoon, Jacob R. Hardenburgh, Frederick Frelinghuysen.

GOVERNORS.

1790–92, William Paterson; 1829–31, Peter D. Vroom; 1832, Samuel L. Southard; 1833–36, Peter D. Vroom.

STATE TREASURERS.

1777, John Stevens, Jr.; 1783, John Schureman;* 1836, Jacob Kline;† 1837, Isaac Southard; 1843, Thomas Arrowsmith.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

1805, James Linn; 1851, Thomas S. Allison.

CHIEF JUSTICES.‡

1776, Richard Stockton;* 1803–24, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1853, Peter D. Vroom.*

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES, SUPREME COURT.‡

1706, Daniel Coxe; 1710, Peter Sonmans; 1734, Daniel Coxe; 1764, John Berrien; 1774, Richard Stockton; 1797, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1815, Samuel L. Southard; 1838, James S. Nevius; 1859, John Van Dyke; 1861, George H. Brown.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

1776–83, William Paterson; 1817–29, Theodore Frelinghuysen; 1829–33, Samuel L. Southard; 1857–61, William L. Dayton;ȝ 1861–67, F. T. Frelinghuysen.ȝ

CHANCELLORS.

1867–73, Abram O. Zabriskie;ȝ 1873, Theodore Runyan.ȝ

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

1812, Garret D. Wall.

LAW REPORTERS.

1814–19, Samuel L. Southard; 1832–36, James S. Green.

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

1877–78, C. M. Jamison.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

1853–54, David W. Dellicker.

KEEPER OF THE GENTLEMEN'S GALLERY, HOUSE.

1879–80, William B. Mulford.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

1866–81, Ellis A. Apgar.‖

FISH-WARDEN.

1880, John S. Bishop.¶

COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGES.

1711, Thomas Farmer** (Michael Van Veghten, assistant), of Somerset;†† 1729, Daniel Hollingsworth, Thomas Leonard.

The records of the court were burned at the destruction of the court-house at Millstone in October, 1779. The following names of judges from 1778 to 1810 are obtained from the record of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and from 1810 to 1880 from the record of oaths of office in the office of the clerk of the county:

1778, Peter Schenck, Jacob Bergen, Abraham Van Neste, Enos Kelsey, Jacob Van Nordstrand, Edward Bunn, Christopher Hoaglandt, Tobias Van Norden, Ernestus Van Harlingen, Jacob Wyckoff, Andrew Hegeman, Dirk Low, Nathaniel Ayres, Roelof Sebring, Thomas Berry, Henry Middleworth, Ebenezer Tingley, Abraham Quick, John Manning, Guisbert Sutfin, Cornelius Wyckoff, John Johnson; 1780, William Verbyck, Alexander Kirkpatrick; 1781, Tobias

* Declined. † Died, 1844.

‡ Appointed.

ȝ Appointed, or chosen, after removing from the county.

‖ Appointed State superintendent upon the creation of the State Board of Education in 1866, and is the present (1881) incumbent.

¶ Term of office, three years.

** R. Voorhees' First Paper, "Our Home."

†† Court held in Middlesex County.

Van Norden, John Johnston; 1782, Robert Stockton, Peter Dumont, John Wortman, Benj. Taylor, George Van Neste, John Compton, Simon Van Nordwick, Peter Davis, Hugh Gaston, Ichabod Leigh, Moses Scott, John Sebring; 1783–84, William Verbeyck, Thomas Berry, Moses Scott, Robert Stockton, Tobias Van Norden, Henry Van Middleworth, Andrew Hegeman, John Murray, James Kirkpatrick, Jacob Riskey, John Manning, David Kelly, John Sebring, John Wortman, Ichabod Leigh, Nicholas Dubois, Robt. Gaston, Peter Dumont, Ernestus Van Harlingen, John Johnson, Jacob Van Nordstrand, Jacob Lewis; 1785, Mathias Baker; 1786, Christopher Hoagland, Aaron Mattison, Joseph Annin, Jacob Matteson; 1788, Benjamin Blackford, Peter D. Vroom, John Boylan, Henry Southard, Gilbert Sutphin, Daniel Blackford; 1789, John Stryker; 1790, Garret Terhune, Isaac Davis; 1792, Robert Blair, John Beatty, Jacob Ten Eyck; 1793, Peter J. Stryker: 1795, James Van Duyn, Frederick Ver Mulen, John Bryant; 1796, Nicholas Arrowsmith, David Ayers; 1797, Archibald Mercer, John Bayard, John Begar, Garret Tunison, Wm. McEowen; 1798, John Simonson, James Stryker, Jacob De Groot: 1799, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Peter Probasco; 1801, Jacob R. Hardenburgh, David Nevius; 1803, John N. Simpson; 1804, Martin Schenck, Henry Van Derveer; 1805, Fred. Cruser, Jas. Anderson; 1806, Jas. Van Duyn; 1807, Saml. Bayard, David Smalley, Caleb Brokaw; 1808, Dickinson Miller; 1809, Jacob De Groot; 1810, Hugh McGowen, John Bray, John Rickey, Fred. Cruser; 1811, John Stout, David Smalley, F. Ver Mulen, Martin Schenck, Edward Lewis, Nicholas Arrowsmith; 1812, James Henry, Daniel La Tourette, Henry W. Schenck, John Rickey, Dickinson Miller, Samuel Bayard, Joseph Annin; 1813, James Henry, John Bray, Edward Lewis, A. Van Arsdale, John Rickey, James Stryker; 1814, Hugh McEowen, Jacob D. Groot, Frederick Cruser; 1815, A. Howell, John H. Disborough, Cornelius Van Horn, Nicholas Dubois; 1816, James Stryker; 1817, Dickinson Miller; 1818, Henry H. Schenck, John Rickey, A. Van Arsdale; 1819, Jacob De Groot, Fred. Cruser; 1820, John Stout, John H. Disborough, Isaac Southard, Nicholas Dubois, Job Lane; 1821, A. Howell, James Stryker, Nicholas Arrowsmith, John Kirkpatrick, Farrington Barcalow, Charles Ferris, Dickinson Miller, Jacob De Groot; 1822, William Cruser; 1823, Ferdinand Van Derveer, Henry H. Schenck; 1824, John Rickey; 1825, James D. Stryker, John Stout, Jacob De Groot; 1826, Henry M. Cohn, Job Lane, A. Howell, Nicholas Arrowsmith, Farrington Barcalow; 1827, John Kirkpatrick, William Todd, W. B. Gaston, William Cruser; 1828, Ferdinand Van Derveer, Henry H. Schenck, Thomas Terrel, Jacob De Groot, John Terhune, James D. Stryker, Elias Brown, John Rickey; 1830, John Kirkpatrick, Wm. D. Stewart, Squier Terrell; 1831, John Gulick, Farrington Barcalow, John Breece, William A. Van Doren, Nicholas Arrowsmith, A. Howell; 1832, William Todd, Wm. T. Rodgers, John A. Austin, Samuel S. Doty, Wm. B. Gaston, James Taylor, John Breece, Ferd. Van Derveer; 1833, Peter Voorhes, John Lowrey, John Terhune, P. W. Stryker, J. Van Doren, William Cruser, James D. Stryker, John S. Todd; 1834, Aaron Longstreet, J. R. Hardenburgh, James Taylor; 1835, John Kirkpatrick, Wm. D. Stewart; 1836, Caleb C. Brokaw, Joseph Nevius, Squier Terrell, Matthias V. D. Cruser, Wm. A. Van Doren, Farrington Barcalow, Daniel P. Disborough, John Gulick; 1837, Peter S. Nevius; 1838, Peter Voorhees, Henry H. Wilson, Samuel S. Doty, John Terhune, John Lowrey, Ferd. Van Derveer, John H. Voorhees, P. W. Stryker, Peter L. Elmendorf, Benj. McDonald; 1839, Cornelius S. Stryker, James Taylor; 1840, Lewis Mundy; 1841, Ralph Voorhees, James P. Goltra, S. Shubal Luce, William H. Sebring, Henry H. Wilson; 1842, William B. Gaston, William Kennedy, Elisha Moore, Elias Brown, Andrew Smalley, Peter S. Nevius; 1843, P. W. Stryker, A. Sergeant, Frederick Cook, Peter Voorhees, William A. Van Doren, John Terhune, C. Morton, John H. Voorhees, L. Bunn, Jacob Losey, Aaron Longstreet, Caleb C. Brokaw, Daniel Whitenack; 1844, Daniel H. Disborough, Henry D. Johnson, James D. Stryker, Peter K. Fisher, Frederick Childs, John Wilson, Joseph Nevius, Squier Terrell, Fred. Apgar, Michael R. Nevius, Albert Cammann, Joseph Huffman; 1845, James Taylor; 1846, Lewis Mundy; 1848, Joseph A. Gastou, John H. Voorhees; 1849, Corn. S. Stryker; 1850, Isaac Lindley; 1851, Saml. Corle; 1852, Leonard Bunn; 1853, Danl. Whitenack; 1854, Jas. Campbell; 1857, Leonard Bunn; 1858, Joseph Thompson; 1859, Caleb Morton, Jos. Thompson; 1862, Leonard Bunn; 1863, Samuel Corle; 1864, John H. Anderson; 1865, D. W. Wilson; 1866, John C. Garretson; 1867, J. V. D. Hoagland; 1868, Samuel Corle; 1869, A. S. Williamson; 1872, Joseph Thompson; 1873, John C. Garretson; 1874, J. V. D. Hoagland; 1877, Andrew V. D. B. Vosseller; 1878, John M. Garretson; 1879, Joseph Thompson.

JUSTICES.

This county was under the jurisdiction of Middlesex County from 1694 to about 1715. The persons residents of this county whose names are found in the records of the court of that county are as follows:*

1708, John Tunison.†
1711, Michael Van Veghten.†
1712, John Harrison.†

From a book of mortgages commencing in 1765 the names of justices who took acknowledgments are obtained. From 1772 to 1798 they are found in the record of justices and freeholders.‡ From 1810 the oaths of office are on file in the office of the clerk of the county.

1740, Tobias Van Norden.§
1766, Benjamin Thompson, John Berrien, Bryan Lefferty, James Neilson, Jacob Van Derveer, Philip Van Horne.
1767, Peter Kemble, David Ogden, Samuel Woodruff.
1768, William, Earl of Stirling.
1769, John Stevens, Peter Schenck, Steven Crane, Richard Stockton, Bunne Runyan, Benjamin Morgan, Walter Livingston, Jacob Van Nostrandt
1770, John Ray, William Clayton, John Anderson.
1771, Stephen Skinner, Job Stockton, Jonathan Hampton.
1772, Peter Schenck, Abraham Vanest, Peter Perine, Jacob Van Nostrand, John Brocaw.
1773, John Lafferty, John Vandike, Thomas Berry.
1774, Guisbert Sutfin, Stephen Hunt, James Hude, John Coghran, William Verbyck.
1775, William McDonald, Benjamin Morgan, John Ray, Jacob Bergen, Henry Alward, Nathaniel Ayers, Philip Van Horne.
1777, David Kirkpatrick, Hendrick Van Middleworth, Edward Bunn, Roeloff Sebring, Jacob Wyckoff, Christopher Hoagland, Tobias Van Norden, Ernest Van Harlingen, Derick Low, Abraham Quick.
1778, Cornelius Wyckoff, Cornelius Low, Andrew Hageman, John Johnson.
1779, Alexander Kirkpatrick.
1781, Ebenezer Tingley, Edward Bunn, John Manning, David Kelley, John Wortman, James Kirkpatrick, Peter Dumont.
1782, Robert Gaston, Cornelius Wyckoff, Robert Sebring, Abraham Quick, Erastus Van Harlingen, Nathaniel Ayers, William Verbyck, Jacob Van Nostrandt, Guisbert Sutfin, Roelof Sebring, Henry Van Middleworth, Derick Low, Thomas Berry, John Manning, David Kelley, John Wortman, James Kirkpatrick, Peter Dumont, Robert Gaston, Ichabod Lee, Andrew Hagaman.
1784, Nicholas Deboys.
1785, Matthias Baker, Jacob Rickey, John Sebring, Joseph Annin.
1786, Moses Scott, Archibald Leigh, Tobias Van Norden, Christian Hoagland, Peter Dumond, Henry Southard, Benjamin Veal, William M. Eowen, William Logan, John Simonson, Thomas McElworth.
1787, Peter D. Vroom, John Boylan.
1788, Benjamin Blackford, John Taylor, Jacob Martin, Samuel Randolph, John Gilman, Garret Terhune, John Stryker.
1789, Isaac Davis.
1791, Robert Stockton, Aaron Matteson.
1792, John Beatty, Robert Blair.
1794, Jacob Ten Eyck, Archibald Mercer, Joseph Annin, Jacob Rickey.
1795, James Van Duyn, Frederick Vermuel, David Ayers, Peter Probasco, David Covenhoven.
1796, Garret Tunison.
1797, Nicholas A. Smith, Nicholas Arrowsmith.
1798, John Bayard, John Elmendorf.
1810, Edward Lewis, Nicholas Arrowsmith, John Stout.
1811, F. Vermuel, John Rickey, Martin Schenck, Peter D. Vroom, Daniel La Tourette.

* R. Voorhees' first paper in "Our Home."
† Assistant Justice of Court of Sessions.
‡ The last meeting of the justices with the freeholders was on Jan. 15, 1798.
§ Held the position many years.

1812, David Nevius, Henry H. Schenck, John Wyckoff, James Van Duyn, Joseph Anning Samuel Bayard.

1813, James Henry, Abraham Quick, David Reed, Cornelius Van Horn, Joseph H. Skelton, John Bray, Andrew A. Ten Eyck, A. Van Arsdale, John Rickey, James Stryker, Jacob De Groot, Dickinson Miller, William A. Van Doren, Lott Southard, Hugh McEowen, Edward Lewis.

1815, John Stout, Thomas Terrell, John H. Disborough, John Kirkpatrick, A. Howell, Jacob R. Schenck, Nicholas Dubois, Job Lane, Henry McCohn.

1816, F. Vermuel, Elias Brown, James Stryker, Nicholas Arrowsmith.

1817, Tobias Ferguson.

1818, John Terhune, Peres Bonney, G. H. Tunison, John Whitenack, Tunis I. Ten Eyck, A. Van Arsdale, John H. Voorhees, Henry H. Schenck, Andrew Brown, Richard Sansbury, David Reed, John Terhune, Andrew A. Ten Eyck, Dickinson Miller, A. Van Arsdale.

1819, William A. Van Doren, John Kirkpatrick, Thomas Terrell, John Stout, John H. Disborough, John H. Voorhees, William A. Van Doren, A. Howell, John Kirkpatrick, Thomas Terrell.

1820, John Stout, John H. Disborough, Job Lane, Charles Toms, Henry McCohn, Josiah Stout.

1821, Thomas Whitenack, James Stryker, Nicholas Arrowsmith, Farrington Barcalow, John A. Auten, Dickinson Miller, Jacob De Groot, William Cruser.

1822, John Breese, Abraham Quick, Ferd Van Derveer.

1823, Freeman Cole, Henry H. Schenck, Aaron Longstreet, John Terhune, A. Van Arsdale, Andrew Smalley, Reuben Coon, Joseph Nevius, Absalom Martin, Dickinson Miller.

1824, John Rickey, Jacob Losey, William A. Van Doren, Cornelius Kershow, John H. Voorhees, William D. Stewart, Abram Voorhees.

1825, A. Howell, Thomas Terrell, John Kirkpatrick, Abram A. Beekman, John Stout, John Cox, Jeremiah Garretson, William Todd, Henry McCohn.

1826, Job Lane, Charles Toms, Josiah Stout, Nicholas Arrowsmith, Farrington Barcalow.

1827, James Taylor, William B. Gaston, William Cruser, John A. Auten, John Breese.

1828, Ferd. Van Derveer, A. P. Sutphen, Abraham Vannuys, David D. Smalley, Jacob De Groot, William T. Rodgers, Aaron Longstreet, James D. Stryker, F. Cole, Joseph Nevius, Elias Brown, John Terhune, Jacob Losey, Reuben Coon, Absalom Martin, John Rickey, Benjamin McDowell, William A. Van Doren, Cornelius Stryker, John H. Voorhees, James Q. Van Pelt, John M. Nevius, Garret Voorhees, Peter S. Nevius, James W. Todd.

1830, A. Howell, Nicholas C. Jobs, Squier Terrell, William D. Stewart, Peter P. Staats, John Lowrey, William Todd.

1831, Cornelius T. Beekman, A. Veghte, A. J. Dumont, Matthias V. D. Cruser, William Ballentine, John Gulick, Farrington Barcalow, William A. Van Doren, Nicholas Arrowsmith.

1832, Ferd Van Derveer.

1833, Peter Voorhees, John Lowrey, John Terhune, P. W. Stryker, Arthur V. P. Sutphin, Samuel S. Doty, Samuel Reynolds, Peter Voorhees, William T. Rodgers, Henry H. Wilson, Frederick Cook, John Terhune, J. Van Doren, William Cruser, Abraham Van Nuys, James D. Stryker, Robert Eastburn, Joseph Nevius, John Q. Todd, Jacob Eoff, Andrew Smalley, F. Cole, Jacob Losey.

1834, Benjamin McDowell, Cornelius S. Stryker, John H. Voorhees, Isaac K. Dockerty, Aaron Longstreet, Garret Voorhees, J. R. Hardenburgh, James W. Todd.

1835, Squier Terrel, John Lowrey, N. C. Jobs, William A. Codington, John Kirkpatrick, Peter P. Staats, John Simonson, William D. Stewart, Ralph Ellerson, William Todd, Cornelius T. Beekman.

1836, Caleb C. Brokaw, A. J. Dumont, William Stiles, Matthias V. D. Cruser, John P. Vroom, Charles Corle, William A. Van Doren, Farrington Barcalow, William Sunderland, John Gulick.

1837, W. B. Gaston, James Taylor, Absalom Martin, Lewis Mundy, W. Kennedy, Elias Brown, Abraham Van Nuys, James Harriot, Elnathan Moore, Nicholas Larzelier, Peter S. Nevius.

1838, Frederick Cook, Henry H. Wilson, Samuel S. Doty, John Terhune, Aaron J. Auten, Ferd. Van Derveer, P. W. Stryker, Josiah Stout, Benjamin Bonney, Andrew Smalley, Randolph Drake, Jacob Baylis.

1839, Benjamin McDowell, Abraham Quick, Cornelius Stryker, John H. Voorhees, Garret N. Williamson, William H. Sebring, Alexander Demun.

1840, Charles Bartles, James D. Stryker, Isaiah Coddington, James P. Goltra, John S. Hoagland, William Wilson.

1841, Benjamin Bonney, Peleg H. Barker, Ralph Voorhees, John Nevius, William R. Smith, Leonard Bunn, Peter Moore, A. Sergeant, James B. Staats, Charles Corle, Theodore Polhemus, Shubal Luce, Gilbert B. Taylor, Samuel Reynolds, Jacob Colby.

1842, William B. Gaston, James Taylor, William Kennedy, Absalom Martin, Elnathan Moore, Elias Brown, Lewis Mundy, Peter S. Nevius, Nicholas Larzelier.

1843, Abraham Van Nuys, Aaron J. Auten, Peter Voorhees, John Terhune, C. Morton, Ira R. Pangborn, Frederick Cook, Jacob Losey, Abram Van Derveer, Samuel S. Marsh, William Van Doren, Peter Irvin, Aaron Longstreet, C. C. Brokaw, Daniel Whitenack, John Wilson.

1844, Henry D. Johnson, Henry McCohn, Samuel W. Salter, Garret N. Williamson, Abram H. Harris, John H. Anderson, Frederick Apgar, R. M. Honeyman, Squier Terrel, Richard Sutton, Michael Nevius, Albert Cammann, Peter Apgar, Peter R. Fisher, George A. Vescelius, William W. Van Doren, George Henry.

1845, L. Bunn, Jacob Losey, Cornelius S. Stryker, Daniel Whitenack, E. D. Lawrence, John S. Hoagland, John H. Anderson, John J. Van Nostrand, Abraham P. Quick, Benjamin Jennings, N. C. Jobs, Alfred Cammann, John Terhune, William R. Smith, A. A. Dumont, Peter Moore, A. Fleming.

1846, James Taylor, Garret Wyckoff, Charles Shann, Jasper Bergen.

1847, Elnathan Moore, Augustus F. Taylor, Samuel R. Marsh.

1848, Joseph A. Gaston, Amos Geddes.

1849, Peter Irvin, Alfred Cammann.

1850, Leonard Bunn, John J. Van Nostrand, Charles Corle, Aaron J. Auten, William R. Smith, Jacob Losey, E. D. Lawrence, Ralph Voorhees, Amos Geddes, Cornelius S. Stryker, Abram Van Arsdale, Alfred Berry, Daniel Whitenack, Francis Runyan, John H. Anderson, Cornelius N. Allen.

1851, Nathaniel McCord, James Taylor, Charles Shann, Nathaniel Compton, Peleg H. Barker, William Jennings, John Waldron, Jasper Bergen.

1852, James S. Garretson, David Coon.

1853, Samuel S. Gaston, Morris P. Crater.

1854, Peter Irvin, John S. Quimby, Jacob Wyckoff, Benjamin Smith.

1855, Aaron J. Auten, Alfred Cammann, Leonard Bunn, Nathaniel Compton, Silas De Witt, John S. Quimby, Jacob Losey, Charles Corle, Thomas C. Stryker, Morris P. Crater, Cornelius S. Stryker, Cornelius N. Allen, Benjamin Smith.

1856, James Taylor, James Rider, Cornelius Stout, Wm. Jennings, Nathaniel McCord, Amos Geddes, William W. Drake, John G. Schenck.

1857, Cornelius M. Wyckoff, Frederick C. Blackwell, Michael R. Nevius.

1858, Jeremiah Whitenack, Frederick V. L. Disborough, John L. Bellis, Peleg H. Barker, Cornelius N. Allen.

1859, Peter Irving.

1860, John L. Bellis, Aaron J. Auten, Minna F. Covert, Morris P. Crater, Stephen Beach, Nathaniel Compton, Leonard Bunn, Alfred Cammann, John S. Quimby, Ephraim Giles, C. S. Stryker, Thomas C. Stryker.

1861, James Bergen, Abraham Stryker, Sylvester Robins, James Verdon, Ephraim Giles, James Rider, George Hall, Israel Coddington, Nathaniel McCord.

1862, Frederick V. L. Disborough, John V. D. Hoagland, Israel H. Hill, Peter A. Mabie.

1863, Jeremiah Whitenack, Waters B. Alward.

1865, A. J. Auten, Morris P. Crater, Stephen Beach, David M. Voorhees, Samuel Corle, Cornelius S. Stryker, James H. Thompson, M. F. Covert, Nathaniel Compton, Calvin H. Dunham, Abraham Amerman.

1866, H. A. Herder, Daniel J. Somers, Ephraim Giles, James Verdon, Peleg H. Barker, Abram Stryker, Wm. H. Vreeland, Israel C. Coddington.

1867, Israel H. Hill, George Lawes, Peter A. Mabie, J. B. D. Myers, A. J. Farrand, O. C. Cone.

1868, Franklin Kinne, J. V. D. Hoagland, Jeremiah Whitenack, M. W. Scully, Charles Shann.

1869, A. V. D. B. Vosseller.

1870, Morris P. Crater, C. V. N. Suydam, Nathaniel Compton, Minna F. Covert, David M. Voorhees, Aaron J. Auten, Henry Lane, Abraham Amerman, Calvin H. Dunham, D. K. Hoffman, John N. Hoagland, Charles Shann, Daniel C. Poulson, James H. Thompson, Horace A. Van Derbeek.

1871, Ephraim Giles, Frederick V. L. Disborough, James Bergen, James Verdon, Peter A. Dumont, R. G. Van Duyn, John B. Coddington, John N. Hoagland, James P. Bush.

1872, A. V. D. B. Vosseller, John S. Amerman, Israel H. Hill, George F.

Quidort, Daniel G. Van Winkle, John B. D. Myers, Frederick V. L. Disborough.

1873, L. B. Hoffman, John S. Amerman, J. V. D. Hoagland, W. W. Drake, Horace Woodruff, Wm. I. Bastedo.

1875, Arthur P. Sutphin, A. J. Auten, Alexander Laird, Abraham Amerman, James H. Thompson, Henry Lane, Charles Shann, Nathaniel Compton, Daniel M. Todd, M. F. Covert, Horace A. Van Derbeek.

1876, Robert G. Van Duyn, A. Cammann, W. S. Logan, Samuel I. Pooly, E. L. Cushman, James Verdon, J. Schwalb.

1877, J. B. D. Myers, A. V. D. B. Vosseller, John M. Brown, F. V. L. Disborough, M. H. French, Israel H. Hill, Samuel Voorhees, Alexander Laird, H. P. Bronk, Abram R. Stagg.

1878, J. V. D. Hoagland, John S. Amerman, William I. Bastedo, Horace Woodruff, James Doty.

1880, Minna F. Covert, Abraham Dumont, Horace A. Van Derbeek, David M. Todd, John E. Flammer, Thomas C. Stryker, Charles Shann, Stephen Wever, Arthur P. Sutphin.

COUNTY CLERKS.*

1735–65, Robert Lettice Hooper; 1765–74, James Hude;† 1781–83, Frederick Frelinghuysen; 1784–86, Peter D. Vroom; 1787–89, Frederick Frelinghuysen; 1800–4, J. W. Frelinghuysen; 1804–9, Joseph Doty; 1809–20, Samuel Swan; 1820–24, Isaac Southard; 1831–40, John M. Mann; 1840–45, Dumont Frelinghuysen; 1845–50, Wm. Kennedy; 1851–56, Henry D. Johnson; 1856–61, Samuel S. Hartwell; 1861–65, A. V. D. B. Vosseller; 1865–76, William Ross, Jr.; 1876–81, Matthew H. Van Derveer.

SURROGATES.

1776–87, John Mehelm; 1787–93, Fredk. Frelinghuysen; 1794–1803, John Mehelm; 1804–10, Joseph Doty; 1811–17, Samuel Swan; 1818–32, John Frelinghuysen; 1833–42, Peter Vredenburgh; 1843–47, A. V. P. Sutphen; 1848–52, Caleb Morton; 1853–58, Samuel Reynolds; 1858–63, John H. Anderson; 1863–68, Abraham C. Williamson; 1868–73, Wm. S. Potter; 1873–78, F. J. Frelinghuysen; 1878–83, Wm. H. Long.

SHERIFFS.‡

1720–30, Barefoot Brunson;§ 1732, John Piatt;‖ 1750–70, Abram Van Doren;¶ 1771–73, William McDonald; 1774–77, Peter Dumont; 1778–80, Peter T. Schenck; 1781–83, Peter D. Vroom; 1784–86, Robert Stockton; 1787–89, John Hardenburgh; 1790–91, William Wallace; 1792–94, John Hardenburgh; 1795–96, Joseph Annin; 1797–98, Robert Blair; 1799–1801, Joseph Doty; 1802–4, Peter I. Striker; 1805–6, Samuel Swan; 1807, Henry Van Derveer; 1808–10, Israel Harris; 1811–13, Peter I. Stryker; 1814–16, Martin Schenck; 1817–19, John Wyckoff; 1820–22, Martin Schenck; 1823–25, William Hoagland; 1826–28, John I. Gaston; 1829–31, John Cox; 1832–34, John I. Gaston; 1835–37, James W. Todd; 1838–40, Peter A. Voorhees; 1841–43, David T. Talmage; 1844–46, Hugh Kirkpatrick; 1847–49, Joseph V. D. Vredenburgh; 1850–52, Henry A. Herder; 1853–55, David Wilson; 1856–58, Elias Hoagland; 1859–61, Henry A. Herder; 1862–64, William Ross, Jr.; 1865–67, John J. Brokaw; 1868–70, Thomas Codington; 1871–73, James Bergen; 1874–77, Benjamin S. Totten; 1878–79, Simon Van Liew; 1880, George W. Vroom; 1881, Lewis A. Thompson.

CORONERS.

1810, Abraham Van Tuyle.
1811, Garret R. Garretson, Christian Eoff.
1812, Jacob R. Schenck.
1813, Christian Eoff.
1814, Samuel Voorhees.
1815, Garret R. Garretson.
1816, Samuel Voorhees.
1818, Henry Duryea, Peres Bonney, John Whitenack.
1819, John Whitenack.
1820, Peres Bonney, John Whitenack, John Breese.
1821, John Skillman.
1823, Ferd. Van Derveer, John Skillman, John Cox.
1824, John Cox.
1825, Christian Eoff, John Cox.
1826, William Van Arsdalen.
1827, John Skillman.
1828, L. Holden.
1830, John Torbert, Peter Coriell.
1831, Derick Lane, Ralph Ellerson.
1832, John Torbert.
1833, James Moore, Derick Lane.
1834, Cornelius M. Wyckoff.
1835–36, James Moore, John Porter, Cornelius M. Wyckoff, Benjamin T. Stryker.
1837–39, Cornelius M. Wyckoff, John Porter, Daniel Brown, John F. Brown, William Wilson.
1840, Henry Hoagland.
1841, Henry D. Johnson, Robert J. Bolmer, Benjamin S. Stryker.
1842, Robert J. Bolmer.
1847, Ira Tingley, William Dean.
1851, John Dockerty.
1852, William W. Van Doren, William W. Drake.
1853, Henry S. Stryker.
1854, George Quick, William W. Drake.
1855, Garret Durling.
1856, Lewis P. Clark, Garret Durling.
1857–58, Garret Durling.
1860–62, Henry S Stryker.
1863–64, David M. Voorhees, Martin V. Van Camp.
1865, Garret Durling.
1866–67, Henry S. Stryker, D. H. Voorhees, Garret Durling.
1868, Henry G. Wagoner.
1869, Robert S. Smith, Henry G. Wagoner.
1870, Robert S. Smith.
1871, Henry G. Wagoner, A. S. Hunt.
1873, J. D. Van Derveer, A. S. Hunt, D. Clark Van Deursen.
1874, A. S. Hunt.
1875, D. Clark Van Deursen, Daniel J. Somers.
1878, A. S. Hunt, William B. Ribble, Byron Thornton.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

1816, G. H. Tunison, Elbert Stoothoff, F. Vermeul, Peter D. Vroom, John I. Gaston, Samuel Ayers, Jacob R. Schenck, William B. Gaston, Tobias Ferguson.
1817, Abram Van Arsdale, James Van Duyn, John Blair.
1818, Ralph Sansbury, John Terhune, Tunis I. Ten Eyck.
1819, Joel Dayton.
1820, Elbert Stoothoff, Samuel Ayers, John I. Gaston.
1821, Freeman Cole, Tunis I. Ten Eyck, Thomas Terrell.
1822, William Garrison, W. D. McKissack, John Blair, John A. Auten.
1823, John Terhune, William Douglas.
1825, David Ayers, Elbert Stoothoff, Peter D. Vroom.
1826, E. A. Darcy.
1827, Samuel Ayers, A. V. P. Sutphen, Thomas Terrell, William D. Stewart, Elias Brown, W. D. McKissack.
1828, Freeman Cole, Cornelius Kershow, John A. Auten, Tunis I. Ten Eyck, Cornelius S. Stryker.
1830, David Ayers, William Lytle, John P. Vroom, Moses Craig, Elbert Stoothoff.
1831, Samuel Ayers, Mahlon Smalley, Cornelius C. Whitenack, W. D. McKissack.
1832, Arthur V. P. Sutphen.
1833, Cornelius Kershow, John J. Schenck, Freeman Cole, John A. Auten, William Kennedy, A. Vanatta, Jacob Kline.
1834, Cornelius S. Stryker.
1835, William Lytle, Stephen Rush, Elbert Stoothoff.
1836, Mahlon Smalley, Samuel Ayers.
1838, Lloyd Van Derveer, Peter Worley, S. K. Martin, A. V. P. Sutphen, Benjamin Jennings

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* As found in records, official papers, and oaths of office.

† Deputy.

‡ As obtained from court records, official papers, and sheriffs' bonds.

§ Barefoot Brunson lived in Somerset, on Millstone River, opposite Kingston, and was sheriff of Somerset about 1720–30,—the exact years not ascertained. He was a man of some notoriety and somewhat peculiar in his ways. He died in 1749.

‖ The name of John Piatt appears in the records of the justices and freeholders' annual meeting, May 1, 1732. The name of the county is omitted, evidently a clerical error. This is the only clue that has been obtained indicating that he was sheriff of this county. That he was a resident of Somerset is proven by the fact that his name appears as a commissioner of highways in 1742, in the old book of record of roads, in the clerk's office, and the oldest inhabitants remember his son, who said his father lived at Bound Brook.

¶ Abram Van Doren was sheriff of the county for twenty years, but when first elected or appointed is not known,—probably about 1750.

1839, Caleb Morton, Cornelius S. Stryker, Garret N. Williamson.
1840, A. V. P. Sutphen, William Lytle, David Ayers, William Wilson.
1841, Peter Kline, Wm. R. Smith, Daniel Annin, Archibald Codington.
1842, Abraham Van Duyn.
1843, Lloyd Van Derveer, Aaron J. Auten, S. R. Martin, Nicholas Van Wickle, Moses H. French.
1844, Henry McCohn, Samuel Keeler, Philip C. Hoffman, Frederick Apgar, Michael R. Nevius, Albert Cammann, Joseph Huffman, Ralph Ellerson.
1845, William Lytle, David Ayers, Alfred Berry, James Taylor.
1846, William R. Smith, Aaron J. Auten, P. N. Beekman, Peter Kline, Daniel Annin, Peter L. Voorhees.
1847, Abraham Martin, W. B. Stewart, Abraham Van Duyn.
1848, Isaac P. Lindsey.
1849, Abram Van Arsdale, P. H. Barker, Daniel Cory.
1850, S. K. Martin, Hugh Kirkpatrick, Jacob Collyer, John J. Van Norstrand, James Taylor, Elias Brown, William Lytle, John S. Hoagland, Samuel Hall, Alfred Berry.
1851, Squier Terrell, Moses Craig, Stephen Rush, George W. Vroom, Frederick V. L. Disborough, Jacob Losey, Elias Hoagland, Andrew A. Ten Eyck, Thomas J. Skillman.
1852, Frederick H. Kennedy, Alfred Cammann, Jacob Wyckoff.
1853, Francis Runyon
1854, Samuel J. Pooly, Michael R. Nevius, John N. Hoagland, Abraham S. Williamson, John R. Van Derveer.
1855, John L. Bellis, Waters B. Alward, James C. Voorhees, James Taylor, Elias Brown, Frederick D. Brokaw, Alfred Berry.
1856, Squier Terrell, William J. Todd, Jacob Losey, Elias Hoagland, Stephen Rush, F. V. L. Disborough, Thomas J. Skillman, John J. Brokaw.
1857, Jacob Wyckoff, Ralph Davenport, John Ross.
1858, Daniel Runyon, Arthur S. Ten Eyck, C. N. Allen.
1859, Cornelius S. Stryker, William W. Drake, Benjamin Randolph, Peter A. Voorhees.
1860, Waters B. Alward, Nathaniel McCord, Robert S. Smith, Calvin Corle, D. J. Bellis, Jeremiah Whitenack, Daniel Corey.
1861, Frederick V. L. Disborough.
1862, Ralph Davenport, Peter N. Van Nuys, John J. Brokaw, Stephen Rush, Thomas J. Skillman, William J. Todd, F. V. L. Disborough, Jacob Wyckoff, Squier Terrell.
1863, Francis Runyon, Benjamin R. Honnel.
1864, James Verdon, William I. Bastedo, Lewis Boisnot, Cornelius A. Cruser, A. S. Ten Eyck, Robert S. Smith, C. S. Stryker, Jeremiah Whitenack, J. L. Bellis, Nathaniel McCord, Waters B. Alward, Daniel Cory.
1866, Hugh Gaston, A. J. Auten, Chas. M. Stryker, Edward A. Webster.
1867, Abm. Stryker, Peter N. Van Nuys, Jacob Wyckoff, Andrew Rarick, Israel J. Coon, Daniel Annin, Isaac Williamson, J. B. D. Myers.
1868, Ralph Davenport, James Bowman, Benjamin R. Honnel.
1869, William T. F. Ayers, William I. Bastedo, James Verdon, Samuel S. Adamson, A. S. Ten Eyck.
1870, Henry Lane, John Schomp, Robert S. Smith, Daniel Cory.
1871, W. H. Long, A. J. Auten, Peter D. Staats, Charles Shann, E. A. Webster, Peter N. Van Nuys.
1872, N. S. Wilson, Jacob Wyckoff, Andrew Rarick, John B. D. Myers, W. W. Drake, Daniel Annin, Israel J. Coon, John S. Skillman.
1873, Ralph Davenport, James Bowman, Jr., Charles M. Stryker.
1874, Alfred I. Voorhees, C. Van Duyn.
1876, Peter D. Staats, A. V. D. B. Vosseller, Aaron J. Auten, William W. Anderson, Alfred Cammann, E. A. Webster, Henry Lane, John Van Nest, Charles Shann, Abram R. Stagg, Israel C. Coon.
1877, James Verdon, Daniel J. Somers, Peter N. Van Nuys, Daniel Cory, Israel J. Coon, Theodore Allen, A. Flemming, James W. Arrowsmith.
1878, Ralph Davenport, Arthur P. Sutphen, John J. Brokaw, Isaac Brokaw, James Bowman.
1879, Lewis M. Codington, Alfred I. Voorhees, Samuel S. Voorhees, Isaac I. Van Nuys.
1880, William E. Jones.

CLERK OF BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS.

1771, John Brokaw; 1772–76, John Gaston; 1777–81, Roeloff Sebring; 1782–84, Robert Gaston; 1785–97, Robert Blair; 1798–1812, Peter D. Vroom; 1813–30, A. Howell; 1831–34, John I. Gaston; 1835–36, John M. Mann; 1837, William T. Rodgers; 1838–44, Albert Sergeant; 1845–55, C. C. Hoagland; 1856–57, John Hardcastle; 1858–67, John N. Hoagland; 1868–69, John H. Wilson; 1870, A. H. Stryker; 1871, A. V. D. Honeyman; 1872, A. J. Auten; 1873–74, Matthew H. Van Derveer; 1875–79, A. P. Sutphen; 1880, J. G. Cortleyou.

COLLECTORS.*

1693, John White; 1694, Peter Van Neste; 1782–91, Jacques Voorhees; 1792–1820, Abraham Staats; 1821–32, John Frelinghuysen; 1836, Jacob Kline; 1837, Nehemiah Steele; 1839–41, Robert S. Smith; 1842–43, Lewis Craig; 1847–49, Thomas Talmage; 1850–51, Ernestus Schenck; 1853, William D. Stewart; 1854, Ernestus Schenck; 1855–56, Culver Barcalow; 1857–61, Peter A. Voorhees; 1862–80, John V. Veghte; 1881, Alfred Berry.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS TO 1758.

1694, Peter Van Nest, John Royce, John Tunison.
1733, Barrent Stricker, Edward Griggs, Cornelius Suydam, Peter Van Nest.
1735, Dirck Van Veghten, Thomas Riggs, Isaac Bodine, Henry Cortleyou.
1740, Cornelius Williamson, Hendrick Vroom, Cornelius Middagh, Hendrick Van Lowres, John Van Dike, John Van Derveer.
1742,† Ryneer Veghte, John Dumont, John Piatt, Cornelius Van Arsdalen, Christian Lagransee, Peter Beekman, Jediah Higgins, Peter Kemble, Samuel Drake, James Worth, William Vane.
1743, Tunis Post, Jacobus Williamson, Peter Van Nest, Peter Perrine, Folkert Jobes, Francis Smith.
1744, Obadiah Wilkins, Denys Van Duyn, Robert Stockton, Henry Stevens, George Bergen, Polikert Douw.
1745, Johannes Fontyn, Abraham Schenck, Folkert Sebring, Rike Van Derbilt, Isaac Spellman, William Bearde.
1747, Daniel Hendrickson, Zebulon Stout, Hendrick Polhemus, James Hinds, Caleb Baldwin, Simon Van Winkle.
1748, Frederick Van Laver, Alexander Van Nest, Hendrick Pettinger, Ruyck Suydam, Cornelius Van Campen, William Teitrort.
1749,† John Vail, A. Van Arsdalen, George Davis, Barrent Hageman, Stoefel Probasco, Jacob Drake, James Frost, Benjamin Cox, Daniel Gard, James Petina.
1750, Philip Cox, Samuel Brown, Francis Cossart, Jacob Van Nuys, Joseph Higgins, Thomas Suydam.
1751,† John Harris, Jeremiah Castner, William Layton, Lucas Dibble, Jonathan Smith, Peter Covenhoven, John Henry, Jacob Gray, Dirck Sutfin, Urias Dubbs, Daniel Henry, John Piatt, More Holm, Jacob Van Derveer, Jan Wyckoff, Moses Craig.
1752,† Christopher Anderson, Cornelius Van Harlingen, Johannes Van Pelt, Lewis Middagh, Abraham Stryker, William Boorem, Henry Halsey, William Jones, William Bonney, James Todd, Robert Barkley, Edward Barber, Christian Van Doren, Frederick Bodine, William Hopkins, Manassas Keeke, Daniel Wick, Lucas Teeple, Nathan Squier, James Gevin.
1753, William Post, Jacob Van Daunty, Jacob Boyd, Hendrick Blair, John Vail, John Royce, David Ogden.
1754, Hendrick Blair, Jacob Boyce, Romeyn Garretson, William Post, Henry Morshen, John Brayley, John Burroughs, Benjamin Moore, John Titus, Samuel Moore.
1755,† Matthew Ten Eyck, Matthew Ten Eyck, Jr., Thomas Van Dyke, Hendrick Vroom, Benjamin Sutton, Samuel Leonard, Dirck Gulick, John Chamberlain, David Coriell, Matthew Van Dyke, Jacob Bergen, Benjamin Alward, John Van Cleve, Samuel Doty, Peter McDowell.
1756,† Henry Kennedy, John Van Low, Garret Veghte, Dennis Van Derbilt, Peter Dumont, Albert Bolmer, Cornelius Anderson, Edward Burrows, David Brayley, Thomas Moore, Stephen Lanning, Daniel Howell.
1758, William Sloan, Stephen Truesdell, Conrad Ten Eyck, Jacob Probasco, Gisbert Sutfin, Jacobus Van Arsdalen.

* A law was passed in 1694 to raise a tax of £150 in the province, and Peter Van Neste was appointed collector for Somerset. The proportion of the tax for Somerset County was £4 16s. 6d. While the other counties had their several towns, Somerset had but one, which was known as Somerset.

† Commissioners of Somerset and Middlesex Counties.

TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES OF SOMERSET CO.

BRIDGEWATER.*

INCLUDING SOMERVILLE, THE COUNTY-SEAT.

GEOGRAPHICAL, AREA, ETC.

BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP is centrally located in Somerset County. It is bounded north by the townships of Bedminster, Bernard, North Plainfield, and Warren; east by Piscataway, in Middlesex, and Franklin, in Somerset; south by Hillsborough; west by Branchburg. The township line is marked south, east, and west by a water-course. Excepting Hillsborough, Franklin, and Bernard, it is the largest township in area in the county. It contains nearly 50 square miles, or 25,651 acres. Its present population (1880) is 7995, and within its limits there are 256 farms.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface is nearly level in the south, along the Raritan, the rest being moderately undulating until the mountains in the north are reached. Although the latter are frequently called "First Mountain" and "Second Mountain," they are scarcely to be considered as *mountains*, for their altitude is reckoned by hundreds instead of thousands of feet. It was in the beautiful valleys and lowlands along the Raritan that not only the early settlements in this township were made, but where all the villages and hamlets, with one exception, grew up. The exception is the hamlet known as Martinsville, located in "Washington Valley."

Most of the streams in Bridgewater flow southerly and empty into the Raritan, which is the only water-course in the township flowing eastwardly. Chambers' Brook, on the north, flows southwesterly and empties into the North Branch, which in turn flows southerly until its waters commingle with those of the South Branch, forming the Raritan. The other principal water-courses are Green, Middle, and Peter's Brooks.

Chimney Rock and Round Top are summits of the range of hills in the north part of the township. They are described on pages 551–52 of this work.

LAND TITLES AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The territory comprising this township was taken up in 1681, and embraced in four different deeds given by the Indians before the title came to the proprietors, in February, 1682. The early settlements are here treated from these titles, and the lands taken up from the proprietors afterwards, with date of purchase and change of titles in an early day, as far as could be ascertained.

THE FIRST INDIAN TITLE.

The following is the substance of the first deed conveying the title of the aboriginal owners to the white settlers of lands in this county, and is quoted from the Elizabethtown bill of chancery, the proceedings of which were published in 1747, with a map of the original tracts and later subdivisions by the proprietors. The deed, which is on file in Perth Amboy (Liber 1, Folio 146), recites,—

"That Konockama and Queromak Indians, by their deed bearing date the fourth day of May, 1681, for the consideration of one hundred pounds, paid them in the goods at the foot of the same deed acknowledged to be by them received of Capt. Philip Carteret, Governor of New Jersey, John Palmer, of Staten Island, Gent., Gabrielle Minvielle, Thomas Codrington, John White, John Delevalle, Richard Hall, and John Royce, of the city of New York, do sell to them and their heirs a tract of land on the north side of the Raritan River, beginning at the mouth of the rivulet called Bound Brook, and by the Indians, Sacunk; and thence up along the river Raritan to a brook called Raweighweros, and from thence northward to a certain stony hill; thence easterly to Metape's wigwam, and thence southerly along the Bound Brook aforesaid to the beginning."

The proprietors took 1170 acres of this tract, embracing the site of the village of Bound Brook. It was surveyed by Philip Wells, and Sept. 25, 1683, it was patented to Thomas Rudyard, lawyer, of London, and one of the twenty-four proprietors of the province of East New Jersey. It is not known that he ever visited Bound Brook. The only one of the proprietors under the Indian grant who actually settled on any part of it was Thomas Codrington. A tract of 877 acres was apportioned to him Sept. 25, 1683, upon which he built a house, calling it Rackawackhana, where he lived until 1700, when he sold the place to Aaron Lazaider, a Jew. He also owned 1000 acres more, purchased April 20, 1688, lying in the rear of his farm, running up to the top of the mountain. He was appointed one of Governor Barclay's council Nov. 26, 1684, and to the same position by Lord Neill Campbell, Oct. 18, 1686, and again by Governor Jeremiah Boss, May 6, 1698.

* By Austin N. Hungerford.

About 1700 the lands purchased by Rudyard, with 800 acres adjoining, belonging to John Royce, were purchased by a company consisting of George Cussart, Samuel Thompson, and Jacob De Groot. The Rudyard tract was divided equally between Thompson and De Groot, the Royce plot being held by the company. The road from Piscataway to Bound Brook and along the north bank of the Raritan River was laid out in 1686, and was called the Great Raritan road. Samuel Thompson built a house on the turnpike at the Middlebrook Mountain road, then known as the road that led to Basking Ridge, just east of I. J. Fisher's hotel. This property passed first to Thos. Clawson, then to William Wortman, to David McKinney, to Michael Schooley, and, March 28, 1786, to Dr. Clarkson Freeman. Rev. David Barclay lived here from 1794 to 1805. It was demolished when the railroad was built, the company having purchased the property. George Cussart's house stood on the site now occupied by the Bound Brook Hotel. In 1720 he sold 300 acres to Ebenezer Trimbly, which descended to his son Peter, who died May 20, 1797, and left it to his two daughters, one of whom (Susan) married Tunis Ten Eyck and lived on the old homestead now owned by Rune and L. V. D. Shepherd, and the other (Hannah) married Col. John Staats, who lived just north of the Presbyterian church property.

Aaron Lazaider, a merchant of New York City, retired from business in 1698 and moved to Bound Brook, where he built what was known as the "Jew House." He lived in this mansion until 1700, when he purchased Rackawackhana, the Codrington homestead. He died in November, 1744, leaving a son, Moses, and a daughter, Catharine, who married John R. Myers. Rackawackhana was inherited by Moses, and left by him to his son David. It was then sold to Michael Van Tuyle, then to Alexander Campbell, then to Dr. Samuel Swan, and is now owned by George Lamont. The Jew House was left to Catharine, wife of John R. Myers, and she lived there from that time until her death, in 1762. Her husband's death occurred in 1765, he being aged ninety-two. They left a son and a daughter; the latter, a widow, inherited the house. During the Revolution she sympathized with the British, and when Lord Cornwallis occupied the village, in the spring of 1777, the Jew House was made headquarters for himself and his staff, by invitation of the mistress. An acquaintance soon sprang up between the widow and one of the officers, which ripened into matrimony; upon the retirement of the army she accompanied him, and never afterwards returned to Bound Brook. The estate was confiscated and in 1785 was sold to Tobias Van Norden, and it passed subsequently into the hands of Elias Campbell, and finally to Jeremiah Fisher, by whom it was torn down as early as 1826. It stood a little west of the present depot of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The part of the tract taken by Jacob De Groot in the division of land in 1700 may be described as extending from Mountain Avenue to what is now the west line of the property of Israel Whitlock, and ran from the river back to the top of the mountain. He built his residence about fifty yards north of Main Street, on what is now known as the "Burnt District." There he lived and died, but at what age and time is not known. The alley which runs from Mountain Avenue to John Street, and between High and Front Streets, passes directly over the place of his burial. In the course of time the large property passed to his grandson, Jacob De Groot, still remembered by many of the older people. He and his wife (Rachel Castner) were well and widely known. He died July 22, 1843, aged ninety-four; his wife preceded him nine days. They were buried in the De Groot vault, in the old burying-ground back of the church. For sixty-eight years they had lived together, and were the third generation who had lived and died in the old house. Dr. Samuel Swan and George McDonald married daughters of this couple. The building was erected by the Jacob De Groot who settled about 1700; it was burned down in 1839. There is no evidence that any portion of this land was sold till about 1720, at which time the following persons became purchasers of parts of the original tract: Ebenezer Trimbly, Hendrick Harpending, Cornelius Prout, Hendrick Fisher, William Riddle, and John R. Myers. Of these, Ebenezer Trimbly, as has been shown, purchased the northern part of George Cussart tract. Hendrick Harpending was a shoemaker from Linzery, Holland; his son Peter, in the time of the Revolution, kept the "Frelinghuysen House," on the site of the present residence of B. B. Matthews, on Main Street. Dr. Ambrose Cook afterwards lived there. The sign was a large portrait of Maj.-Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen. Col. Simcoe halted here with his troops when on the way to Van Veghten's bridge in 1779. Peter Harpending, Tobias Van Norden, Hendrick Fisher, and Abraham Staats were excepted as "arch-traitors" when general amnesty was offered by the British in 1776. Hendrick Fisher lived across the river, and will be mentioned in the history of Franklin township. John R. Myers was a son-in-law of Aaron Lazaider, and resided in the Jew House. In 1746, Peter Williamson, James Hude, Anthony Blackford, Bartholomew Kelso, Charles McEvers, Thomas Irvine, Joseph Stansbury, David Cussart, Tobias Van Norden, Thomas Cooper, and John De Groot occupied home-lots belonging to the tract.

John, son of Lord Neill Campbell, came to Bound Brook about 1684 and built a residence on the north bank of the river, on the meadow directly south of the railroad depot. The house was afterwards owned by Peter Williamson, and is said to have been occupied by Gen. Benjamin Lincoln as his headquarters in 1777. The structure erected by Mr. Campbell has long since

disappeared. He did not live here long, and the property probably passed to Aaron Lazaider, who built the Jew House. John Campbell owned lot 12, on South Branch, now in Branchburg, which he took up Nov. 9, 1685, and no more is known of him in Bound Brook. His granddaughter, Jannette, married Tobias Van Norden in 1742.

John Anderson lived on the Royce plot in 1720, and was still there in 1745. His residence was south of the lane leading to the old mansion of Thomas Codrington; the remains of it are still to be seen. During the Revolution it was owned by Matthew Harrison, now by the heirs of Isaac J. Fisher.

Joseph Bonney built on Main Street the structure known as the Rockafellow house; a part of the old homestead is still standing. He was doubtless the first blacksmith. Here lived Benjamin Bonney when the company of British cavalry made a raid from New Brunswick through Bound Brook, accompanied by a number of Tories. When they reached the house Benjamin Bonney took his son Peres, then about four years of age, and secreted himself in the cellar. The noted Tory Bill Stewart was one of the party, and in prowling around the house saw him sitting on the steps of the cellar with his son in his lap. Stewart fired upon him; the ball took effect in the left groin, from which wound he died the third day after. From Bonney's residence they went to De Groot's, where they broke open the cellar, taking all the provisions. They obliged Mr. De Groot, by threatening his life, to swear allegiance to the king. This troop of marauders were met below Bound Brook on their return by Col. John Staats with a party of men, by whom they were attacked so fiercely that they lost their plunder and their prisoners. Mrs. Elizabeth Bonney, widow of Benjamin Bonney, afterwards married Capt. John Powers. Peres, the son, lived to become an active and useful citizen of the township and member of the church, filling important offices in both. James Bonney, son of Peres, is now living in Bound Brook.

James Hude was the son of Adam Hude, who early located lands back on the mountains. He was deputy county clerk from 1765 to 1774, and filled other important offices.

Peter Williamson was one of the settlers as early as 1746, and is said to have lived in the John Campbell house, on the north bank of the river, in the time of the Revolution.

Israel Brown was a tailor, and built a house where Peter Brown now lives; Daniel Van Corts, where Alfred Camman at present resides. William Harris built a house on the Codrington plot. He afterwards built the Middlebrook Hotel, now owned by the heirs of Isaac J. Fisher. This property was in possession of the family as late as 1815, as at that time Israel Harris, sheriff of Somerset County, was its landlord. Thomas McElworth lived also on the same plot, and his son Thomas after him. Both were elders in the church in their time. The house is described by some who are still living as being a long, low, one-and-a-half story structure, facing the south, with three rooms on the ground-floor, and with a front door to each room.

Tobias Van Norden was a native of New York City, and was fourth in descent from the emigrant of the same name who came from Holland in 1635. At the age of fourteen he entered the dry-goods store of Lazaider & Myers, merchants, in New York City, successors to Aaron Lazaider, who came to Bound Brook in 1698. He remained with them till 1738, when they all removed to Bound Brook. He opened a store in that year in the Jew House, where he continued till 1744. In 1749, Van Norden erected a house and store upon the site of that now occupied by Randolph Dunham and owned by John D. Voorhees. It was a long, low, one-and-a-half story building, and stood broadside to the street, having two dormer-windows projecting from the roof. "In the two west rooms—front and rear—of that building he continued to supply the residents of Bound Brook and the honest yeomanry of the Raritan Valley with merchandise till the close of the Revolution. He also carried on the business of a baker. His bakery was situated in the rear of his residence, in a separate building. He was largely engaged, as his books fully attest, from 1742 to 1765, in baking ship-bread, which he sold in New York or exported direct to the West Indies, first having conveyed it in wagons or boats to New Brunswick, where it would be transferred to vessels which transported it to its destination."*

Mr. Van Norden continued in this building till 1784, when he retired from business and was succeeded by George Heberton, who remained a merchant in Bound Brook till his death, Oct. 5, 1806. The building that had for so many years served the purpose of a store and dwelling was demolished in 1856.

In 1742, at the age of twenty-seven, Mr. Van Norden was married to Jannette, a daughter of Archibald Campbell (son of John, who settled in Bound Brook in 1684, and soon after moved to North Branch). They lived together fifty-five years, and had ten children, seven of whom survived them. The oldest child, Rachel, became the wife of John Boudinot, M.D., brother of Elias and Elisha Boudinot, and a brother-in-law of William Bradford, attorney-general under Washington. He was a surgeon in the army during the Revolution, and died in 1798; Rachel, his wife, died at Morristown in 1814. Peter, David, Michael, Tobias, and Archibald Van Norden, their sons, remained at Bound Brook. Peter built, in 1784, the first two-story house in Bound Brook, and painted it green. It was the wonder of the time, and was often called "Van Norden's Folly." It was occupied by Archibald Van Norden until his death, in 1827. Mrs. M. H. Close, a daughter of A. C. Mol-

* William H. Mollison.

lison and granddaughter of Archibald Van Norden, now resides in the house; she and her children comprise the fourth generation to reside under its roof. Mrs. Janet Mollison, daughter of Archibald Van Norden and mother of A. C. Mollison, is still living at the age of ninety-six. Mrs. Henry Van Nest, a daughter of David, is also living here. Michael and Tobias died leaving no descendants.

Tobias Van Norden the first was much respected for his strict integrity; his business career in Bound Brook extended from 1738 to 1784. Some of his day-books are in the possession of A. C. Mollison, a great-grandson, now living in Bound Brook. He was chosen a justice of the peace soon after he became a resident, and held the position many years; he was also a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for some time before the Revolution till 1790, and represented the county in the colonial Legislature one year. His wife died July 26, 1797, aged eighty-eight; he died peacefully, seated in his arm-chair, March 28, 1800.

Joseph Mollison was a native of Piscataway township, adjoining Bound Brook, and came to the latter place about 1795 as a clerk for Daniel Blackford.

Anthony and Daniel Blackford were residents as early as 1747. Daniel lived on Main Street, where Benjamin Giles afterwards owned property.

A. C. Mollison, a great-grandson of Tobias Van Norden, is now a merchant in Bound Brook, having been in business about forty years. William H. Mollison, now of Budd's Lake, a grandson of Joseph Mollison and Tobias Van Norden, has written several articles on the early settlement of Bound Brook, from which much information has been obtained. Gilbert and George Mollison, grandsons, are living at Bound Brook.

Capt. John Powers, a native of North Carolina, commanded a company in a regiment of troops from that State during the Revolution. He was at the storming of Stony Point, July 15 and 16, 1779, and received thanks from Gen. Wayne for valuable service rendered. After the disbandment of the army he came to Bound Brook, and soon afterwards was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Bonney, widow of Benjamin Bonney; she died Sept. 10, 1795, aged forty-five. He afterwards married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Israel Read.

Capt. Creighton McCrea, son of the Rev. James McCrea, and brother of Jane McCrea, whose tragic fate is so well known, came to Bound Brook in 1796 and purchased of Jeremiah Fisher the house now owned by Isaac Brokaw. This property passed to his niece, Maria McCrea, afterwards the wife of William Van Duyn, who sold to Abraham Brokaw, father of the present owner. Creighton McCrea was buried in the old burying-ground. This house is one of the historical edifices of the county, and will be mentioned in another place. It is situated in the village of Bloomington. At that time Bound Brook was the centre of business.

Michael Field settled in Middlesex County about 1722 or 1723. Mention is made of him in connection with schools. Jeremiah and Benjamin Field were residents of Bound Brook till their death; they were officers in the Presbyterian Church, and also held official positions in the township. The old Field house is still standing; it was occupied by Richard D. Field, and now by Richard R. Field, his son. The following names are taken from the books of Tobias Van Norden, and show the occupations of some of the people of that time: Dr. Garret Van Wagoner, 1742; John Brade, "sculemaster," December, 1744; Isaac Brown, "taylor," May 5, 1745; William Moore, hatter, Feb. 10, 1745; John Wacker, school-master, February, 1745; John Ford, carpenter, February, 1745; John Campbell, "taylor," 1745; John Castner, shoemaker, 1745.

There are many other families who settled in this section early, but it is impossible to trace them all. The most of them, or their representatives, will be found mentioned in connection with the churches.

The lots in the limits of the first Indian deed, back of what were called the "Raritan lotts," were two in number. The west lot, containing 1000 acres, was surveyed April 20, 1688, to Thomas Codrington. It lay directly in the rear of his front lot. This tract extended back to the mountains, the famous Chimney Rock being situated on the west side of it, on the Middlebrook stream. An account of the scenes which occurred at and near this place in the time of the Revolution will be found in chapter vi. (pages 60–80) of this work.

The tract east of the 1000-acre lot of Codrington was surveyed to David Cussart, May 23, 1729. This lot also extended to the mountain on the north, east to Green Brook, and south to the "proprietors' lott," afterwards Rudyard's. The changes of the title to these tracts are too numerous to mention.

THE SECOND INDIAN TRACT AND THE EARLY SETTLERS UPON IT.

The following is from page 53 in the Elizabeth bill of chancery, and refers to the Indian deed recorded Liber 1, fol. 147, at Perth Amboy:

"That Machcote, *alias* Kenenkome, Awhips, Negacope, and Pamascome, Indians, in consideration of one hundred and twenty pounds, to them paid by James Graham, Cornelius Corsen, and Samuel Winder, did sell to them and their heirs a tract on both sides of the Raritan River, and extending up the Raritan River from the brook called Raweighweros aforesaid; as by the said Indian deed bearing date the 12 Day of May, 1681."

It embraces lots 3, 6, 7, 50, 118, 98, 102, and 123, as by the map accompanying Elizabeth bill of chancery, an explanation of which is in schedule 3. This deed covered a large tract of land extending from Raweighweros (Middlebrook) along the Raritan River to Rackawackahacca, which was a low meadow-land along the north bank of the river, and reached up to near the Raritan Bridge at Raritan village, and thence running along what is now called the North

Branch road leading out of Raritan village north nearly to Pluckamin; thence down along the foot of the mountains to Middlebrook, and down the brook to Raritan River.

In February, 1682, the territory of East New Jersey passed to the proprietors, and the land was divided into plots and sold. A tier of what were known as Raritan River lots were laid out, fronting on the river, and were first sold. The plots known as Nos. 3–6 first west of Middlebrook contained 877 acres, and were surveyed by Philip Wells, Sept. 25, 1683, for John Palmer and associates. These associates, as near as can be ascertained, were John White, Richard Hall, Michael Van Veghten, and perhaps others. These plots are mentioned separately as Nos. 3 and 6, but a deed reciting the boundaries of the James Graham & Co. tract, whose east line is definitely ascertained to be Peter's Brook, says the quarter assigned to Cornelius Corson "is to lie upon the easterly side of the tract next adjoining the purchase of John Palmer and associates." These two plots will be mentioned as one in the accounts of settlement.

The easterly tract contained 877 acres. Richard Hall was assigned the land that lay adjoining Middlebrook, and embraced that neck of land commonly known as the Island Farm. He was the owner of a large tract in New York City, near the present Beekman Street. It is not known that he lived here, though the name is common in the county. He kept tavern where the County Hotel now is, in Somerville, about 1810. Archibald, a son of Lord Neill Campbell, came into possession soon after; he died in 1702. The property belonged to Cornelius Van Horn in 1759, and was probably purchased long before Van Horn owned it, about 1800, when it was sold to George Smock. It is now owned by John Herbert. It was called Kells Hall by Alexander Campbell, and long retained the name. A bell now in possession of Archibald Mollison, of Bound Brook, has engraved upon it "Amsterdam, 1734. Kells Hall."

North, on the same tract on Middle Brook, Philip Van Horn, a New York merchant, lived during the Revolution. The place was known as Phil's Hill. The Marquis de Chastelleux on his travels, of which he gives an account in his journal, passed through West Point, Hackensack, Totowa, Pompton Plains, Morristown, Basking Ridge, over the mountains, and dined at Philip Van Horn's, at Middlebrook. The property passed into other hands soon after the Revolution. The place is now the site of Herbert's Mills. Henry Van Derveer, an officer in the Revolution, lived east of the Van Veghten tract.

The western portion of this tract was assigned to Michael Van Veghten. The precise time of his location is not known, but his son Derrick was born on the Raritan in 1699. He built a one-and-a-half story house that was torn down and replaced with a brick house by Derrick, a part of which is still standing on the old homestead. Michael had two children,—Derrick and Jane. He purchased, besides the west half of this tract, a large parcel in 1712 across the river, south and north of his homestead tract, to and on the mountain. He presented to the First Church of Raritan the ground on which the old church was built in 1721. The homestead was near the bridge known as the Van Veghten Bridge from 1750. Upon the death of Michael the tract on the north side of the river, consisting of one thousand acres, was left to Derrick, and the land on the south side to Jane, who married a Mr. Hageman, some of whose descendants now live at North Branch.

Derrick married three times, as follows: Judith Brockholst, Deborah Ann Antonideus, and Sarah Middagh, the latter a sister of George and Cornelius Middagh. By the last he had three children,—Michael, who married Elizabeth La Grange, of Elizabethtown, and lived on the old homestead; Margaret, who married Joseph Crane and lived on part of the estate; and Elizabeth, who married Dr. John Davis, of New Brunswick. Derrick Van Veghten was warmly attached to the cause of the colonies, and his hospitality was heartily extended to all who were interested in the same cause. Gen. Greene was quartered in his house during the winter and spring of 1779. An encampment of the army was upon his farm, on the slope to the northeast from Mount Pleasant,* now occupied by Mr. Shaw. A building known for many years after as the Court-Martial building was erected here. After the destruction of the church, in October, 1779, this building was used for worship, and tradition says that it was moved to Somerville, enlarged, and remodeled into the court-house that stood where Dr. Wilson's house now stands, first east of the present court-house.

The church edifice of the First Church of Raritan remained fifty-eight years, and was burned down by Col. Simcoe at the time of his raid. The cemetery was the burial-place of many of the early settlers in this region. Derrick Van Veghten, who died Nov. 29, 1781, Rev. John Frelinghuysen, and Rev. Theodore F. Romeyn were buried there. Many were afterwards removed to the Raritan cemetery.

Michael Van Veghten, whom many of the older citizens remember, the only son of Derrick, married Elizabeth Lagrange, by whom he had nine children. Elizabeth, the eldest, married John Frelinghuysen,† and later John I. Gaston; Maria married Peter Elmendorf, of North Branch; Margaret married David Magee, of Elizabethtown; Sophia married Maj. Thomas Talmage, and they resided north of Somerville, on the farm now occupied by G. H. Potts;

* An elaborately-carved circular mahogany table that once belonged to Gen. Greene is now in the possession of the Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers, of New York City, whose wife was a descendant of Derrick Van Veghten, to whom the table came from Gen. Greene.

† They had six children—Theodore, Frederick J., Louisa, who married the Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers, of New York City; Elizabeth married Henry R. Kennedy; Catharine, and Sarah M., now living on the old homestead.

Jane married William Wilson, of New York City, and lived on the Van Veghten estate till his death. Mrs. Wilson afterwards married James Taylor, who lived and died at Somerville. He was the father of John W. Taylor, of Somerville. Richard, the youngest child and only son, inherited the old homestead, which finally went into possession of strangers, and is now owned by C. T. Ames.

The plot adjoining, to the west of No. 3, known as No. 6, containing 877 acres, was purchased by John White, Sept. 25, 1683. This tract ran back to a line with the other, and west to Peter's Brook. John White built near the river, and lived there for several years. Here it was that the difficulty occurred in 1686 that led to the laying out of the Great Raritan Road.* This John White was at Lynn, Mass., in 1630. In 1644 he was chosen a freeman of Southampton, L. I., and remained there as late as 1660. The records of the Governor and Council of East New Jersey show that John White, John Royce, and four others had each, in 1683, a large tract of land ordered by the Governor and Council to be laid out and patents issued, which tracts they had purchased of the proprietors on the Raritan River adjoining Piscataway. This tract of John White is evidently the one spoken of as lying east of Peter's Brook and west of the Van Veghten tract. It cannot be the James Graham & Co. tract, for John Royce had no connection with that and there were but four proprietors, while in this company there were six. John White was a resident of this county as late as 1693. In 1688 and 1693 he was elected deputy to the Assembly of East New Jersey from the out-plantations on the river. In the latter year he was also collector of Somerset County. No descendants are known to be living here, nor does his name occur after the dates given.

The first mention of the Ten Eyck family, who occupied these lands later, is of Albert Ten Eyck (son of Coenradt Ten Eyck, an influential man in New Amsterdam† in 1653). Albert came to the Raritan before 1708. He married Maria Van Veghten (probably a sister of Michael), and had two children,—Jenniken, a daughter, who was baptized in the Raritan church in October, 1708, and a son, Albert, in 1711. Albert the father was not living at this time.

Part of the Ten Eyck family went to what is now Branchburg and settled. The name of Matthew Ten Eyck occurs in the township records in 1750 as one of the overseers of the poor, and Andrew Ten Eyck, Jr., as overseer of highways. Jacob's name also appears, but he settled in the western part of the township. Col. Matthew Ten Eyck who lived on this White tract before 1750 was the father of Sarah, Neeltje, and Jane. Sarah married Dr. Garret Tunison. They lived on the old homestead till their death, and had three sons—Cornelius, Matthew Ten Eyck, and Garret—and three daughters,—Jane, Nellie, and Maria Magdalen. Cornelius married Judith Ten Eyck, and their son Peter married Eliza Ten Eyck; Nellie married Matthew C. Williamson, who lived on part of the estate; Jane married Peter Davis, and also lived on the tract.

About 1800, Judge Andrew Howell purchased the western portion of the tract, where he lived many years. This large tract of land, so occupied for over a hundred years, has, like the Van Veghten tract, passed into the hands of strangers.

THE GRAHAM TRACT.

Feb. 3, 1683, letters patent were granted to James Graham, Samuel Winder, Cornelius Corsen, and John White for a tract of land said to contain "the just and full quantity of one thousand nine hundred and four acres of land, strict measure, but, allowance being made for swamp and highways, the same to remain for one thousand eight hundred English acres and no more."‡ It was surveyed Sept. 28, 1683. Its east line was Peter's Brook from the river until it bends to the west; south by Raritan River; west by the old patent line; north by the line of the other river lots. This tract was divided into four equal parts, each fronting on the river. It was agreed by the parties that the quarter of Cornelius Corsen was to lie on the easterly side of the tract; the second quarter was to John White, lying between Cornelius Corsen on the east and James Graham on the west; the third quarter was set off to James Graham, and was between John White on the east and Samuel Winder on the west; the fourth and last quarter was to Samuel Winder, and was west of James Graham, and to the west line of the old patent.

Cornelius Corsen was one of the proprietors of the tract spoken of as Indian Title No. 2. He was also interested in a company who took up land on Staten Island, known as Cornelius Corsen & Co. On page 103 of the record of the Governor and Council of East New Jersey, 1682–1703, reference is made to "the petition of James Graham, Samuel Winder, John White, and Cornelius Corsen to have a patent of the lands lately surveyed to them, lying on the Raritan River. Agreed that they have their said lands patented, they paying twopence an acre,—viz., purchasing at three halfpence an acre at twelve years purchase, and paying by pattent ½*d.* p. acre." It is not probable that Cornelius Corsen ever lived here. He died in 1693. In Staten Island the surname Corsen was retained; on the Raritan it seems to have

* See page 574, "General History of Somerset County."

† New York.

‡ A deed in possession of Judge J. C. Garretson recites the dates given, location of the different divisions, and to whom sold of this tract. A survey in possession of F. J. Frelinghuysen, made April 14, 1736, by John Reading and George Leslie, deputy surveyors, is of the James Graham & Co. tract, and defines the lines. This survey is supplemented by another made in 1809, of a part of the same property, which confirms the location of the west and east lines.

been changed in some way to Vroom. Bergen, in the "History of the Bergen family," page 128, says "Hendrick Corsen (Vroom), baptized Nov. 20, 1653, marries Josina Pietersz, daughter of Pieter Van Nest, of Brooklyn, and Judith Rapalje, a granddaughter of Joris Janse Rapalie, and settled on the Raritan, near Somerville, about 1680, where his descendants are numerous, among whom is Governor Vroom, of New Jersey." Hendrick Corsen, as will be shown, purchased of Cornelius Corsen, in 1687, the half of the quarter of the section assigned to him. He also purchased a tract of 500 acres, which was surveyed to him June 10, 1688, "where South and North Branches meet,"—No. 37 on old map, now in Branchburg, north of Holland's Brook. June 6, 1687, Cornelius Corsen conveyed by deed the land he possessed on the Raritan to Peter Van Nostrand and Hendrick Corsen. The latter conveyed, Oct. 10, 1687, "the equal one-half of one equal fourth part of the tract of land" (meaning the large tract) to Peter Van Nest, who, on June 22, 1724, conveyed a part of it to his son, Jeronimus Van Nest. June 16, 1771, Jeronimus conveyed a portion of this, in two tracts, to Jacob R. Hardenburgh. These two tracts were conveyed, Nov. 7, 1781, by Hardenburgh to William Paterson, Elias Boudinot, and Col. F. Frelinghuysen, in trust (350 acres), for the benefit of the children of John Hardenburgh and wife, to whom it was to descend after their death. The property was so conveyed, and, by act of Legislature, Jacob R. Hardenburgh and Andrew Howell were authorized to sell the land for their benefit. Joseph Annin sold it to Jacob R. Hardenburgh.

March 2, 1807, John Davenport purchased 109 acres of the north tract. This became the "Lottery Field," and in 1809 the land was divided into lots. It was also on this tract that the Somerset House Company purchased their land.

Peter Van Nest, who purchased of Hendrick Corsen, Oct. 10, 1687, was a son of Peter Van Nest, of Brooklyn, who came from the Netherlands in 1647. Peter, Jr., also lived in Brooklyn before he purchased this land. He married Margaretje Chrocheron, of Staten Island, April 13, 1684. His brother Jeronimus came soon after his settlement on the Raritan. Peter was a deputy for Somerset in the Assembly of East New Jersey in 1698, and was elected a deacon of the church of Raritan March 9, 1699, upon the organization of that church. The house of Peter Van Nest is said to have occupied the spot where now stands the residence of Mr. Dumont Frelinghuysen. Jerome is said to have lived where the old house now stands, formerly owned by Joseph Doty.

Van Nest's mill was well known among the early settlers. It is said to have been located near where the railroad bridge now crosses the river. The dam was about 150 yards above. A race from the mill led down the flat to near where the covered bridge now is. The bed of the river was different somewhat from its present course.

Peter's Brook was named after Peter Van Nest, who was living in 1720. His son Jerome, or Jeronimus, was in 1771 possessed of lands west of the "mill-lot," which he sold to Mr. Hardenburgh. Some of the family are still living in Somerville.

Abraham Van Nest, of New York, George Van Nest (known as "Prince George"), Rynear, and the Rev. Dr. Abraham R. Van Nest were descendants of the Peter Van Nest who lived at Somerville. The Van Nests who lived in what is now Branchburg were descendants also. Peter Van Nest purchased large tracts of land west of the North and South Branches, in Readington, and also in Piscataway township; the land was divided among his children. He had five sons—Peter, Jeronimus, John, George, and Bernardus—and four daughters,—Judith, Catharine, Gacamiacia or Jacquemin, and Hannah.

It will be remembered that on June 6, 1687, Peter Van Nostrand purchased the east half of Cornelius Corsen's land. How long he owned this tract is not known. His descendants lived in this township for many years, but not upon that place. In 1764, Jacob Van Ostrand, blacksmith, lived west of S. Staats Coejeman. His land and shop are both mentioned as stations in the relaying of the Great Road in that year. He was town clerk from 1758 to 1788.

Cornelius Tunison (of whom and his progeny we have most to write) was a descendant of Teunis Nyssen, or Denyse, who emigrated to this country from a village near Arnheim, in the province of Gilderland, in the Netherlands, as early as 1638, and died prior to 1663. He married Phebe, or Femmetje, the daughter of John Seals,* an Englishman, who came to New Amsterdam in 1658. He had eight children, of whom Jan Teunissen and Cornelius Teunissen were the two youngest. Jan Teunissen was baptized April 12, 1654. He married Catolina Tunis, daughter of Tunis Gysbertse Bogaert. His name appears at the organization of the First Church of Raritan, March 9, 1699, but does not occur in any deeds or grants. He undoubtedly came to the valley of the Raritan as early as his brother. In 1704 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of New Jersey. His children were all baptized on Long Island, except Abraham, who was baptized at this First Church of Raritan, Sept. 19, 1699.

The surname Denyse seems to have been dropped by the younger sons. In other parts of New Jersey it was retained by the oldest son of Tunis Nyssen, Cornelius Teunissen, whose name appears for the first time, as far as can be ascertained, in a deed dated Oct. 14, 1689, from John White and Elizabeth, his wife, conveying the second quarter of the tract of James Graham & Co. The property is now in the centre of the village of Somerville; it embraced from the river north, including the Doughty farm, "Lottery Field," and about the south half of the fair-

* Written Jan Celes in the colonial records.

grounds. This property Cornelius Tunison retained until March 1, 1709, when he conveyed it to Peter Van Nest. It is probable that upon the sale he purchased the property of Peter Van Nostrand, because, as far back as the knowledge of the oldest citizens extends, this property has been in the hands of the Tunisons from father to son. Cornelius Tunison married, Aug. 28, 1687, Neeltje, the daughter of Tunis Gysbert Bogaert, sister of his brother Jan's wife. Their children were Tunis, Abraham (baptized Sept. 19, 1699, died young), Abraham (baptized Sept. 26, 1700), Jan (baptized April 20, 1704), Sara (baptized April 3, 1706), and Denyse (baptized April 28, 1706). These baptisms were all at Raritan, except that of Tunis, the first child. In 1703 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from the Eastern District. His name appears as a member of Raritan Church as late as 1723. From the children of Cornelius Tunison have doubtless descended all of that family in this section. Denice Tunison's appears on the county records as overseer of highway, in 1750, and, in 1798, Garret Tunison was a member of the first town committee,—a position he held till 1803. These two (Denice and Garret) are the only ones of the name that appear to have been in office before 1800. Evidently the family were not seekers after place. In the relaying of the "Great Road," in 1764, the line is described as running to "Philip Tunison's line, and on to Peter's Brook."

Upon the organization of the town, in 1749, town-meetings were held at the house of George Middagh till 1756, at Cornelius Bogert's till 1765, at John Arrison's (same place) till 1769, and in 1770 they were ordered to be "held at the house of Cornelius Tunison, innkeeper," on the "Great Road." This tavern was undoubtedly first opened at this time, as in 1764 no mention is made of it. From this time a tavern was kept by a Cornelius Tunison till 1798. A Cornelius Tunison donated the property on which the First church now stands, and also owned land north to the line of "lotts." The old homestead of the family is on the farm owned by Judge J. C. Garretson, but after the tavern was established on the "Great Road" it became the centre not only for the family, but for almost everything else. Many are the anecdotes told of the Tunisons while in possession. In 1797 the homestead was owned by Abraham Tunison, who sold to John Whitenach in that year. The old house was then standing, and was said by old people to be nearly a hundred years old. It was built entirely of oak, and stood on the second bank of the river, about 100 yards directly south of the house of John C. Garretson. The old well still remains; the house was taken down and the timber used in the residence now occupied by Mr. Garretson. An old family burying-ground is on the place, on the bank of Peter's Brook, where many others beside the family were also buried. The road from the old house ran northeasterly to Peter's Brook, and along the brook south of the old burial-place to the "Great Road" by the ancient log jail.

The Cornelius Tunison who kept the old tavern owned a large tract of land both north and south of the Great Road. He married Jane Brower, who was a descendant of Adam Brower, the emigrant, who settled on a farm near the Trinity Church property in New York, and whose son married Annetje, the daughter of William Brower, who was a son of the Rev. Everardus Bogardus and Annetje Jans, the ancestors of the many claimants of the Trinity Church property. Cornelius and Jane Tunison had two sons —Garret and Cornelius—and one daughter,—Arietta or Arretje. They were both buried in the family burial-place.

Dr. Garrett Tunison was born in what is now Somerville in 1751, studied medicine, and was surgeon in Col. Lamb's regiment in the Continental army until the close of the war. There was granted to him for his services 6000 acres of land in Virginia and 2600 in New York. He married Sarah Ten Eyck. Dr. Tunison died in 1837, aged eighty-six, and was buried in the Somerville cemetery. His brother Cornelius married Eliza White. They had one son—Garret—and a daughter,—Agnes. Arietta, the sister of Dr. Tunison, married John Beekman, and had three sons, —Abraham, John, and Garret,—who all removed to New York and became wealthy. After the death of John Beekman his widow married Richard Compton; she was known later in life as "Aunt Yauney." She was buried by the side of her first husband.

There was a Cornelius Tunison who died in 1775 and left four sons,—Philip, Abraham, Cornelius, and Folkert. The Abraham who sold to Mr. Whitenach moved up to Burnt Mills. His son, Philip A., was the father of George V. Tunison, of Somerville. Abraham, his father, died the year the property was sold, and was buried in the old family burial-place. Folkert died in 1789, and left a son,—Derrick. The Abraham who died in 1797 had a son,—Philip T. E. Tunison,—whose son, Philip, was a cabinet-maker, having learned his trade at Bound Brook. He lived at Somerville, where he opened a cabinet-shop on the Great Road, where Mechanic Street now is. He died in 1813, and is buried in the old family burying-ground. A son James is living in the house his father built for a cabinet-shop. Several of the family moved to Seneca Co., N. Y., where they and their descendants still reside. Dennis moved up to the northern part of the tract before 1770.

The second quarter in the Graham & Co. division was made to John White soon after the purchase, in 1683. Oct. 14, 1689, John White and Elizabeth, his wife, conveyed by deed this quarter to Cornelius Tunison, who retained it until March 1, 1709, when he and his wife, Neeltje, conveyed the same land to Peter Van Nest. The precise time the plot was conveyed is not known, but Cornelius Bogert was in possession of part of it at least in 1752, for on January 25th of that

year he conveyed, by deed, the parsonage lot to the Consistory of the Dutch Church, and on May 16, 1768, conveyed 114 acres of land adjoining it on the north and south to the Rev. Jacob R. Hardenburgh. This plot extended from the east line of the parsonage lot west to the Wallace or Miller farm, and from the river back to a line with the Raritan lots. Cornelius Bogert was a son of Gysbert Bogert. He owned a tract of land in Brooklyn before he settled on the Raritan. He lived here as late as 1764.

The surveys of the Coejeman property in 1736 and later, in 1809, show that the north line of the river lots on the west side commenced at the point where the street in Raritan village that runs north to the North Branch road joins that road, and from thence the line runs east nearly parallel with the river, bearing northerly after it passes Middle Brook, and touching Green Brook at the junction of Green and Bound Brooks.

The third quarter in the division of the large tract that was assigned to James Graham was conveyed to Peter Van Nest, Oct. 26, 1693, who sold the property to Derrick Middagh,* May 1, 1709. At his death it came into possession of his son Cornelius, who sold a part of it to George Middagh, Jan. 4, 1734. On this place George Middagh kept a tavern, where Mrs. F. F. Cornell now lives, and from 1750 to 1756 the town-meetings were held at his house, and from 1756–64 at Cornelius Bogert's. He sold the tavern-property to John Arrison in 1765, and meetings were held there until 1769, when they were moved to Cornelius Tunison's, now Fritts' Hotel. His place is one of those mentioned in the relaying of the old Great Road, in 1764, and Cornelius lived north of him in the house afterwards owned by John Frelinghuysen and known as the Frelinghuysen homestead. Mr. Frelinghuysen purchased of Henry Traphagen.

May 17, 1765, George Middagh sold a part of it to Rev. Jacob R. Hardenburgh. He retained the property for twenty years, and on Dec. 7, 1775, sold to John Wallace, a merchant of Philadelphia. At his death, soon after, it fell to William Wallace, his son, who in 1778 built what is known as the "Washington House." Nov. 4, 1801, Dickenson Miller purchased the farm of Joshua M. Wallace, one of the executors of the estate of William Wallace. The property descended to Caleb, David, and Andrew Miller. David sold 64 acres to John M. Mann, March 28, 1833, where Mr. Parmelee now resides. The farm included the north part of the village within the limits of the tract east and west. An oak-tree still standing on the original quarter of this large tract, near the house now occupied by W. S. Parmelee, which is known as the John M. Mann house, was one of the stations marked in the laying out of what is known as the Lawrence, or quintipartate, line. It was then (1743) a tree of considerable size. By the relentless hand of time it has been shorn of all its large branches but one. It is a monument that ought to be guarded with care.

A part of this tract was conveyed to the family of Van Arsdalen. Cornelius and Abraham were both living here as early as 1749. Later, Henry Van Arsdalen, a descendant, owned it, and conveyed it to Richard Duyckinck, who sold to the Rev. F. F. Cornell, by whose widow it is now owned. The Frelinghuysen homestead was a part of the Van Arsdalen property.

The fourth and last quarter of this large tract was assigned to Samuel Winder. The time this land was conveyed is not known, nor to whom, with any certainty. In 1703, Andrew Coejeman purchased a large tract known as Roycefield, south of the river. In 1736 the property owned by Samuel Winder was in his possession, as by survey of 1736, spoken of as a tract of 442½ acres. In the relaying of the old Great Road, in 1764, the property is mentioned as belonging to "S. Staats Coejeman." It had passed before 1800 to a grandson, Andrew, who died very shortly after. George Farmer, Col. John Neilson, and Jane Coejeman were trustees of the estate, and it was sold in 1804 to John S. Vredenburgh and Gen. John Frelinghuysen, the former being assigned the old house and the west part of the tract in the division. The west line is known as First Avenue, and along the road up to the North Branch road, the junction of which was the northern limit. Mr. Frelinghuysen purchased, April 14, 1800, of Andrew and Jane, his wife, 104 acres on the east part. Other portions of the remainder were taken by him when it was sold by the trustees. The old house and the portion of the farm that belonged to the Rev. J. S. Vredenburgh were sold by him to John I. Gaston, who conveyed it by deed to Albert Camman, May 16, 1837, and soon after the organization of the Somerville Water-Power Company it passed to them, later to the Raritan Water-Power Company. It is now owned by Mrs. John T. Bartlett. The Frelinghuysen house is still standing, but is on land of the James Graham quarter that came from Cornelius Middagh to Henry Traphagen and to Mr. Frelinghuysen. The east portion of the village of Raritan is on the old Coejeman farm.

Samuel Winder, to whom was assigned this other quarter of the tract, was one of the council chosen by Lord Neill Campbell in 1686 on assuming the government of East Jersey. He married Margaret, the daughter of Thomas Rudyard, one of the twenty-four proprietors. It does not appear that they ever lived in the township.

Andrew Coejeman, son of Barent Pieterse Coejeman, emigrated from Utrecht, Holland, in 1636, and settled at Rensselaerswyck. Andreas had five children, of whom Andrew was the eldest. The date of the purchase of this tract is not known, but, as he

* Derrick Middagh was here in 1699. He married Katalyntje Van Nest. They had children,—Pieter, Derrick, Theunis, Joris, Garret, and Cornelius. The name of Joris occurs quite frequently in the records of surveyors of highways from 1733, and the name of Derrick occurs for the last time in 1798.

purchased a large tract across the river, known as Roycefield, in 1703, it is probable he purchased the Winder tract soon after. A large brick house standing on the banks of the Raritan bears in a stone in its foundation the figures "1736." The house is one and a half stories high, and contains four large rooms and a hall. A survey of the Coejeman farm in this year shows the position of the house.

Andrew Coejeman married a daughter of Dr. Samuel Staats, of Albany, and had four daughters and a son, Samuel Staats Coejeman, who died before 1752, as in a deed of property adjoining mention is made of "lands of Andrew Coejman, deceased." The daughter Catharine married Col. John Neilson, and resided in New Brunswick. Gertrude married Abraham Lott, May 9, 1750. He was a dry-goods merchant in the city of New York, and was appointed State treasurer in 1767. Joanna married Col. White, and had three children,—Gen. Anthony W. White, Mrs. Governor Paterson, and Mrs. Bayard. Moyaca, the youngest daughter, remained unmarried.

S. Staats Coejeman married Annetje Schuyler, and had two children,—Gertrude and Andrew. The former married George Farmer, the latter married Jane Van Doren. The property on the Raritan fell to S. Staats Coejeman. His son Andrew inherited it, and in 1800 he sold a part of it to John Frelinghuysen; in 1804 the west part was sold to the Rev. John S. Vredenburgh by John Neilson, George Farmer, and Jane Coejeman. With this transfer the name became extinct in the township after nearly a hundred years of occupancy.

Gen. John Frelinghuysen, a son of Gen. Frederick, married, for his first wife, Louisa, a daughter of Archibald Mercer; for his second, Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Van Veghten. Frederick J. and Theodore, their sons, live on the North Branch road, north of Raritan.

Lands North of the "Raritan Lotts."—The land titles and early settlements that have been given thus far in the second Indian title pertain entirely to the "Raritan River Lotts." The lots in the rear were purchased at about the dates given. The remainder of this land was triangular in form, having the river lots for a base and running to a point following the line of the mountains. The lot on the east "at First Mountain" contained 100 acres. It was surveyed to the heirs of R. L. Hooper, Oct. 17, 1741, having been purchased by Mr. Hooper some time previous. The second lot contained 125 acres, and lay west of the one mentioned. It was purchased by R. L. Hooper, May 16, 1726. A tier of three lots adjoined the river lots. The east one was directly north of the John White tract, and contained 142¾ acres; it was surveyed to Alexander McDowell, Sept. 16, 1728. The next one west was surveyed to James Hooper, Oct. 18, 1740; it contained 200 acres. The third in this tier was situated north of the James Graham & Co. tract, and contained 500 acres; it was surveyed to Samuel Winder. Some in the north part remained unappropriated in the early division. Later (about 1730), Michael Van Veghten purchased a back lot, which ran to the mountain, in the rear of his river lot.

The place afterwards known as "Washington Valley" was most sought for by settlers away from the river lots. Among the first was John Sebring, who settled where Martinsville now is; his house was the only one at that place until after the Revolution. Johannes Sebring was the eldest son of Cornelis Suebering, who was a member of the colonial Legislature from Kings Co., N. Y., from 1698 to 1723. Johannes was born about 1686, and lived in Kings County until 1717. On April 16th in that year he sold his interest in an undivided half of a lot of land in Brookland [Brooklyn], described as "lying to ye southwest of ye ferry house." It may now be known as the foot of Fulton Street on the East River, Brooklyn. The precise time of his purchase in this township is not known. In 1750 two sons—John, Jr., and Folkert—were elected overseers of highways. Abram and Roelef Sebring were overseers of poor in 1769; Robert was justice in 1779; John was judge in 1784. Descendants of the family are still living in the neighborhood.

Of Enos Munday nothing is known except that he had a tract of 300 acres and built a stone house which remained many years. Before the Revolution he exchanged this tract with Daniel Waldron, who had lived several years on the south side of the Raritan. C. L. Waldron, a descendant, lives on the old homestead.

An early settler was one Colthar, father of Alexander and John; he lived north of what is now Martinsville. Denice Tunison was a son of some of the Tunisons who settled on the river. As early as 1750 he was elected to a position in the town. What time he came to the rear lots is not determined. He lived north of Martinsville, where J. Long now lives. His son Dennis lived on the homestead for a time and moved West to the lands between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes. Jacob Brown lived farther up the valley at a later date. The Comptons also were early settlers in the valley; the old homestead was where R. McNab now lives. Philip Winans was also an old settler. His grandson Peter still lives on the homestead below Martinsville. Absalom Martin, from whom Martinsville derives its name, owned property at this place and south of it before 1800. The old homestead was on the mountain, above Buttermilk Falls. He had three sons,—Absalom, James, and Samuel. Absalom and James moved to Martinsville. Absalom had one son, Samuel K., who became a physician and practiced medicine in that locality. James owned the land where the old fortifications were, now owned by William Richardson. Samuel lived on the old homestead. Albert Bolmer was directly west of Martinsville as early as 1766,—probably much earlier. Isaac and Robert were sons. Mrs. Daniel Sanborn, of

Somerville, is a daughter of Robert. His descendants still occupy the homestead.

The northern slope of First Mountain attracted the attention of Germans, and to-day many families of that sturdy race are busy at work and dotting the hillsides with their habitations. The Powelsons lived northwest from Martinsville, and the property descended from father to son for many years. It is now in the hands of strangers. In the northwestern part of this Indian title, on the west side of First Mountain, were settled some of the Van Arsdales, Van Derveers, and Powelsons. Dockwatch Hollow was about 1¾ miles below Martinsville. From what it derived its name is not known. There was an old mill, built by the Sebrings, about forty years ago. It was on a stream that flows into Middle Brook.

THIRD INDIAN TRACT AND ITS SETTLEMENT.

This Indian tract is in form a parallelogram, extending the length of the second tract, previously described. It is about four miles in depth, and its line along the river reaches from the east line of the second tract (along the North Branch road, that runs through Raritan village), and runs westerly along the river to a point a little beyond what is now the westerly end of the island in the river.* The following is extracted from the Elizabeth bill of chancery:

"Pawark and Manasamitt, Indians, by Deed bearing date the 19th day of November, 1681, for the consideration therein mentioned, did convey to Robert Vauquillen and his heirs a tract of land on the north side of Raritan River, and beginning at the upper bounds of the last deed aforesaid (Graham, Winder and Co.), and running up the river westerly to the upper end of an island called Mattanibe, and including the island, and running northerly to the mountains, as by the said Deed."

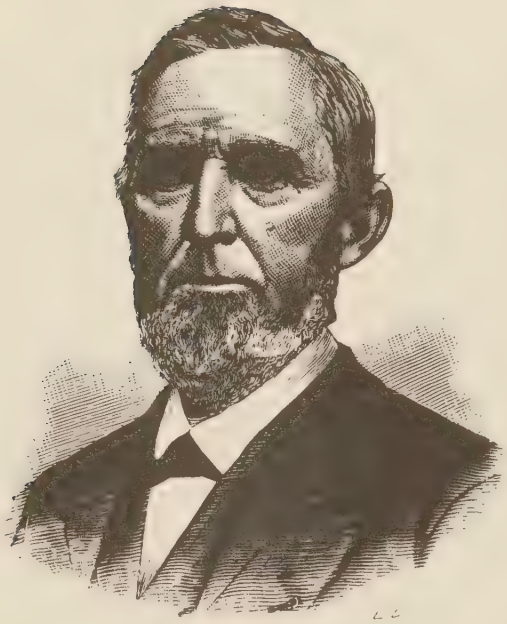
The proprietors received their title in February, 1682, but sales were not made as rapidly as of the river-lands, lower down. May 1, 1686, a tract of 660 acres was surveyed to John Robinson, he having purchased of Vauquillen. This tract was long and narrow. It was located on the west side, and bordered on the river. A large tract was purchased east of this by James Graham & Co., west of that in the second title. Samuel Winder purchased a tract of 500 acres north of the last mentioned, the line between the Indian patents running through the centre. Still north was a plot of 400 acres, reaching west to the river, surveyed to William Ackman. Adjoining on the north, Archibald Riddle possessed 300 acres. Campbell and Blackwood entered two tracts containing 7600 acres. One of these was located north of the Samuel Winder lot; it ran north to the north line of the second title, and occupied in width a little more than half of the north part of the land covered by the Indian title, the other was in the north part of Branchburg. West of this were two lots; the southern, of 500 acres, adjoined Riddle's lot. It was surveyed Feb. 17, 1692, to Sir John Dalrymple; the northern, containing 912 acres, to Ann West, Aug. 14, 1693.† The lands of Ackman, Riddle, Dalrymple, and West reached to the North Branch, and occupied the entire north part of the fourth Indian title east of the North Branch. A portion of the land taken by Ann West is above Chambers' Brook, at its mouth, and in Bedminster. The village of North Branch is below, on the Campbell tract.

The lot purchased by Ann West fell into possession of the Duchess of Gordon. Gouverneur Morris, as agent, sold 600 acres, April 1, 1801, to John Van Derveer. It was divided between him and Abram Quick, and is still in possession of their descendants. They both came from Ten-Mile Run in that year. Part of the lands purchased were in the township of Bedminster. John Van Derveer settled on the north part, containing 410 acres, and Abram Quick on the south part, of 230 acres, where he lived until his death, at an advanced age. The homestead is now in possession of Abram Van Nest; the other part is owned by Abram W. Ten Eyck. Mr. Quick was a man of great energy, and served the public in various offices,—justice of the peace, president of the New Brunswick and Easton turnpike, and elder in the Reformed Church of North Branch. His son Abram now lives at Somerville.

Jacob Ten Eyck before 1752 (how long before is not known) purchased land on the east side of North Branch of one Quinton W. Cohnmart, on the Riddle and Ackman tracts, also on the west side of the stream, where his old homestead still remains. He died before 1760. He left four sons,—Abram, Matthew, Conrad, and Peter. Aug. 25, 1763, Matthew, Conrad, and Peter sold a small lot to Rynier Van Nest. In 1770, Conrad sold a part to a Jacob Ten Eyck. A part of this property is still in the hands of the family. The western portion of the tract came down to the river, and was purchased by John Robinson; but little is known of its early title. Whether he lived here or not is an open question. Before the Revolution a part of it was owned by Peregrine Lagrange, a lawyer. He was an adherent of the Crown, and for his loyalty suffered the confiscation and sale of his property. This property was purchased at auction by William Paterson, afterwards Governor of the State. He resided at this place for several years, and after the Revolution removed to New Brunswick. His daughter, afterwards wife of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, was born at this place. Several young men who afterwards arrived at distinction—among whom were Aaron Burr, Gen. Morton, and John Young Noell—here studied law with Governor Paterson. It is also probable that Frederick Frelinghuysen, Andrew Kirkpatrick, and George M. Troup, Governor of Georgia, were of the number. The property passed to Peter B. Low and Daniel Kinney. It now belongs

* The deed conveying this property is on record in Perth Amboy, Liber 1, folio 153.

† Ann West was the wife of John West, merchant, and daughter of Governor Thomas Rudyard. After the death of her husband she became the wife of Robert Wharton, and subsequently of Gov. Andrew Hamilton.



Freeman Stelle

FREEMAN STELLE is descended from Pontius Stelle, the first ancestor of the family who came from France; the line of descent being through Benjamin, his son Isaac, and his son Oliver. The last named was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Oliver Stelle married Mary Runyon. He removed from Piscataway, Middlesex Co., N. J., about 1794, and settled on the farm now owned by Isaac S. Runyon. His children were Christiana, Ephraim, Isaac, Harriet, Ruth, Sarah, John, Anne, Mary, Clarkson, and Rachel. John Stelle, the father of Freeman, was born Dec. 28, 1790. He married Ann Kirkpatrick, June 20, 1812, and had children as follows: Jeptha, born June 25, 1814; Jacob K., born Sept. 2, 1816; Freeman, born Jan. 29, 1820; Lewis, born Dec. 30, 1829, died young; Provy, born Jan. 15, 1834, died young.

Freeman Stelle was born and brought up on the place where he now resides, and was bred to the occupation of a farmer, which he has followed through life. Being a diligent student at the common schools he became thoroughly grounded in the rudiments of an English education, and by reading and observation has stored his mind with a large amount of useful knowledge not only relating to his occupation but to the various leading topics of the day. He is a well-informed agriculturist of the prosperous and substantial class. All the appointments of his premises show system and order in the arrangement of his work. He is genial, sociable, and friendly to all with whom he comes in contact; honest and upright in all his dealings; courteous and obliging; and as a result has hosts of friends, and commands universal respect from his fellow-citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Stelle are true representatives of their respective ancestors, who held honored places among the pioneers of the country. They have been members of the Baptist Church of Millington since its organization in 1851, and he has held the office of deacon ever since. By his exemplary Christian life he has been an ornament to his profession and a "pillar in the church."

He has served his township in various official capacities at the call of his fellow-citizens, having been assessor, freeholder, member of the town committee, etc., and has taken an active part in all local public enterprises.

On the 20th of April, 1842, Mr. Stelle was united in marriage to Martha R., daughter of David R. Runyon, Esq. She was born at Bound Brook, Aug. 29, 1823. Their children are Reune R., born June 26, 1843, married Eliza Dunn, Oct. 16, 1867; Sarah K., born March 23, 1845, died Jan. 14, 1875; Esther R., born March 12, 1847, married Aaron D. Thompson, Oct. 18, 1871; Abel, born Oct. 5, 1849, unmarried, and lives at home with his parents.

Ephraim R. Stelle

O. R. Stelle

Ephraim R. Stelle is descended from Pontius Stelle, of Holland, who settled at an early time in New York. The line of descent from Pontius Stelle is through Benjamin, Isaac, and Oliver to Ephraim R. Stelle.

Benjamin Stelle, son of Pontius Stelle, was born in New York in 1683, and was for twenty years pastor of the Baptist Church of Piscataway. Isaac succeeded his father in the pastorate of this church, and died after a pastorate of twenty-two years and a ministry of twenty-nine years.

Isaac Stelle's sons were Samuel, Oliver, Joseph, Abel, John, Ambrose, and Benjamin, who lived during the Revolution and took part in the war. Samuel and Oliver settled with their families in Bernard township after the Revolution, and purchased land together at West Millington. Samuel remained but a few years in the country. Oliver married Mary Runyon, and had children—Christian, Ephraim R., Isaac, John, Clarkson, Harriet, Sally, and Ruth. All married and reared families in the township except Ruth, who was married but had no children.

Ephraim R. Stelle was born Nov. 29, 1780; married, Jan. 23, 1805, Hannah Manning, and had children—Elizabeth, born Aug. 25, 1806, married Drake Terrell and reared a family of six children,—viz., Harriet, Mary Ann, Ephraim S., Sarah Jane, Elizabeth, and Margaret Terrell; Sarah Ann Stelle, born Jan. 24, 1809, married William A. Coddington, and has no children; Mary Stelle, born April 22, 1812; Margaret Stelle, born Feb. 7, 1814, married Charles Smalley, and has children—Anna, Manning S., and Henry C. Smalley; Jane Stelle, born Feb. 7, 1818, married David D. Tingley, and has children—William G. and David S. Tingley; Isaac Stelle, who died young; Oliver R. Stelle, born Jan. 29, 1826, married Elizabeth Budd, and had three children, —Ella, born Feb. 5, 1853; Marienna, born Sept. 1, 1854, died Feb. 22, 1878; Ephraim M., born Nov. 28, 1856. Mrs. Stelle died Aug. 22, 1864, since which time Mr. Stelle has remained a widower.

Oliver R. Stelle, whose birth, marriage, and family are last given in the above record, is a prominent representative of the old stock. He is a Democrat in politics, and has taken an active part in the affairs of his township, having served frequently as a member of the township committee, commissioner of appeals, etc., and was trustee of his district for thirteen years. He and his wife and children are all members of the Baptist Church at West Millington, where he has long been associated with the board of trustees, and has been treasurer and chorister of the church since it was founded in 1851. His earnest devotion and exemplary Christian life render him an efficient aid to the cause.

For about twelve years Mr. Stelle has ably filled the place of Sunday-school superintendent. In the first Sunday-school ever organized in the neighborhood he took the part of teacher of three young colored men. A young lady with whom he was intimately acquainted facetiously remarked that he had begun with "rather *dark* prospects around him," but she hoped he would not be discouraged with "the day of small things." The remark left a deep impression upon his mind. Since then he has worked in every capacity in the Sunday-school up to superintendent.

His Sunday-school, in 1878, presented him with a beautiful floral album inscribed, "To Oliver R. Stelle, from the Teachers and Scholars of West Millington Sunday-School." Following the inscription is this beautiful sentiment of the school:

"*Our Wish.*—May you be enabled to walk hand and hand with Jesus through all life's journey, and find Him in all your joys and sorrows growing each day nearer and dearer, till the shades and sorrows of earth are exchanged for the light and joy of His presence on high."

to H. S. Long, who occupies the east half, and Alexander H. Brokaw, who owns the west half, on which the old house stood. East of this a farm was owned by Judge Van Derveer in 1815. Garret Rosenboom was in possession still farther east adjoining in 1764. The place is mentioned in the relaying of the Great Road that year. Next east, a plot owned by Rynear Veghte before 1800 descended to his daughter, Mrs. Jacob Van Doren; it was afterwards owned by John I. Staats. Mrs. Voorhees owned a farm still farther east. Jacob Van Doren also owned (about 1800) a lot of land on the river in this tract. The east farm in this tract, and adjoining the land of the second Indian title, was owned forty years ago by Femmetje Brokaw. The last two or three farms mentioned were in the Graham & Co. lot, west of their tract in the second title.

FOURTH INDIAN TITLE.

It will be seen by the description given that the term "on both sides of the Raritan River" is used. On the map accompanying the Elizabeth bill of chancery the plot is laid out, and its south side is on the Raritan River. It runs back on both sides of the North Branch, which is early spoken of as the Raritan. Its southwestern corner was at the junction of the North and the South Branches. The deed conveying this title (on record at Perth Amboy, Liber 1, fol. 154) recites:

"That Pawark, Corwalanuch, Manamassamit, and Agnamapamund, Indians, by deed bearing date the said 19th day of November, 1681, for the consideration in goods therein mentioned, paid them by John Robinson, William Pinhorn, Richard Jones, and Matthew Taylor, did sell to the Lady Proprietrix of East New Jersey, widow of the said George Carteret, a tract of land on both sides of Raritan River, adjoining the upper bounds of the two last deeds aforesaid, and running up the river to a place Tuckaramohackinge, and in depth four miles on both sides of the said Raritan River,* as by the said Deed conveyed."

After the land under these Indian titles passed to the proprietors and was laid out, sales were made of the north part, embraced in the third and fourth.† William Pinhorn, mentioned as one who paid goods to the Indians for Lady Carteret, had a tract of 500 acres surveyed to him on March 3, 1697. This was on the east side of the land embraced in this title, and extended south to the river and north to Ackman's lot, mentioned in the third title, which extended back of Pinhorn's and west to the North Branch. Lord Neill Campbell purchased a tract of 1650 acres, which was surveyed to him Jan. 9, 1685, mentioned as being "on the North Branch and the Raritan." This large tract was bounded on the south and west by the North Branch and the Raritan River, on the north by the Ackman plot, and on the east by the plot of William Pinhorn. To whom Lord Campbell sold, or at what time, is not definitely ascertained. The north part was purchased about 1720 by Jacob Ten Eyck. A part of it, embracing a large tract, was left to Mathew Ten Eyck. Others of the Ten Eyck family owned lands in this tract. The homestead of Jacob Ten Eyck was on the west side of the Branch, where he also owned a large tract. The lower or southern part of his purchase passed many years later (from 1750 to 1770) to William Crook. At his death John Elmendorf and Abraham Ten Eyck were made executors of his estate. It passed to John Elmendorf, and is now in possession of George McBride.

Of the plot east of Lord Campbell taken by William Pinhorn, the lower part is now in possession of Peter V. Staats and John Van Derveer. It was early owned by Peter Whorley, and later by John Simonson. The land on the west side of the North Branch‡ will be mentioned in the history of Branchburg township.

Many other families settled in the limits of the four Indian titles given that are worthy of mention, but it is impossible to give the location of all. Much information can be obtained as to the settlement by reference to the civil lists of the early years.

ORGANIZATION.

The township of Bridgewater was formed by letters patent from George II. dated April 4, 1749, and it is without doubt the only official "letters patent" for the formation of any township in the county of Somerset of which any record is kept. This charter was in the possession of the township clerk until within about two years, but is now missing. It is written on parchment, and, fortunately, a copy was made some years ago by Dr. A. Messler for his "History of Somerset County," and is here given:

"Sig Provincie Nostræ. Nova Cesarea in America.

"George the Second by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith, etc., TO ALL to whom these presents shall come GREETING. Know that we of our Especial Grace Certain knowledge and Mere Motion Have Given and Granted, and by these presents do give and Grant for us our Heirs and Successors to the Townships of the South or most part of the Northern Precinct of our County of Somerset in our Province of New Jersey within the following boundaries, to wit. Beginning at the mouth of Bound Brook where it Emties into Raritan, thence up the said Bound Brook to the mouth of Green Brook; thence up the said Brook to the King's Road at Lawrence Ruth's Mill, thence northerly up the said Road to the Top of the Second Mountain, thence westerly along the top of the said Mountain to the Gap by Jacob Brewer, thence down the said Gap to Chambers' Brook by McDonald's Mill, thence down the said Brook to the North Branch thence up the said Branch to Lamatong to the Division Line between East and West Jersey, thence along said Line to the South Branch of Raritan River, thence up said Branch to the mouth of the North Branch of said River, thence down said Raritan to the place where it began To be and remain a Perpetual township and Community, in word and in

* Meaning the North Branch.

† The history of some of these lands will be found under the third title.

‡ Dec. 12, 1792, the following advertisement appeared in *The Guardian*, of New Brunswick:

"The Fulling-Mill of the subscriber, at the North Branch of Raritan, is now in complete repair, and will be attended the ensuing season by the same person who gave such general satisfaction in the last year. The Fuller is amply provided with material of every kind to finish cloth in the most fashionable colours and in the best manner. Every order of customers shall be attended to, and every effort shall be made to do them perfect justice.

"John Hardenburg."

Cornelius Van Derveer, a miller on the North Branch, was the owner of this mill after 1812, and carried on the business.

Deed to be called and known by the name of the Township of Bridgewater. AND WE FURTHER GRANT to the Inhabitants of the township aforesaid and their successors, and to choose annually a constable, overseers of the poor, and overseers of the highways for the township aforesaid, and to enjoy all the Privileges, Rights, Liberties, and Immunities that any other township in our said Province do or may of Right enjoy, and the said Inhabitants are hereby Constituted and appointed a Township by the name aforesaid—To HAVE, HOLD AND ENJOY the privileges aforesaid to them and their successors forever. IN TESTIMONY whereof we have Caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said province of New Jersey to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our Trusty and well-beloved Jonathan Belcher, Esq., our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over His Majesties Province of Nova Ceserea or New Jersey and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the same, etc., at our City, of Burlington in our said Province the fourth day of April in the twenty-second year of our Reign, Anno Dom MDCCXLIX.

"(Signed) READ.

"Let the Great Seal of the Province of New Jersey be affixed to the within Letters Patent.

"To the Secretary of the Province of New Jersey,

"J. BELCHER."

The first book of record of the township is mostly preserved, from the organization till 1808. The leaves that contain the record of the election of officers of 1749 and 1750 are gone, and the first that appears is of an election held on March 12, 1751, as follows:

"The TOWNSHIP OF BRIDGEWATER, 1750.

"Att a Meeting Held this 12 Day of March, 1750, att the House of George Middagh, by the Inhabitants aforesaid, for Chusing officers according to the patent Granted as aforesaid and acording to an act of assembly provided for that Purpose, &c.,—viz.: John Broughton, Clark; Daniel Blackford, Constable; Matthew Ten Eyck and son, Richard Compton, Overseers of the Poor; Henry Stevens, John Vroom, Freeholders; Thomas Auther, Jun., Lucas Tipple, John Harris, Lucas Belyou, Commissioners, of which two is to be choesing by ye Court; Francis Cossart, Assessor for the Township; Tobias Van Norden, Collector for aforesaid; Hendrick Van Stay and Abraham Bodine, Isaac's Son, Assessors for the Poor.

"Overseers of ye Highways for ye year 1751, For Overseers of the Highway: Harper Hoes, In the room of Frederick Bodine; Edward Hall, In the room of Richard Hall; Samuel Staats Coejeman, In the room of Jeremiah Van Nest; James Wilson, In the room of Andris Cossine; Andris Ten Eyck, Junr, In the room of Wm. McKinney; Rynear Van Nest, In the room of Jerry Reemer; Powel Auther, In the room of John Neilson; Denice Tunison, In the room of Folkert Sebring; John Sebring, Jun'r, In the room of Joseph Colter."

The following is a list of township officers as far as can be ascertained. From 1808 to 1854 the town records are lost, but for that period a few names have been obtained from other official sources; from 1854 to 1880 from the record of the township board.*

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1752–57, John Broughton; 1758–88, Jacob Van Norstrandt; 1789–1808, John Brokaw, Jr.; 1824, Dickerson Miller; 1827, Thomas Talmage; 1834–35, James Van Derveer; 1836–37, Aaron Van Natta; 1838, A. C. Mollison; 1839–41, P. T. E. Tunison; 1854–55, John W. Taylor; 1856–58, James Bergen; 1859–61, James T. Van Derveer; 1862–63, John I. Van Derveer; 1864–65, John H. Bunn; 1866, John I. Bergen; 1867, Colin R. Covely; 1868–69, Caleb Brokaw; 1870–75, Matthew Van Derveer; 1876, A. P. Sutphin; 1877, Eugene S. Doughty, Jr.; 1878–79, Cornelius Vanderbeek; 1880, W. W. Dorland.

FREEHOLDERS.

1752–57, William Crook, John Vroom; 1757–61, William Crook, Matthew Ten Eyck, Andrew's son; 1764–68, Aaron Lane, Peter Van Nest, North Branch; 1768–69, Aaron Lane, Peter Dumon; 1770, Peter Dumon, James Castner; 1771–75, Samuel St. Coejman, James Castner; 1775–76, Edward Bunn, William Lane; 1777–80, William Lane, John Symonson; 1781, Thomas Farmer, Hendrick D. Vroom; 1782–83, Thomas Farmer, John Symonson; 1784, Matthias Baker, John Symonson; 1785–86, Thomas McElrath, John Symonson; 1787–88, Jonathan F Morris, George B. Van Nest; 1789–92, John Elmendorph, Jonathan F. Morris; 1792, John Hardenburgh, John Elmendorph; 1792–95, Jonathan F. Morris, John Elmendorph; 1795, John Hardenburgh, Richard Hall; 1796, John Elmendorph, John Hardenburgh; 1797–98, George McDonald, John Hardenburgh; 1799, John Elmendorph, George McDonald; 1800, Dickinson Miller, John Elmendorph; 1801–2, John Elmendorph, John Frelinghuysen; 1803–4, John Frelinghuysen, Jacob De Groot; 1805–8, Jacob De Groot, Jacob Ten Eyck; 1808, Cornelius Van Horne, Jacob Ten Eyck; 1824, Andrew A. Ten Eyck, Charles Toms; 1834, Cornelius Waldron, James Martin; 1839, Henry Van Middlesworth, Peter Van Nuys; 1854–56, John C. Garretson; 1857–58, Simeon Dunn; 1859, Eugene S. Doughty; 1860–61, Jacob Long; 1862–64, Joshua Martin; 1865–67, John R. Parsells; 1868, Samuel M. Tunison; 1869, John McBride; 1873–74, James T. Cox; 1875, Joseph McBride; 1876, Asa R. Dilts; 1877–78, Joseph McBride; 1879–80, John D. Voorhees.

COLLECTORS.

1752–53, Tobias Van Norden; 1754–55, Hendrick Fisher, Jr.; 1756–72, Jacob Van Norstrand; 1773, Jacob Ten Eyck, Jr.; 1774, William Lane; 1775–84, Peter Dumon, Jr.; 1785–86, John Hardenburgh (1st); 1787–96, Philip Van Arsdalen; 1797, Jonathan Ford Morris; 1798–1800, Philip Van Arsdalen; 1801–7, Henry Van Derveer; 1808, John Brokaw; 1824, John H. Voorhees; 1834–35, N. V. Steele; 1837–39, Denny S. Hall; 1840–41, John H. Voorhees; 1854, Simeon Dunn; 1855–57, John Hardcastle; 1858–60, John I. Todd; 1861, Kortenius G. Schenck; 1862–63, George W. Reed; 1864–66, Orson C. Cone; 1867, Walter Cammann; 1869, Aaron C. Martin; 1871–80, John S. Ammerman.

TOWN COMMITTEE.†

1798–99, Jacob De Grote, Benjamin Harris, Garret Tunison, Peter Studdiford, Richard Hall; 1800, George McDonald, Thomas Talmage, Joseph Doty, John Simonson, Garret Tunison; 1801, Garret Tunison, John Simonson, Joseph Doty, Thomas Talmage, George McDonald, Edward Elmendorf; 1802, Thomas Nesbitt, Garret Tunison, George McDonald, Joseph Doty, John Simonson; 1803, Andrew Howell, Joseph Doty, George McDonald, Garret Tunison, Thomas Nesbitt; 1804–5, General Morris, John W. Hall, Edward Randolph, Philip H. Van Arsdalen, Garret Probasco; 1806, Dr. Morris, Garret Probasco, Philip Van Arsdalen, Andrew Howell, John W. Hall; 1807, Dr. Morris, Joseph Molleson, Philip Van Arsdalen, Andrew Howell, John Brokaw; 1808, Dr. Morris, Israel Runyan, Philip H. Van Arsdalen, Daniel Latourette, John Wyckoff; 1824, Cornelius Van Derveer, George Vosseller, Absalom Martin, John Ross, Charles Toms; 1825, Ferdinand Van Derveer, Cornelius Van Derveer, George Vosseller, John Frelinghuysen, Cornelius Van Horn; 1826. J. Frelinghuysen, Cornelius Van Horn, Cornelius Van Derveer, John Ross, Absalom Martin; 1827, Cornelius Van Derveer, John Ross, Absalom Martin, George Vosseller, John Wyckoff; 1828–29, Cornelius Van Derveer, Absalom Martin, Peres Bonney, Garret Ditman, John Wyckoff; 1830–32, Cornelius Van Derveer, John Frelinghuysen, Peres Bonney, Henry Tunison, John Wyckoff, Jr.; 1833, Auther Schenck, Peter Van Nuys, John Ross, Robert Cross, Edward Campbell; 1834–35, Dennis Hall, Peter R. Hall, Robert Cross, John Ross, Edward Campbell; 1836, Abram Quick, Peter R. Hall, Peres Bonney, N. G. Steele; 1837, Abram Quick, Peter N. Hall, N. G. Steele, S. K. Martin, Peres Bonney; 1838, Abram Quick, Jonathan Higgins, John Steele, Jr., John C. Garretson, Samuel K. Martin; 1839, Aaron J. Auten, Jonathan Higgins, John C. Garretson, John Steele, Jr., Samuel K. Martin; 1840, Samuel Hall, Aaron J. Auten, John C. Garretson, John Steele, Jr., Samuel K. Martin; 1841, Aaron J. Auten, Samuel Hall, John R. Staats, Kortenius G. Schenck, Cornelius Sebring; 1854, John M. Mann, Archibald C. Mollison, Charles G. Wilson; 1855, John M. Mann, Charles G. Wilson, William N. Adair; 1856, John M. Mann, Charles G. Wilson, Kortenius G. Schenck; 1857–58, John M. Mann, N. McCord, Kortenius G. Schenck; 1859, John M. Mann, Nathaniel McCord, Daniel Talmage; 1860–61, John M. Mann, Joseph H. Hoffman, Archibald C. Mollison; 1862, Leonard Bunn, John Ross, John M. Mann; 1863–64, Leonard Bunn, John Ross, John V. Wortman; 1865–67, Andrew V. D. B. Vosseller, Jeremiah Whitenach, Andrew Rockafellow; 1868–69, Andrew V. D. B. Vosseller, James H. Cain, Lawrence V. D. Shepherd; 1871, Andrew V. D. B. Vosseller, James

* In 1777 a constable was elected in place of "Wm. Sickles, killed by the enemy, April 13, 1777."

† The first town committee that appears in the Election Record is dated April 9, 1798.

H. Cain, James McNabb; 1872, Andrew V. D. B. Vosseller, James J. Quick, Andrew Rockafellow, John A. Schenck; 1873, John A. Schenck, John McCullough, A. V. D. B. Vosseller; 1874, A. V. D. B. Vosseller, Henry S. Long, David Todd; 1877, A. V. D. B. Vosseller, David Todd, Conrad Stein, Charles M. Young, William Van Nostrand; 1878, A. V. D. B. Vosseller, Charles M. Young, Conrad Stein, David Todd, Henry S. Long; 1879, Conrad Stein, A. V. D. B. Vosseller, Henry S. Long; 1880, Conrad Stein, Alexander H. Brokaw, Benjamin F. Littell.

No changes were made in the territory of the township from its organization till the setting off of Branchburg in 1845. The following action, however, was taken at a meeting held in April, 1799:

"A move was made at our annual town-meeting for a division of the township, or a part thereof, on which a vote was taken of the sense of the town was made known. It was agreed unanimously that the town committee be authorized to draw up a remonstrance and present to the next session of Assembly to oppose the same."

It is evident that the township was not divided at that time, as its territory remained intact.

THE POOR AND THE POOR-FARM.

The first action taken by Bridgewater in reference to the poor of which any record is kept was at town-meeting March 13, 1764, when it was agreed to raise the sum of £100 (proclamation), and the further sum of £125 (proclamation money), by a tax "at some convenient time between this and next fall." Overseers of the poor were elected from the organization of the township, but no record was kept of any proceedings, if any were made. March 18, 1766, an agreement was entered into by a committee composed of the freeholders and overseers of the poor, with Benjamin Harris, he agreeing to take care of the poor chargeable to the town at his own expense for one year from May 1, 1766. The committee agreed to pay him the sum of £125, proclamation money. March 17, 1767, the committee met, and agreed that the poor belonging to the township be sold to the lowest bidder "altogether, to be kept under the care of one man."

Although the town-meeting of 1768 agreed "that there shall be a work-house erected at some convenient place, in conjunction with one, two, or more townships, for the maintainance of the poor," none was built until after 1807, as in that year the town, by resolution, petitioned the board of freeholders "to purchase or build a suitable house for the accommodation of the poor of the county." The township records from 1808 to 1824 are missing, during which period a poor-house was erected. Mrs. Drearwell was chosen keeper of the poor-house, to take possession April 1st. She received sixty cents per week for each pauper, with the privilege of the poor-house lot. Drs. McKissack and Skillman were chosen physicians, at a salary of $15, increased to $40 the next year under Dr. William Griffith. April 11, 1831, it was

"*Resolved*, That a farm be purchased for the use of the poor, at the discretion of the town committee, and that the committee sell the present poor house establishment."

The committee in July bought a farm of 308½ acres, in possession of Rynear and John Van Nest, executors of George Van Nest, deceased. Edward Campbell purchased the old property* for $516.99. In the November following he, as the lowest bidder, took charge of the poor-farm, and was followed by Tunis Soper.

It was found that the expenses of keeping the poor-house exceeded the proceeds of the farm, and the town-meeting of 1838 resolved to sell the latter. March 20, 1840, a portion of it (120 acres) was sold to Nathan Auten. It is now occupied by John Davis.

No change of any importance occurred in the management of the poor or of the poor-farm until 1867, when a contract was made with Asa R. Dilts for the erection of a new building, which was completed in 1868 at a cost of $9779. The old building was sold to A. V. D. B. Vosseller for $167. The report of the committee on the poor-farm for 1880 shows the following:

Inventory of stock and goods	$2972 51
Average number assisted in the poor-house	12
Number of trampe assisted	400
Cost of support at the poor-house	$945.61
Cost of support outside	3448.74

From Oct. 1, 1874, to April 1, 1875, 3500 tramps were assisted, and 3000 from Oct. 1, 1875, to April 1, 1876. A steady diet of bread and water in later years has somewhat reduced this number.

VILLAGES.

SOMERVILLE.

This village is located on the north bank of the Raritan River, and on the line of the New Jersey Central Railroad, by the route of which it is 38 miles from the city of New York. The South Branch Railroad connects this village with Flemington,—a distance of 15½ miles. It is slightly elevated from the river, which is on the south, and also from Peter's Brook, on the east and south. This brook runs through a valley which varies in width, as it goes back from the river, from a quarter of a mile to a mile and a half. A range of mountains to the north forms a delightful prospect. The population of the village, by the census of 1880, was 3108. It contains the court-house and the public offices, seven churches, three hotels, post-, express-, and telegraph-offices, three newspaper-offices, a public-school building, young ladies' institute, depots of the New Jersey Railroad Company, and is the eastern terminus of the South Branch and Flemington Railroad. The Lehigh Valley, or Easton and Amboy, Railroad passes through the township. A station is at South Somerville.

The establishment of this location as the county-seat at "Tunison's Tavern," the building of the court-house and the log jail in 1783, and the decision of the Consistory of the congregation of the Dutch Church of Raritan to build a church edifice at this

* The house and lot were at Adamsville, at the foot of the mountain.

place, were the leading causes that determined the future of the village. It was known, however, as Raritan until about 1800, from which time the village has borne its present name. The Tunison tavern was built about 1770 by Cornelius Tunison, its first landlord. Its location was the same as that of the present Fritts' Hotel, of which the old tavern building forms a part. From the first it seems to have centralized all town matters. Prior to that time a tavern was kept by George Middagh, at the place where Mrs. F. F. Cornell now lives, and another by Cornelius Bogert, and later by John Arrison, in a house which now forms a part of the Frelinghuysen homestead. At these two taverns town meetings were held from 1749 to 1769, and at the latter principally from that time till the completion of the court-house. The court-house stood nearly in the centre of the present street, on the lot now owned and occupied by Dr. Wilson. The log jail was erected on the lot where the old building still stands.

The Great Road crossed Peter's Brook nearly halfway between the present railroad-bridge and the turnpike-bridge at the second bend in that stream, and entered what is now the village of Somerville near where Leonard Bunn's house now stands, then followed the line of Main Street to the Tunison Tavern, passed north of the old court-house, south of the brick church, north of the buildings on Main Street, and joined the line of the present road a little distance west of "the gate of the parsonage lands," near the junction of the Raritan road and North Branch road.

In 1797, John Hardenburgh purchased of the heirs of Philip Tunison 100 acres of land east of Bridge Street, and reaching to Peter's Brook. In 1799, by reason of some financial difficulty, this tract was sold at auction, and was purchased for $6000 by "The Somerset House Company." The stock was divided into ten shares, and taken as follows: George C. Maxwell, of Flemington, 2; James Van Derveer, 2; Peter D. Vroom, 2; Thomas Grout, 1; Moses Scott, 1; Andrew Howell, 1; John Meldrum, 1. The property included the "stable lot" on the south side of the Great Road. The tavern was kept by John Meldrum after the purchase, and on June 19, 1799, the auction sale of the old court-house lot and jail lot was held at the house of "John Meldrum's Somerset House," as per advertisement of May 9, 1799, in the *Guardian* of New Brunswick. The house company sold several lots, and May 26, 1807, the remainder—90 acres—was purchased by John Van Nest. The following is a description of the property, as taken from the records in the clerk's office in Somerville:

"Beginning at a stake or stone, being the northwesterly corner of church lot, and standing in the line of lands now or lately belonging to Jacob R. Hardenburgh; thence running along the said line north 15° east 75 chains and 95 links to a heap of stones and locust-tree for a corner; thence south 79° and 30′ east 11 chains to a stake for a corner; thence along Tunison's line south 17° and 30′ west 77 chains and 25 links to the northwesterly corner of the original tavern lot; thence along the same south 55° and 45′ east 3 chains and 58 links to a stake for a corner; thence continuing along the said lot south 17° and 50′ west 4 chains and 65 links to the middle of the Great Road; thence along the same south 55° and 45′ east 2 chains and 58 links to the corner of Rosencrantz lot; thence along the same south 70° and 10′ west 4 chains and 88 links to a stake for a corner; thence north 64° and 30′ west 8 chains 75 links to the southwesterly corner of the stable lot; thence along the same north 17° and 50′ east 5 chains and 50 links to the middle of the aforesaid Great Road; thence along the same south 63° and 10′ east 48 links to the corner of the court-house lot; thence along the same north 17° and 50′ east 4 chains and 42 links; thence continuing along the said court-house lot north 70° and 30′ west 2 chains and 98 links to the northeasterly corner of the said church lot; thence along the same north 57° and 30′ west 3 chains and 81 links to the beginning,—containing 79 acres, be the same more or less. Also a certain lot or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the township, county, and State aforesaid, at a small distance from the premises above described, which in a certain deed given and executed by John Hardenburgh, Esq., late sheriff of the said county, to John Bryan, bearing date Feb. 8, 1797, for the same is thus described: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of a lot of land formerly purchased by Philip Tunison from Titus De Witt; from thence running as the line of said Tunison runs south 38° east 11 chains and 90 links to a maple-tree standing on the westerly side of Peter's Brook, marked on three sides; thence up along said brook, and bending on the same the several courses thereof, till it comes to a black-oak tree and birch-tree, both marked on the side of said brook, and being also a corner of the said Philip Tunison's land; thence along his line north 38¼° west 8 chains and 9 links to a stone planted for a corner; thence south 43° west 8 chains and 50 links; thence south 8° west 85 links to the place of beginning,—containing 11 acres three-quarters, and one-tenth of an acre,—bounded southerly and northeasterly by the said Peter's Brook, and northerly, westerly, and southerly by lands late belonging to the said Philip Tunison, now deceased, always reserving and excepting out of the last parcel of land a certain lot on which the old gaol, now the dwelling-place of Philip Herder, stands, being 2 chains in length on a course north 38° and 15′ east, and 1 chain and 19 links in breadth on a course south 51° and 45′ east."

John Van Nest sold 48 acres of the northwest part of this land, July 29th the same year, to Dr. Jonathan F. Morris; also half an acre adjoining the church lot on the north, and November 12th of the same year sold to William Muir a portion east of the court-house lot; on April 1, 1809, sold to Ferdinand Van Derveer five lots of land for $5500. The first was the lot, containing about 1½ acres, on which he afterwards built, now owned and occupied by Miss Mary Van Derveer. Judge Van Derveer was a native of this county, and had been in the mercantile business in Cooperstown, N. Y. He returned to this place and built the large brick house on Main Street. This was his residence until his death, and here his daughters, Mrs. Dumont Frelinghuysen, Mrs. William L. Dayton, Mrs. Isaiah N. Dilts, and Miss Mary Van Derveer, were born. The second lot adjoined Daniel Latourette; the third was in rear of church lot, and contained 22 acres; the fourth was east, on Peter's Brook; the fifth was north of the turnpike.

Isaac Davis, July 23, 1799, purchased of John Whitenach, on the south side of the Great Road, a lot west of the "stable lot." In that year he erected the house at present occupied by Mrs. Dr. H. H. Van Derveer. Philip Herder occupied it during the latter part of 1799 for a tavern, when he purchased the jail lot and jail of Hendrick Van Arsdalen, May 3, 1800, and fitted up the jail for a tavern. It was afterwards kept by Thomas Arrowsmith, Jacob Wyckoff, and last by "Bill" De Camp, about 1850, when its history as a public institution ceased. It was owned by David

Van Syckle, who paid $2600 to Abel Stuart to build the east end. It is now the property of William Ross. Isaac Davis sold the house erected in 1799 by Isaac Davis; it was sold by him to Jacob R. Hardenburgh, May 1, 1800. Mr. Hardenburgh purchased, at the same time, the old court-house lot, where for many years Joseph Van Derveer had a shop for repairing clocks.

Daniel Latourette purchased the court-house of Isaac Davis (who bought the property of the county), removed the timbers across the street, and built a store-house where Honeyman Brothers now are. He kept store in this building until 1817, when William J. Hedges purchased the property and carried on business many years. Daniel Latourette bought the residence of Jacob R. Hardenburgh, adjoining his store property, Nov. 21, 1803. He owned the property to the corner of Bridge Street. A large farm was on the site of the County Hotel, which was afterwards rebuilt and made into a dwelling by Mr. Latourette, and about 1805 or 1806 into a hotel, and kept by Richard Hall. Its changes have been numerous. It is now kept by A. Moore.

Maj. Richard Tunison's residence was where William Ross, Jr., now resides. Philip Tunison, a son of the Philip who owned a part of this tract at an earlier day, was a cabinet-maker, and built a shop on Main Street, west from the Philip Herder tavern (old jail). A tin-shop was subsequently kept by a Mr. High in the building next west. A dwelling had been erected by Samuel Hall opposite to and a little east of the old log jail. He also had a tan-yard in operation there. John Bryan purchased in 1797 a lot east of the log jail and on the same side of the street, where he lived. John Van Nest, who purchased the property of the Somerset House Company, lived on the south side of the Great Road; his was the last house between the village and Peter's Brook. This property was purchased the same year the New Jersey turnpike was laid through Somerville, when the road was straightened and brought to its present course.

Tunison's tavern was later owned by Alexander McCalla, of Philadelphia. May 1, 1823, he sold the property to John Torbert, whose executors in 1847 sold to Jacob Fritts. It is handed down by tradition that the house afterwards kept by John Meldrum on the site of the post-office was the tavern known as the Somerset House, but the Somerset House Company did not own any land west of Bridge Street.

At this time but little was done in the way of improvements west of Bridge Street. Jacob R. Hardenburgh had owned the most of the ground west to the Frelinghuysen lot. The different purchases in 1765, 1768, and 1771 covered nearly all the property west of Bridge Street on which the village of Somerville stands. A portion of it had been sold, but not for building purposes. The ground for the Somerville academy was purchased in 1802 and the building erected. Judge Williamson now resides where it stood.

The parsonage was erected in 1751, and is now owned by Joshua Doughty. The Wallace House was built in 1797. The old house known as the Doty house is still standing, near the depot. A little house built by Isaac Vactor, a tailor, was opposite the academy. These houses, the John Hardenburgh house, now Dumont Frelinghuysen's, and the academy were about the only buildings west of Bridge Street in 1803. Soon after that the progress of improvement was westward. Job Van Arsdale a little later built a small two-story house and a blacksmith-shop where John W. Gaston kept a saddlery and harness-shop. Abel Stuart built a house next. This house was subsequently enlarged and fitted up for a hotel; John Meldrum was the first landlord. It was afterwards kept by Daniel Sargeant, who came to Somerville about 1815 and purchased the property of one Middagh. It was afterwards kept by Charles Toms, and while unoccupied was burned down on a Christmas night, but in what year is not ascertained. The old pump is still in use, and stands west of J. Van Epp's house. A grand festival of the Masonic fraternity was held at Somerville, and at the conclusion of the ceremonies dinner was provided for the brethren at this hotel. This was the festival of St. John the Evangelist. The occasion was an invitation of Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, to the Rev. John S. Vredenburgh to preach a sermon before the lodge. The officers were Dr. William McKissack, Master; Andrew Geddes, Senior Warden; and James Herring, Junior Warden. The sermon was delivered in the Dutch church (that being the only one in the village at the time).*

March 2, 1807, John Davenport purchased of Jacob R. Hardenburgh a tract of 109 acres (being part of a tract left in trust by Rev. Jacob R. Hardenburgh for the children of John Hardenburgh) fronting on Main Street (then the New Jersey turnpike), bounded east by the east line of the store of D. D. Craig, west by the west line of Dr. Troutman's lot, and running back towards the mountain. Mr. Davenport built the house now owned by John Bergen, and lived there until he removed to Pluckamin, about 1809. He was a hatter, and carried on the business at this place while here. At the time of his removal 105.4 acres of the tract were divided into lots, the rest having been sold.

William Johnson, of New York, became interested with Mr. Davenport in the disposition of the lots by lottery. A map was made and filed in the clerk's office, and 460 tickets at $10 each were issued, each entitling the holder to a lot of nearly a quarter of an acre. These tickets were all sold, but only about a hundred of the deeds were recorded, they all having been signed in blank by Mr. Davenport, bearing date Oct. 25, 1809. The larger portion of the tickets having been sold in New York, many of the deeds were never

* A sketch of Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, will be found in the history of the township of Bedminster.

demanded. The farm-house of Mr. Davenport was the first prize. This was owned several years by Mrs. Mary Howe, and was sold by her to Peter Vredenburgh, April 3, 1817. The number of prizes unclaimed for many years left the title to considerable of the land in a very uncertain condition. The "Lottery Field" had become the rendezvous for colored people from all parts of the State, and the disreputable characters that gathered there rendered the place a blot upon the village. Meetings were held to consult upon a means of improving its condition, and a bill was drawn and passed by the Legislature which authorized the board of commissioners of Somerville to purchase the "Lottery Field," provided they made the amount of purchase-money out of the resale of the whole or any part of said premises. They accordingly purchased the right, title, and interest of Davenport's heirs in the property, for $1600.

Before the sale to the commissioners, Samuel W. Davenport, an executor of the estate, inaugurated among the colored people living on the place a series of meetings calculated to inspire them with a desire for improvement. Many of them joined heartily in the movement. Lectures were delivered by Wendell Phillips, Fred Douglas, Dr. George Cheever, and others. The funds obtained and collections raised among themselves ($2800) were expended in the erection of a school-house. These efforts had their effect, and are still felt in the community.

In 1809, Peter Dumont built a house opposite Fritts' Hotel, and George McDonald, adjoining east, very soon after built the house which became known as the Governor Vroom house. George McDonald opened a law-office there.

A blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop stood on the corner where the Ten Eyck house stands. The clerk's office was built about 1810, west of the court-house, that building having been erected in 1798. Some time after the opening of the New Jersey turnpike, in 1807, a long low tavern-building was erected at the junction of the two roads, where Eugene Doughty now lives. It stood there until 1848, when it was purchased by Albert Cammann and removed west to the seminary building, where it still stands.

In 1809 the thoroughfare which is now Bridge Street was laid out and opened, the river being crossed at or near the present bridge by a ford. Prior to this the road or path ran along the river for a short distance and in the rear of Mr. Dumont Frelinghuysen's house, and came out on Main Street at Somerset Hall, by Isaac Auten's house. The old chain-bridge over the river was built about 1814, and is said to have cost about $23,000. The pier now in use for the covered bridge was built for the chain-bridge. The bridge was in use until January, 1821, when the north end went down with a crash. It was decided to build a new one, and the present covered bridge was erected in the summer and fall of 1821.

Daniel Sergeant, soon after he retired from the hotel upon the post-office site, built the brick house where Mrs. Jacob S. Rockafellow now lives. He also built the wooden building east, and commenced the manufacture of boots and shoes for the wholesale trade, employing from twelve to fifteen men. In selling his goods he traveled with a wagon as far as New Brunswick, Lambertville, and Philadelphia.

April 13, 1801, Joseph Doty purchased of Garret Terhune 54.56 acres of land lying west of Bridge Street, south of Main Street, and east of the land of the Rev. John Duryea, then the old parsonage lot, a section 40 feet square being reserved for a burial-place. The north part of this farm he plotted, and between 1807 and 1810 sold lots along the Main Street to William Skillman, Richard Compton, Garret Tunison, James Carpenter, Isaac Auten, Abraham Stryker, John Hardcastle, John Garmo, and Linus High. After Mr. Doty's death it passed into other hands, and March 31, 1823, Col. Isaac Southard purchased of Albert Cox 46½ acres,—all that remained of the farm Mr. Doty had purchased. In 1832 the lot was sold for the Methodist Church, in 1834 one was sold to the Second Reformed Church, and in January, 1835, the first lot was sold to Barney Mulford. This was the lot on which Miss Kate Dunn now lives.

The property west of the "Lottery Field," north of Main Street, had been purchased by Dr. Swan with the old parsonage property and the Hardenburgh property. In 1810, Dr. Swan sold the land below Main Street to Dr. Peter I. Stryker, and moved to the house now standing east of Adair's store, on Main Street. This old building was opened about 1836 as the Drovers' and Farmers' Hotel. It was first kept by John Linn, afterwards by Van Cleef, Hoagland, Isaac Apgar, and last by John Mehan.* Farther west the land was owned by Dickinson Miller. John Whitenack, who owned south of Main and east of Bridge Street, sold off a number of lots on Main Street, east of the "stable lot," from 1799 to 1808 or 1809. He sold to Daniel Latourette fourteen acres on July 6, 1804, in the rear of Main Street, south of the first tier of lots. Latourette sold to William J. Hedges, in February, 1816, the store and house property. The land west of Bridge Street and to the line of the "Lottery Field" was in possession of Jacob R. Hardenburgh in 1805, except the academy lot and a few lots along the north side of Main Street.

In 1829 the only kinds of business that were advertised were as follows: At the office of the *Somerset Messenger* were kept books of all kinds, wrapping- and writing-paper, Swaim's Vermifuge, Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, waterproof blacking, etc. William Wagoner kept an assortment of saddles, bridles, etc., in charge of William H. Gatzmer, at the office of the *Somerset Messenger*. John Argue had a new arrangement for the Somerville and New Brunswick coach for "persons wishing to take the fast line for Phila-

* Mr. Mehan died Feb. 7, 1881.

delphia, the Princeton and Trenton coaches, or the stage for New Hope." J. J. Moore had just received a new assortment of dry goods, hardware, crockery, and groceries. Henry V. Dehart kept a cabinet-shop opposite Mr. Samuel Brant, and Peter Ten Eyck sold dry goods, groceries, etc., "in the store lately occupied by Tunis I. Ten Eyck."

A military event of considerable interest in the village of Somerville was the parade of the Somerset brigade and its march to the division muster-ground at Freehold in 1829, a notice of which is given in the *Somerset Messenger* in August of that year, to which the reader is referred.

In 1836, Joshua Doughty purchased what was then known as the Stryker farm, and, later, property on the north side of the street. In 1838 he erected the brick building now occupied by William Koeler, the baker, which was the first brick store on the street. The completion of the railroad in 1842 to Somerville, as the Elizabethtown and Somerville Road, did much to facilitate the growth of the village. Many years later the road was continued to Easton, and finally consolidated into the New Jersey Central Railroad. The first station-agent at Somerville was Bernard Stearns, with James Kreusen as assistant. The latter is the present incumbent.

The first school-house known to exist in what is now the village of Somerville was in the rear of the First Reformed church, and is supposed to have been built about 1790. Who the first teachers were is not known. The school was merged into the academy in 1802, and from that time until its close, in 1855, an English department was kept. The children of the village were educated at this school and the schools held at private residences, one of which was taught by Miss Phœbe Studdiford, on what is now High Street; another by Miss Annie Auten, on South Street near Bridge. Later, Mrs. Nottingham taught about two years. She was succeeded by Mrs. Bonnell, of Morristown, who taught until the organization of the Young Ladies' Institute, in 1849. In 1856 the present brick edifice was erected on High Street at a cost of $5000.

By an act of Legislature approved March 23, 1866, School District No. 5, Somerville (old district), was authorized to elect a board of education. In 1876 the school-building was enlarged at a cost of $4000. The county was divided into districts under the new law in 1867, and Somerville became District No. 28.

About 1807 an effort was made to establish a public library. Liberal contributions were obtained, and a committee appointed to make a selection of books. The library was kept in the store of Daniel Latourette, opposite the court-house, and in the *Messenger* office. It was sustained until after 1829.

From that time till 1871 no successful movement was made towards a public library. F. Lyman was then instrumental in procuring the names of 250 persons to unite and form an association, known as the People's Reading-Room and Library. Oct. 1, 1871, the association was organized by the election of A. A. Clark, President; J. S. Knox, M.D., Vice-President; J. T. Conklin, Treasurer; William E. Johnson, Secretary; F. Lyman, Librarian. Annual dues were placed at one dollar, and with the funds books were purchased. The society has at present 938 volumes and a reading-room well supplied with periodicals and leading papers of the day. The principal officers for 1880 were S. C. Blackwell, President; Hugh Gaston, Vice-President; Secretary, G. L. Loomis; Librarian, Bessie B. Smith.

POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of the postmasters of Somerville, with their date of appointments, from 1822 (when the post-office was established) to the present time:

Aug. 12, 1822, Ferdinand Van Derveer; Dec. 22, 1824, Wm. J. Hedges; June 21, 1841, Theodore D. Dumont; March 3, 1843, Wm. G. Steele; April 27, 1849, Alexander Wilson; April 6, 1853, John W. Van Arsdale; May 28, 1861,* Culver Barcalow; April 15, 1871, Daniel Porter March 27, 1877, Emma J. Porter.

WATER-SUPPLY.

The charter for the "Somerville Aqueduct Company" was obtained Nov. 18, 1807, for the purpose of supplying the village of Somerville with pure water. A large spring on the mountain, north of the village, was used as a supply. Pine logs were laid to conduct the water to the village, and a pen-stock was placed at the tavern now occupied by Jacob A. Fritts. The head of water was about on a level with the ball on the spire of the First church, and the weight of the column was so great that breaks were often occurring; and it was finally abandoned. An effort was then made to procure good water by boring. A well situated in the yard of Ferdinand Van Derveer was selected, and a boring of nearly 200 feet was made, but finally abandoned, and no effort has since been made.

The history of the religious organizations, secret societies, cemeteries, etc., of Somerville, will be found under their department headings on following pages.

BOUND BROOK.

The cluster of dwellings and business places at Bound Brook was but a straggling village from its earliest history until about 1834 or 1835. It has the honor of being the oldest village in the township or the county. The brook east of the village was the bounding-line of lands granted to the people who settled Amboy and its vicinity. The name "Bound Brook" occurs as early as 1660; hence it came to be accepted for the locality. For many years a considerable distance round about on both sides of the river was known by this name, the village of Bloomingdale bearing the appellation South Bound Brook. At the beginning of the present century the old "Swift-sure" line of stages passed through this place, leaving Newark at 6 A.M., passing through Elizabeth, Bound

* July 23, 1868, became presidential.

Brook, Somerville, and reaching Philadelphia the next evening. In 1829 the Somerville and Brunswick Union Coach Line ran through Bound Brook, connecting with the steamer "Trenton"; this line was owned by John Argue. The Swift-sure Line of modern time also passed through here. The opening of the Delaware Canal, in 1836, gave an impetus to Bound Brook, which was increased by the completion of the Central Railroad to that place in 1839. Boats commenced to run from New Brunswick to Bound Brook in 1836; William Tappan was the first to pay toll on this part of the canal.

The post-office was established about 1803; Joseph Mollison was the first postmaster. His successors were John H. Voorhees, Israel S. Tucker, Jeremiah R. Field, Hiram Bush, and the present incumbent, Benjamin F. Littell.

A hotel was kept here before the Revolution, and was known in later years as the Frelinghuysen House, by Peter Harpending; one at Middlebrook in 1798 by John Van Duyn; in 1802, by Dr. Ten Eyck. William Harris built the Middlebrook Hotel, which was kept by Israel Harris in 1815. Bound Brook Hotel stands on the site of George Cossart's house; he was one of the three who purchased, in 1700, the tract where the village now stands.

A bridge across the river at this place was ordered built by an act of Legislature passed in 1728. It was not erected however, until 1731, for a supplementary act was passed that year in reference to it. It was afterwards called the Queen's Bridge. The present bridge was built in 1875, at a cost of about $75,000.

This village contains (census of 1880) a population of about 1000, four churches (Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, and Catholic), hotel, post-office, a newspaper-office, depots of Central and Easton and Amboy Railroads, and other business interests.

The "Bound Brook Mutual Fire Insurance Company" was organized in 1836, and did business from that time until Feb. 24, 1838, when it was incorporated under the name as above. The following constituted the corporators: John H. Voorhees, John Latourette, Caleb C. Brokaw, Robert S. Smith, John Ross, Ebenezer C. Lewis, Andrew V. D. B. Vosseller, John S. Randolph, Nehemiah V. Steele. The persons named in the act as the first directors were John H. Voorhees, John Latourette, Robert S. Smith, Ernest Schenck, Nehemiah V. Steele, John D. Field, John Garretson, John Steele, Jr., Andrew V. D. B. Vosseller, Matthew Hopper, John S. Randolph, John Ross, Jeremiah Parsell, Caleb Morton, and Ebenezer S. Lewis. The original charter expired in 1880, and in 1876 it was extended to July 4, 1925.

Caleb C. Brokaw was secretary from the organization to February, 1844; then Abraham Skillman was elected, and served till February, 1845, when A. C. Mollison followed, and served until 1874. E. H. Redfield then acted till 1878, when John Bush, the present secretary, was elected. The losses sustained in 1878 were $450, and in 1880, to September 1st, $672.39.

The present officers are Lewis P. Clark, President; R. F. Giles, Vice-President; John Bush, Secretary and Treasurer; William J. Diltz, Levi Hatfield, Albert Voorhees, John Hampton, L. P. Clark, R. F. Giles, James M. Thompson, James E. Gillem, R. V. Lindabury, C. L. Waldron, B. C. Ammerman, George W. Adair, John D. Voorhees, B. T. Clark, and A. C. Wyckoff, Directors.

RARITAN.

This pleasant village is situated on the river bearing the same name, about one mile southwest of Somerville. It contains three churches (Reformed Church, Methodist, and Catholic), a bank, post-office, hotel, and school-house, several large manufacturing establishments, and the different kinds of trade usual in such villages.

One of the old historic houses of Somerset County is located in Raritan. It is the brick building now owned by Mrs. John T. Bartlett. Its history will be found elsewhere.

In 1844 there were but four houses and the grist-mill in what is now Raritan village,—the old Coejeman house, a house occupied by J. V. D. Kelly, the seminary building, on the corner of Thompson and Somerset Streets, and the double house on the corner of Somerset and Nevius Streets, then occupied by John A. Staats and Abram Oppie. The first store was opened by J. V. D. Kelly, who owned the grist-mill, the next by the screw-factory, and these were soon followed by Samuel Hopkins. The first Sunday-school was opened in 1845 in the blacksmith-shop on Somerset Street, owned by John A. Staats. About 1848 a tavern was opened by Culver Voorhees, on the location of the present hotel. Services were held for several years at private residences by members of the different denominations until the building of the old school-house on Wall Street, when worship was held there.

The first school-house in Raritan village was 25 by 36 feet, and two stories in height. It was erected on the east side of what is now Wall Street, under the old school law. In December, 1871, the house and lot were sold to the Methodist society, the present brick edifice having been erected the summer of that year, and dedicated with appropriate exercises on the 5th of September.*

A post-office was started about 1850, the mails previous to that time having been brought from Somerville. The village contains a population of 2240.

About 1846 or 1848 a number of the inhabitants met in the machine-shop of David P. Kinyon to decide upon a name for the embryo village. After some discussion it was decided to christen it after the river on which it was located. The Central Railroad of

* For further information in reference to the condition of schools, see "Schools" in the township of Bridgewater.

JAMES P. GOLTRA.

James Phares Goltra, son of Thomas Goltra, was born in Bergen, N. J., Nov. 17, 1792. His father was also a native of Bergen, where his ancestors from Holland settled at an early time. He was born July 9, 1764. He married, Dec. 19, 1788, Elizabeth Kells, born Sept. 30, 1768, by whom he had the subject of this record and four daughters,—viz., Lany A., born Jan. 2, 1790, married George King (deceased); Susan, born Aug. 19, 1794, married Robert Albright, and lives in Madison, Morris Co.; Mary, born Aug. 23, 1797, married John Case (deceased); Cornelia, born Aug. 7, 1802, married first Elias Sturgis, and afterwards William Conkling; she is still living, and resides in Ohio.

James P. Goltra came to Bernard township when quite young with his parents, who purchased the Goltra place on Dead River now occupied by J. Happa. His father was a carpenter and builder, and brought up his son to that occupation, who followed it as his chief business till towards the close of his life, building extensively and erecting many churches in Bernard and adjoining townships. He also engaged successfully in farming and mercantile pursuits, having kept a store eight years at Liberty Corners. Besides being many years a justice of the peace and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, he took a prominent and active part in the affairs of his township, especially in raising recruits during the civil war, and acting on the town committee with the late Judge Anderson. The duties of these men were arduous and responsible, and were faithfully and conscientiously discharged, reflecting credit alike upon their integrity and ability. Mr. Goltra, as a business and a public man, as a citizen and neighbor, in short, in all the walks of life, was highly respected, and has left a reputation enshrined in the memory and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

On the 20th of June, 1816, Mr. Goltra married for his first wife Fanny Beach, by whom he had two children,—Ebenezer B. and Susan F.; both are living and have families. After her death he married Fanny C. Cross, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Cross. She is the great-granddaughter of Rev. John Cross, first pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Basking Ridge, who settled on the place where Mrs. Goltra now lives in 1732, and held religious services in his barn before the meeting-house was built at the Ridge. Robert and Elizabeth Cross reared a family of two children,—viz., Mrs. James P. Goltra and Mahlon Cross, who died in August, 1878, leaving a son and daughter still living. Joseph, the other son, died in March, 1872.

The children of James P. and Fanny C. Goltra were Caroline E., born July 9, 1823, married Dennis Van Liew, and lives at Liberty Corners; Robert Cross Goltra, born Aug. 24, 1829, married Mary E. Lewis, who survives him (he died May 12, 1869, leaving four children); Mary M., born Feb. 7, 1832, married Putney O. Belding, has one child, now living at Basking Ridge; Thomas Goltra, born Feb. 5, 1834, married Elsie Smalley Frost, and has a family of three children,—to wit, John Q. P., Hattie Adelaide, and Willie J. Goltra; Emma Jane Goltra, born July 18, 1838, married William W. Sutton, of Hunterdon County, and has three children.

James P. Goltra died Jan. 22, 1871, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

His son, Thomas Goltra, is his successor on the homestead estate. He devotes himself to the pursuit of agriculture, and is an enterprising and successful farmer.

New Jersey passes through the village, thereby furnishing means for both transportation and travel equal to any in the State.

The first bridge across the river was built in 1849, with 5 piers, 54 feet span, and 324 feet in length.

MARTINSVILLE.

This hamlet was commenced by Absalom and James Martin, who came from near Chimney Rock. About 1852 a chapel was erected, and for a time was occupied by all denominations. Later it came under the control of the Presbyterians. It is not an independent organization. The village contains, besides the chapel, a store, post-office, hotel, blacksmith-shop, and several dwellings. It is located in what is known as Washington Valley, between the First and Second Mountain.

SCHOOLS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

There are but few traditions of schools in this township before the commencement of the present century. The first written record of any kind which has been found bearing upon the subject of schools is a receipt as follows:

"Rece'd, Mar. 15, 1771, from Jeromes Van Nest, by the hands of George Fisher, schoolmaster, the full sum of four pounds, Jersey Light money, in full for my demands from said Jeromes Van Nest.

"FOLKERT TUNISON.

"£4 0s. 0d."

The first school-house of which anything is known was situated in what is now the ground of the Presbyterian church at Bound Brook, and a little west of that edifice. Some of the traditions relate that it was originally a Presbyterian church and afterwards used as a school-house. It was a low, one-story building. The first teacher of whom any mention is made was one John Wacker, whose name occurs as early as 1742; the name of John Brade is also found.* He was succeeded by William Hedden, who acted as principal until 1768, when he removed to Newark. He was succeeded by Peter Walsh, a Scotchman, who taught until the erection of the academy, in 1800. This building stood east of the residence formerly occupied by the Rev. Dr. Rodgers, and was two stories in height, standing broadside to the turnpike, with a steeple on the east end. A bell that hung in the steeple had the inscription "1734, Amsterdam." The academy was built in part from money bequeathed by Michael Field, who died in 1792. The bequest is given in the words of his will:

"I give the sum of £500, lawful money of the State of New Jersey, towards a free school that may be erected hereafter within the Presbyterian congregation of Bound Brook, which my executors are hereby required to put into the hands of the trustees of the congregation aforesaid, and the trustees are required to put the same at interest, and to keep the interest money arising therefrom in their custody and possession until the said 'Free School-House' shall be built, and then apply the said interest money for that purpose, and supporting said school, and for no other purpose."

* In an account of Tobias Van Norden, dated February, 1774, against the estate of Aeltje Lemontes, occurs, "To sculeing for Lena, £0 14s. 0d."

Peter Walsh was the last teacher in the old building and the first in the academy. He was succeeded by Isaac Toucey, afterwards Secretary of the Navy under President Buchanan. While he was in charge a female department was added, under the supervision of Miss Joanna Deeds. This building was in use until 1857, when it was demolished and the present edifice erected upon the spot.

To this county belongs the honor of being the home of the men who were most instrumental in obtaining and founding Rutgers College. Rev. John Frelinghuysen opened a theological school in which young men were fitted for the ministry. Jacob Rutsen Hardenburgh, Rynier Van Nest, and Matthew Leydt received instruction from him, and afterwards became eminent.

The Rev. Jacob R. Hardenburgh was most active in obtaining the charter, in 1770, of Rutgers College, and was its first president; Hendrick Fisher, of Bound Brook, was also prominent in its establishment.† Frederick Frelinghuysen, a native of Somerville, was the first tutor. It is thus seen that Rutgers College originated with men in this township, and that a school was opened here, the influence of which culminated in its establishment.

A school-house was erected in Raritan (now Somerville) about 1800. The last teacher was a Mr. Tennard. The school was merged into the Somerville academy at its commencement, in 1802. There was also one on the mountain-road north of Somerville; it remained as late as 1840.

The next educational interest of importance was the establishment of the Somerville academy, the history of which is quoted from Dr. A. Messler's "History of Somerset County:"

"The idea of erecting such a building and attempting to maintain a classical school at such an early day was an honor to the inhabitants of the village.

"It came in this wise: A number of gentlemen from Somerville and its vicinity met together to celebrate the Fourth of July, 1801. The public exercises of the day were held in the church. . . . After the exercises the gentlemen repaired to the hotel, where a dinner had been prepared. Among them were several who had sons to be educated. After a free conversation on the subject of education, it was resolved to make an effort to establish a classical school, where young men might be instructed in Latin and Greek and prepared to enter college. Immediate action was taken, and on the 18th of July, at another meeting, a constitution was adopted, which provided for the erection of a building and the organization of an association aiding in its support and patronage."

The constitution was signed by Peter Studdiford, John Bryan, John Frelinghuysen, Andrew Howell, Jonathan Ford Morris, Thomas Talmage, John Elmendorf, Jacob R. Hardenburgh, John Simonson, John W. Hall, Joseph Doty, Dickinson Miller, Cornelius Van Deventer, Bergun Brokaw, Edmund Elmendorf, John Brokaw, John Cox, Garret Tunison, Philip Herder, Roeluf Nevius, Peter B. Dumont, and Mathew A. Lane. The subscription amounted to $1701. The first officers of the association were Peter

† Hon. Joseph P. Bradley's address, delivered at the centennial celebration of Rutgers, June 21, 1870.

Studdiford, President; John Bryan, Vice-President; John Frelinghuysen, Treasurer; Andrew Howell, Secretary. The board of regents consisted of Jonathan F. Morris, John Wortman, Thomas Talmage, John S. Vredenburgh, John Elmendorf, Jacob R. Hardenburgh, Dickinson Miller, John Simonson, Garret Tunison, and the president.

A house was erected, a teacher employed (Lucas George, an Irishman, who proved himself to be a fine scholar and an efficient instructor), and the school opened in May or June, 1802.

In 1804 the association was incorporated under the laws of the State, and Peter Studdiford, John S. Vredenburgh, Peter D. Vroom, John Elmendorf, Andrew Howell, Jonathan F. Morris, and John Frelinghuysen were the trustees. In March, 1805, Jacob Kirkpatrick succeeded Mr. George as principal. Then W. C. Morris, a son of Dr. J. F. Morris, taught for a time. Nov. 26, 1808, Stephen Boyer was engaged as principal, remaining such until 1810. Afterwards Isaac N. Wyckoff and the Rev. John Cornell taught, and the school flourished extensively. It had no rival except Basking Ridge, and enjoyed an extensive patronage for some time. After Rev. John Cornell the school was taught by Rev. Peter Studdiford, Mr. Neville, John Walsh, William Thompson, Charles Hageman, William D. Waterman, and John L. See.

This school was discontinued in 1855, the property sold to S. S. Hartwell, and the proceeds divided among the original stockholders and their heirs.

SOMERVILLE CHARITY SCHOOL.

In 1816, Mrs. Rev. John Vredenburg, Mrs. Andrew Howell, Mrs. Dr. Henry Van Derveer, Mrs. Dickinson Miller, Mrs. William J. Hedges, Mrs. Ferdinand Van Derveer, Mrs. Mary Stewart, Mrs. William Manse, Mrs. Matthew Williamson, Mrs. C. G. Tunison, Mrs. Dr. Vredenburg, and Mrs. Gen. John Frelinghuysen associated themselves together to educate and instruct the poor children of the township, under the name of the Somerville Charity School. April 16th in that year a Sunday-school was opened; in connection with it, but a little later, a day-school was added. It was continued until about 1845, when it ceased, common schools having been introduced into the State and accomplishing part of the work.

A young ladies' school was taught at the house of Mr. Walsh in 1828–29 by Miss M. A. Poole. In addition to a complete course of English studies, music, drawing, and lace-work were taught.

A young ladies' seminary was erected by Gen. John Frelinghuysen in about 1832. Mrs. Nottingham was principal. It was continued four or five years, but finally ceased. Mrs. Nottingham removed to Somerville, where she taught about two years.

SOMERSET CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

This school was established in 1848 as the "Somerset Institute for Young Ladies." The old tavern standing at the fork of the New York and Easton turnpike and the Raritan road, on the present site of the castellated residence of Eugene Doughty, then the property of Alfred Camman, was selected for the purpose, and moved back on the turnpike to its present location. John S. Severance, of Berkshire Co., Mass., opened the first session, Sept. 5, 1848, although the institution was not incorporated until Dec. 6, 1849. The first board of trustees were Rev. A. Messler, D.D., President; Samuel G. Hartwell, Secretary; William Thompson, C. H. Brown, Joshua Doughty, T. B. Allison, and John I. De Forest, all deceased except Dr. Messler and Joshua Doughty.

Mr. Severance, after continuing the enterprise for two years, without pecuniary success, returned to Massachusetts, his position being filled by his niece, Miss Nancy P. Stoughton, who, aided by her brother pecuniarily, exerted herself to make the enterprise a success. This she did, to the profit of her pupils, but to her own pecuniary disadvantage. She continued the school for two years, when it passed into the hands of the Rev. Calvin Butler, of Massachusetts. Purchasing the property, he added a story to the building, erected an outside recitation building, and, still lacking room, purchased the adjoining house and lot.

In 1857–59 the political questions of the day became so prominent, and the contest so bitter, that the educational interest began to decline, and in the spring of 1860 Mr. Butler left the place, going to Connecticut. He gave to the county the largest and most prosperous seminary she has ever had.

J. S. Chamberlain succeeded as principal, followed in 1866 by Rev. William I. Thompson, son of Judge Thompson, of Readington, but he was cut off from a sphere of usefulness by death, March 19, 1867. Arthur Crosby taught out the unexpired term.

Sept. 4, 1867, the Rev. William Cornell, D.D., LL.D., took charge of the school. He was a ripe and cultured scholar, a thorough and enthusiastic teacher. The year following his advent he erected a building in South Street and removed his school thither, where he died Sept. 11, 1876.

There was then a vacancy until March, 1877, when P. N. Mitchell took charge. But to build up this school after such an extended vacancy was not the work of a day. With patient energy, however, he overcame all difficulties. The latter part of the year this school and that of William P. Flowers, A.M., were consolidated, since which time it has been very successful.

It only remains to add that during the interim when the institute was removed to South Street, a female school, under the old name, was kept for six years by Mrs. Duren, ending in 1878. The lady still takes a few pupils upon a private estate a few miles south of the village.

A Miss Gaston, a native of the place, also taught a school with varying degrees of prosperity for twenty years or more in that part of the building known

as the two-story house, removing in the spring of 1880 to the Minor house,—Governor Vroom's old residence.

CHURCHES.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH OF RARITAN.

During the ministry at Hackensack of Gulliam Bertholf, and while he was on a missionary tour to this section,* the first church was formed. The earliest records having any reference to church matters in this region were written in Dutch. The first record is dated March 8, 1699, of the baptism of a child of Jeronimus Van Neste, Cornelius Theunissen, and Pieter Van Neste respectively. The following day (March 9, 1699) the church was organized.

"The following persons were chosen as a consistory: John Tuynesen as elder, and Pieter Van Nest as deacon, and were installed before the congregation by Gulliam Bertholf. At the same time the ordinance of the holy sacrament was administered to the communicants by the above-named person."

This is all the record extant from that time till about 1721, except of baptism.

About 1717 or 1718 a call for a minister was sent to the Classis of Amsterdam by the churches of Raritan, Three-Mile Run, Six-Mile Run, and North Branch.

At this time there is no evidence of a church edifice at this place. In 1721 a lot of land was donated to the congregation for church purposes; a building was erected that year, but of its size, shape, or construction nothing has been ascertained. It was on a knoll on the north side of the Raritan, a quarter of a mile below the structure known as the old bridge. Worship was held at this place until Oct. 27, 1779, when it was burned by Col. Simcoe.

Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, son of the Rev. Johannes Henricus, pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Lingen in East Friesland, came to America in 1720, and settled immediately over the churches in Somerset County. He resided at Three-Mile Run and preached also at Raritan, Six-Mile Run, and North Branch. The precise time of his death is not known.

May 18, 1747, a call was made to John Frelinghuysen, then studying in Holland, to occupy his father's place. This call was approved by the Classis of Amsterdam in 1749. He was licensed in 1750, and in the summer of that year arrived at Raritan. He preached his introductory sermon August 3d. He lived at Raritan, now Somerville. In the summer of 1751 he built a house with bricks sent over from Holland, on land owned by Cornelius Bogart. It is still standing, and in possession of Joshua Doughty. On a corner-stone is cut "1751." A charter was obtained June 7, 1753, for this church, along with those of New Brunswick, Six-Mile Run, Millstone, and North Branch.

Mr. Frelinghuysen's pastorate was brief; he died in September, 1754, after having administered to this people a little over three years.†

The church was vacant for nearly three years. Jacob R. Hardenburgh, who commenced his studies with the Rev. Mr. Frelinghuysen, continued for about three years, and was ordained by the Coetus in 1757. He was the first minister in the Dutch Church in America who received a license in this country. His labors commenced May 1, 1758. He removed to Raritan, to the house where his early studies were pursued, having married the widow of his former teacher, Mrs. Dinah Frelinghuysen. In August following he was installed as pastor of the five congregations,—Raritan, North Branch, Bedminster, Millstone, and Neshanic.‡ In 1781 he resigned his pastoral charge at Raritan and removed to Rosendale, N. Y.

The Rev. Theodore Frelinghuysen Romeyn was called to the pastorate in 1784. He died September, 1785, and was succeeded, Oct. 14, 1785, by the Rev. John Duryea, as pastor of the churches of Raritan and Bedminster, until 1799.

Meetings were held in the Court-Martial building, situated on Mount Pleasant, after the burning of the church, in 1779, until the court-house was completed. Sept. 6, 1782, the Consistory of Raritan made a proposition to the freeholders of the county of Somerset to unite with them in the erection of a building for church and county purposes. This proposition was accepted on the 14th of October of that year. A building was erected on the spot now occupied by Dr. Wilson, east of the present court-house, at a cost of £559 19*s.* 2*d.* Worship was held in that building until the completion of the church.

May 10, 1786, the Consistory resolved to sever their connection with the county, and asked for a committee of the freeholders to meet with them for a settlement, which was made. The county ordered £228 6*s.* 9*d.* to be paid to P. D. Vroom, treasurer of Raritan Congregation.§

June 15, 1784, it was resolved to build a new house of worship. Discussion was had as to the location, the membership being about equally divided between Somerset court-house and Van Veghten's bridge (where the old church stood). The former was selected, and subsequently Reynier Veghte, Abraham Van Neste, Peter D. Vroom, John Hardenburgh, Robert Bolmer, and Jacobus Winterstein were appointed a committee to superintend the erection, with Andreas Ten Eyck as manager. The present church lot was purchased of Cornelius Tunison, and a building 40 by 60 feet was erected, with a small cupola and bell. The old church was rebuilt and enlarged in 1838 at a cost of $10,000.

In 1790 the Dutch Reformed Churches of Raritan,

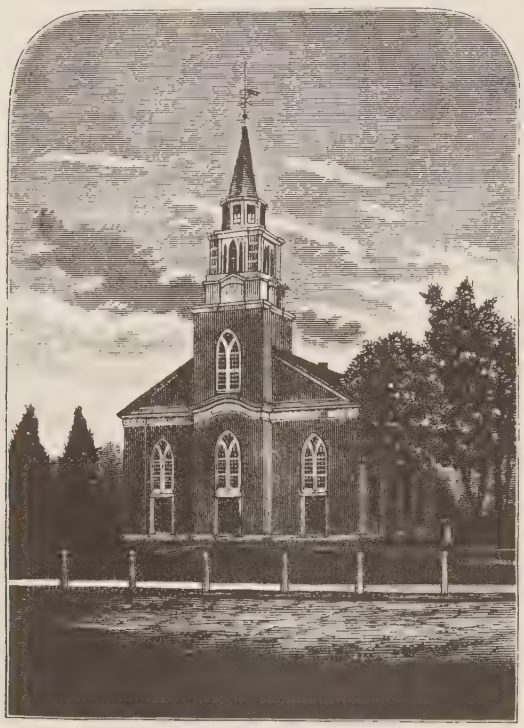
* Until 1709 he was the only Dutch preacher in New Jersey.

† His remains were brought to Raritan, and deposited in the old burying-ground on the banks of the Raritan. In 1826 they were removed to what is known as "the minister's tomb."

‡ In 1761, Neshanic and Millstone were separated from this charge.

§ County buildings in General History.

North Branch, New Brunswick, Six-Mile Run, and Millstone [now Harlingen], declared their "will not to continue any longer a body politic by virtue of the charter of incorporation."



FIRST REFORMED CHURCH.

Upon the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Duryea a settlement was made, and the parsonage house and lot, containing 36.7 acres, were deeded to him.*

The other pastorates have been those of Dominies John S. Vredenburg, 1800–21; vacant mostly, 1821–26; R. D. Van Kleek, 1826–31; Abraham Messler, D.D., 1832–79, when he was retired by the Classis on account of his advanced age.

Jan. 19, 1881, a new pastor was installed,—Rev. J. Preston Searle, previously located at Griggstown.

During this long period three prosperous churches have gone out from this church of Raritan. It is still in full vigor, having a larger membership in communion than ever before. It numbers 175 families, with a church membership of 620. Four Sunday-schools in connection with the church have a membership of 200.

The reader is referred to Dr. Messler's published "Historical Notes," for more full details of this and other Reformed Dutch Churches of this vicinity; also to Dr. Corwin's "Manual" for extended biographical sketches of the ministers named above.

* May 13, 1801, he sold this property to Cornelius Terhune, and it later passed into the hands of Dr. Samuel Swan, who sold it to Dr. Peter I. Stryker in 1810; in 1836 it passed to Joshua Doughty, its present owner.

REV. ABRAHAM MESSLER, D.D.,

of Somerville, N. J., was born Nov. 15, 1800, on a plantation on Lamington River, in the northern part of the township of Readington, Hunterdon Co., N. J. His parents were Cornelius Messler and Maria (Stryker) Messler.

He is a descendant of Teunis de Metsellaer, who came from Holland to Rensellaerwick in 1641 and settled in Albany. He made his will Aug. 7, 1685, and in it mentions his wife, Egbertien Egberts, and his children, Maritie, wife of Harman Lieverse; Geretije, wife of Andrus Hans; Dirkje, wife of Bastian Harmse Fischr; Wellemtje, aged twenty-three; Anna, aged twenty-one years; and his sons, Egbert and Martyn.

In the next year, 1642, Teunis Thomasen de Metsellaer and his wife, Belletje Jacobs, had a child baptized in the Dutch church in New York City, named Maritje; again a son, Thomas, April 24, 1644; a daughter, Geertje, Nov. 12, 1645; a son, Derick, July 24, 1648.

Dec. 16, 1694, Abraham Metsellaer had a son named Johannes baptized in New York. This man Johannes came to New Jersey in 1717, or earlier, and settled in Middlebush on a farm north of the Cedar Grove school-house, owned recently by a Mr. Bennet, consisting of 262 acres. He died in 1672, leaving two sons,—Abraham and Cornelius, and two daughters named Sarah and Effie. He was a man of piety and influence in his day, serving frequently as elder in the Dutch Reformed Church of New Brunswick. He is also named as one of the deacons of the Five United Congregations in Somerset County, incorporated in 1754. He traveled with Whitefield in different parts of the State, and attended his preaching as often as possible while in New Jersey.

His son Cornelius was the grandfather of Rev. Dr. Messler, and it was he who first changed the form of spelling the name. He purchased the plantation on the Lamington River and resided on it many years. In his old age he lived in New Brunswick, where he died, and his remains are interred in the cemetery of the Reformed Dutch Church. On the upright stone at the head of his grave you read the following inscription:

"In memory of Cornelius Messler, who departed this life May 25, 1806, aged 80 years and five months.

"And this is all we know,—
They are completely blessed;
Have done with sin & care & wo,
And with their Saviour rest.

"He was a man of sterling piety and great moral worth, serving the church in his day faithfully, and living daily a life of piety and devotion."

His son Cornelius inherited the plantation on the Lamington River, and died in the old mansion house which had sheltered two generations and been sanctified by so many prayers.

Abraham Messler pursued his classical studies at New Germantown and Lamington. He entered Union College in September, 1819, and graduated

H. Messler

with honors in 1821. In the following September he joined the theological seminary at New Brunswick, from which he graduated in 1824, in the last class which enjoyed the privilege of the instructions of Dr. John H. Livingston. During the summer, after having been licensed to preach by the Classis of New Brunswick, he served as a missionary at Montville, in Morris Co., N. J., and in the autumn went to Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y., in the same capacity. He received a call to settle as pastor from both these congregations, and in May, 1825, was installed at Ovid. His health suffered soon from the climate, and in 1828 he resigned his charge and came back to New Jersey, having in the mean time contracted marriage with Miss Elma Doremus, of New York. In 1829 he assumed the pastoral charge of the United Congregations of Montville and Pompton Plains, where he continued for three and a half years. In this charge his labors were greatly blessed, a large number of the young people having united with the church, a thing unknown in that region of the church before that time.

In 1832 he received a call from the First Church of Raritan (Somerville), then one of the most numerous and influential churches in the General Synod. He came to Somerville with many fears. The church had had, in 1821 and 1822, one of the most remarkable revivals of which there is any account in the American churches. It had the Governor of the State in it as an elder, with many other men known in public life. It had been vacant for several years, and it seemed almost presumptuous for a young man to assume such a charge. Circumstances, however, appeared to impel him to the act, and he went. How little he expected that it was to be for life, and that he would stand in that pulpit forty-seven years. Yet so God willed, and it was so.

In 1854, Dr. Messler traveled extensively in England, Scotland, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. On his return he wrote and published in the *Christian Intelligencer* a series of articles on "Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, and the Isle of Wight," extending to 56 numbers. He had previously published a series on the "Christian Ministry," in 52 numbers; "The Confession of Faith," 6 numbers; "Reformers before the Reformation," 35 numbers. During five years he wrote more than 300 leading articles in the *Christian Intelligencer*; also occasional sermons, memorial sermons, and historical notes, "Centennial History of Somerset County," memorials of Governor Vroom, with numerous other occasional publications.

On Sept. 11, 1876, he and his wife celebrated their "golden wedding." All their children and grandchildren except two were present at dinner, and in the evening a crowd of their friends in the congregation came to greet them and unite in the joy of the occasion. The presents were numerous and valuable.

In 1879, having entered the eightieth year of his age, and the fifty-sixth of his ministry, he retired from active service, and is now living in his own house in Somerville. His only living son, T. D. Messler, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is comptroller and third vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and also holds the office of president of several of the western roads controlled and operated by this company.

In a green old age, he is yet comfortable, and able to give an occasional service with vigor and feeling.

SECOND REFORMED CHURCH OF RARITAN.*

The Second Reformed Church at Raritan was organized March 5, 1834. The chief cause of this movement was the fact that the old edifice in which the First Reformed Church at Raritan then worshiped was too small to hold all who crowded there. The original members were twenty-four persons dismissed from the First Reformed Church. The first Consistory were Peter Z. Elmendorf, James Taylor, Brogun I. Brokaw, and Thomas Talmage, Elders; John A. Staats, Peter Hodge, Thomas A. Hartwell, and James Bergen, Deacons. Brogun I. Brokaw was elected president. Gen. John Frelinghuysen may be regarded as the originator of this project, for he proposed and advocated it while in health, and left by will $200 to further it.

At the end of the first year the Consistory reported to the Classis 67 families and 60 members in full communion. Immediate steps were taken towards the erection of a house of worship, and the corner-stone was laid July 30, 1834, with appropriate ceremonies, by Rev. Messrs. Sears, Messler, and Morris. A box was deposited therein, containing a parchment which recorded, among other items, that

"On the first Sabbath of June, 1834, the Lord's Supper was administered for the first time to the Church by Rev. Philip Milledoler, D.D., president of Rutgers College, and that the service was held in the courthouse. The building committee of this church are Isaac Southard, Peter Z. Elmendorf, John I. Gaston, Elias Vance, and James Taylor; the master-carpenters, James P. Goltra and William Kipp; and the master-mason, Cornelius A. Tunison.

The congregation was incorporated, under the laws of New Jersey, March 28, 1834, with its present style and title. The building was dedicated Feb. 18, 1835, in the presence of a large congregation. On the 4th of March succeeding the dedication seventy-five of the one hundred pews were sold for $4300,—about the original cost of this building. A special and subsequent subscription provided the means for a fence around the church lot.

After having twice been unsuccessful, a third effort was made to procure a pastor, and May 2, 1835, Rev. Charles Whitehead, of Hopewell, N. Y., was called. He accepted, and settled as the first pastor on the last Sunday of May, 1835. He was installed by the Classis of New Brunswick, Sept. 2, 1835. He remained in charge nearly four years, when a severe and protracted attack of bronchitis led to a dissolution of the pastoral relation, March 27, 1839, by mutual consent. Rev.

* From an historical sermon delivered on the fortieth anniversary, Sunday, March 8, 1874, by Rev. John F. Mesick, D.D., pastor, with additional statistics to 1880.

Talbot W. Chambers was called Sept. 4, 1839. He commenced his labors in October following, and was ordained and installed in January, 1840. In 1848 this congregation and its pastor experienced a sore trial in the organization of the Third Reformed Church at Raritan, which took away, at one time, 30 families and 33 members. Dr. Chambers accepted the call of the Collegiate Church, and removed, Nov. 3, 1849, to New York. The next pastor was Rev. Elijah R. Craven, who was called Jan. 9, 1850, and entered on his duties March following. The present commodious and pleasant parsonage was first occupied by the new pastor. Dr. Craven accepted the call of the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark, and resigned his office Oct. 21, 1854.

The Rev. John F. Mesick, a graduate of the institutions at New Brunswick, but settled over the German Reformed Church of Harrisburg, Pa., was elected pastor Jan. 22, 1855.

The enlargement of the edifice was completed Dec. 2, 1863. The far-seeing founders of this church had included that improvement in their plans, for the staunch frame was capable of this addition.

The records are incomplete in reference to the first three pastorates, but we find in the book containing the record of contributions to religious and benevolent purposes the following summary: During Dr. Whitehead's ministry, $482.81; Dr. Chambers' ministry, $1505.99; Dr. Craven's ministry, $37.80; Dr. Mesick's ministry, $30,973.40.

Before Dr. Whitehead came there were 60 members in full communion. Under his ministry there were received on confession, 57; by certificate from other churches, 69. He left it with 93 families and 107 communicants. Under Dr. Chambers' ministry were added on confession, 164; by certificate, 126. At his resignation there were 100 families and 252 communicant members. During Dr. Craven's pastorate there were brought in on confession, 61; by certificate, 88, and at his removal there were 112 families and 275 communicants. Within the existing pastorate (25 years) there have been received on confession, 423; by certificate, 465; total, 888.

The following ministers of the gospel have been called from the ranks of the members of this church: Rev. Elbert S. Porter, D.D., Rev. John Beekman, Rev. Peter Q. Wilson, Rev. Andrew J. Hageman, Rev. Goyn Talmage, D.D., Rev. J. H. Frazee, Rev. Frederick Wilson, Rev. William H. Vroom. The Sunday-school has at present 300 pupils, with a library of about 800 volumes. The officers are Sering P. Dunham, Superintendent; P. N. Mitchell, Assistant Superintendent; Cornelius V. D. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer; James Gaston, Librarian.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.*

It is difficult to ascertain just who first conceived the idea of establishing a Baptist Church at this place, where for many years the field had been almost entirely occupied by the Dutch Reformed, there being two large influential churches in the town, while within a radius of seven miles there were six others of the same denomination. But we find that Pethuel Mason and Samuel B. Tunison were both actively engaged in the preliminary arangements, as well as in sustaining the cause after its organization. Mr. Mason was baptized by Rev. Spencer H. Cone, and united with the First Baptist Church of New York City in October, 1842; Mr. Tunison was baptized by Mr. Barker at Somerville, June 25, 1843, and united with the Samptown Church.

Then commenced the efforts of these two men for a Baptist Church at Somerville. During that summer (1843) they arranged to have preaching in the court-house every two weeks by Mr. Barker and Rev. S. J. Drake, of Plainfield, alternately, and several Baptists were collected together. About September 1, Jesse B. Saxton came to Somerville and devoted himself to the work of preaching the gospel. During this same month Rev. Mr. Leach, pastor of the Baptist Church at Hamilton, while on a visit to Somerville, baptized Levi H. Shattuck.

The church was constituted Oct. 31, 1843, with the following eleven members: Jesse B. Saxton, Pethuel Mason, Samuel B. Tunison, Jas. G. Coleman, Jr., Samuel Pangborn, Levi H. Shattuck, Charity Tunison, Elizabeth S. Coleman, Ann Pangborn, Ursula Kelley, Mary Opie. The council of recognition was composed of delegates from the First New Brunswick, Piscataway, First and Second Plainfield, Baptisttown, and Wearts Corner Churches. At the organization P. Mason was chosen deacon, Jas. G. Coleman, Jr., church clerk, and S. B. Tunison was soon after elected treasurer.

Early the next spring a lot on the north side of Main Street was secured and a house commenced. It was built of brick, upon a foundation of stone, 40 by 50 feet. There were 50 pews on the main floor with a seating capacity for 250 persons, and a gallery in one end capable of seating 50 more. The house (including lot, etc.) cost about $4000. Mr. Saxton remained at Somerville about one year.

In October, 1844, Henry C. Fish, a licentiate of the First Baptist Church at New York, was secured as a supply, the meeting-house being opened for worship Jan. 31, 1845. He served the church for six years and three months. There were 18 members when he commenced his labors. During his pastorate 102 were received and 34 dismissed, leaving a membership of 86 at the time of his removal. While he was with them they not only became self-sustaining, but contributed $811.91 to objects of benevolence. Through his efforts a handsome tower was erected on the meeting-house, and a bell and a town-clock placed therein. He resigned Jan. 1, 1851.

The second pastor was George P. Nice, of Philadelphia. He commenced his labors April 1, 1851,

* By Henry P. Mason.

and his ordination took place on May 29th following.

During this same year the church liquidated the remaining debt, amounting to about $1400. The ordinance of baptism was generally administered in the Raritan River until 1856, when a baptistery was placed under the pulpit platform. In July, 1856, this church granted to Wm. A. Smith a license to preach. Mr. Smith was converted during the year 1845, and united with the church March 12, 1848. On Sunday evening, Jan. 18, 1857, the ordinance of baptism was administered in the meeting-house, during which a terrible storm prevailed. About three o'clock the next morning nearly one-third of the roof was blown off, carried 70 or 80 feet, and lodged in the roof of P. Mason's residence. Part of the gable-end fell in, and the baptistery and pews were filled with brick, snow, and rubbish. Had this occurred during the evening previous many lives must have been lost.

Rev. J. N. Folwell, of Honesdale, Pa., accepted a call to become pastor of the church in June, 1858. He continued about one year and six months, when he resigned.

In April, 1860, Rev. B. C. Morse, of Philadelphia, became pastor, He remained with the church about five and a half years.* For about fifteen months after Mr. Morse resigned the church was supplied by Rev. H. C. Putnam, of Somerville, Dr. Devan, of New Brunswick, and others. In the fall of 1866 it withdrew from the East New Jersey Baptist Association, with which it had been connected since organization, and united with the Central New Jersey Association.

In 1867, Rev. H. D. Doolittle became pastor. One of his first efforts was to provide a parsonage; the result of his efforts was the purchase of a house and lot on Main Street, of Joshua Doughty, for the sum of $4000, all but $1450 of which was raised by subscription and paid. Pethuel Mason, one of the founders of the church, died of paralysis, Feb. 3, 1872, after an illness of about one year. Mr. Doolittle resigned in October, 1872.† During his pastorate 57 were received. The church then numbered 99 members. They had raised $1119.14 for benevolence.

In the spring of 1872 it was resolved to put up a new building. A larger lot (130 by 300 feet, on High Street) was purchased, on which the new meeting-house and parsonage were erected. The old lot was sold to Peter Struve for $4200, and the parsonage to Robert Thornhill for $4500. The last sermon was preached in the old house on Sunday, Aug. 18, 1872, by Mr. Doolittle, and the next day the builders commenced taking down the old house, the material of which was used in the construction of the new one. The corner-stone was laid Sept. 12, 1872. Meetings were held in the court-house until the basement of the new building was finished.

* Died at Marlboro', N. J., April 29, 1876.
† Died June 17, 1880, at Clinton, N. J.

Rev. G. W. Clark, D.D., the sixth pastor, was called in May, 1873. In November a handsome silver communion-service was presented by Mrs. William Lee. The meeting-house was dedicated Dec. 4, 1873. The building is 40 by 70 feet, with a projection in front and rear. It is of brick, surmounted with a tower, in which are the bell and town-clock used in the old house. The windows are of beautiful stained glass, and the ceiling and walls handsomely frescoed. The seating capacity of the audience-room, including the gallery, is about 500. There is a lecture- and Sunday-school room in the basement. During the winter of 1873–74 a parsonage was erected on the same lot with the meeting-house. The cost of the lot and buildings was about $20,000.

Dr. Clark resigned the pastorate May 1, 1877. He was held in very high esteem by his congregation, who made him a donation of $338 just before he resigned. He is now in the employ of the American Baptist Publication Society, and resides at Somerville.

In December, 1877, a call was extended to the present pastor, Rev. J. B. Mulford, of Sewickley, Pa., who commenced his labors Jan. 1, 1878.

Only four of the constituent members are now living, and of these only S. B. Tunison and wife and Mrs. Mary Opie are members of this church. Since its organization there have been 570 persons connected with the church. The present membership is 212.

Up to the present date (September, 1880) this church has raised and paid out for pastors' salaries, donation visits, home expenses, and on church property the sum of $60,809.84. They have also raised for benevolence the following: Foreign missions, $1855.68; home missions, $881.33; Baptist Education Society, $301.72; Baptist Publication Society, $111.74; Baptist State Convention, $636.07; Bible Society, $323.39; other objects, $1141.38; total, $5251.31.

The present officers are Rev. J. B. Mulford, Pastor; L. M. Codington, Clerk; H. P. Mason, Treasurer; William N. Adair, A. P. Cooper, Squier Frazee, L. M. Codington, Deacons; W. N. Adair, G. W. Clark, Asa R. Dilts, Squier Frazee, H. P. Mason, Trustees.

For several years during the early history of the church two Sunday-schools were sustained,—one at Somerville and one at Raritan, for the benefit of the members living at that place. They were afterwards merged into one school and held at Somerville. This school has always taken an interest in mission work, and at different times has sustained Karen missionaries and educated native preachers. The number of pupils enrolled is 90, with an average attendance of 60.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

Services of the Episcopal Church had been occasionally given at Somerville by the Rev. Alfred Stubbs, of New Brunswick, previous to 1850, but no clergyman had undertaken to form a parish and to build a

church in the place before the summer of that year. In July, the Rev. John Rowland, having been recently ordained by the bishop of the diocese, was sent as a missionary of the church. The use of the court-house was granted, and divine services were regularly held every Sunday. July 31, 1851, the parish was incorporated by the name of "the Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. John's Church in Somerville," the minister being John Rowland; the wardens, Richard B. Duyckinck and Joshua Doughty; the vestrymen, Isaac R. Cornell, William Thomson, Albert Cammann, E. R. Codwise, and Edward Perry.

The corner-stone of the church was laid Sept. 4, 1851, by George Washington Doane, D.D., LL.D., bishop of the diocese. The building was completed in May, 1852, and was consecrated by the bishop of the diocese on the 28th of the same month. The edifice was erected by E. B. Goltra, of Somerville, and cost $3280. The lot on which it stands was given by Joshua Doughty, who also contributed towards the expense of the building. Isaac R. Cornell, of Wiston, Richard B. Duyckinck, William Thomson, Albert Cammann, E. S. Doughty, E. R. Codwise, Bertram Howell, and Mrs. Donan also contributed largely. Com. R. F. Stockton gave $300 as his own gift and $200 for the potters of Princeton. The baptismal font was presented by the Rev. Dr. Creighton, of Tarrytown, who forty years previously, when a boy, attended school at Somerville. The organ is the gift of the two sisters, Mrs. S. V. Hoffman and Mrs. R. J. Livingston, of New Brunswick. The communion-plate was presented through the Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, and by one of the Hoffman family. The Oxford folio Bible and the four octavo Prayer Books were given by the Rev. Dr. Hoffman, who was greatly instrumental in inducing the bishop to send the missionary to Somerville. The surplices were ordered from England, and were presented to the parish by the ladies of the congregation. In 1854, Prof. McVickar, of Columbia College, gave 100 volumes to the Sunday-school.

In October, 1854, the Rev. John Rowland resigned, and after an absence of thirteen years in Louisiana he was called to the rectorship of St. John's, Somerville, in August, 1867, and is now in the thirteenth year of the second term of his ministry.

It appears from the parish register that the Rev. Mr. Black became rector in 1854 and remained in charge for a few years. After him Mr. Thomson served for several years. Upon his retirement there was a vacancy for some time, when a Mr. Badger took charge, under whom the church was much reduced from a variety of causes. In August, 1867, when the Rev. Mr. Rowland entered upon his second term, the prospect of the church was rather gloomy. But shortly afterwards several influential Episcopalian families moved to Somerville from New York; these gave tone and strength to the congregation. Necessarily, the Episcopalians in Somerville are few, because the population is chiefly composed of the descendants of Hollanders.

The church at present is self-sustaining and flourishing. The congregation numbers some 30 families. The church will seat 150; the present number of communicants is about 55.

The church wardens are W. U. Onderdonk and C. W. Castner; the vestrymen, Joshua Doughty, George H. Potts, Edward Baker, H. M. Gaston, William H. Hoppock, I. H. Lord, and William J. Morgan.

The Sunday-school is composed partly of children of church members, and partly of children of German parents in the town who have no connection with church organization. There are some 60 scholars, with 12 teachers. The rector has supervision of the school.

THE FOURTH GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH OF RARITAN.

This church was organized by the Classis of Raritan, Aug. 18, 1879, consisting of nineteen members, by the ordination of a Consistory composed of Elders Conrad Stein, Conrad Bachr; Deacons William Koehler, Herman Gooert. Number of families in 1880, 18; number of members in 1880, 23.

A house of worship was erected at a cost of $1000. A call was extended and accepted by the Rev. Frederick E. Schleider, who is the present pastor.

THE CHURCHES OF BOUND BROOK.

Presbyterian Church of Somerset and Middlesex Counties.—Dr. R. K. Rogers, who during his long pastorate made diligent inquiry respecting the early history of this church, says,—

"English and Scotch Presbyterians began to locate on the Raritan as early as 1683, the first ones coming from Amboy, Woodbridge, and vicinity."

The fact of there being many Scotch Presbyterians in this vicinity indicates the probability that religious services were held here before 1700 which resulted in the formation of the Presbyterian Church. There has been no time as far back as tradition extends when there was no Presbyterian Church in existence at Bound Brook. It is generally accepted that the church was organized in 1725, although Dr. Rogers says in his historical sermon that it was organized in 1700. The Presbyterian Church at Basking Ridge was formed in 1732, and Dr. Rogers used to relate that there was a tradition that James and Sarah M. Coy, who died in 1744 and 1747 and were buried in the old burying-ground, and others who lived in that neighborhood, were constant worshipers at this church of Bound Brook, regularly attending Sunday services.

This tradition tends to show that this church is older than that of Basking Ridge.

At the organization, in 1725, discussion was held in reference to building a house of worship and its location. A building was erected, the site of which is now included in the present church-grounds. It was a low one-story building, and also used in late years as a school-house, and finally torn down. In 1760 a

church was erected on the present church property, enlarged in 1787, rebuilt in 1829, and enlarged in 1851. At what time the property now occupied by the church and burying-ground was purchased is not known. A deed now in possession of John D. Voorhees, treasurer of the board of trustees, dated March 24, 1790, relates that Oct. 22, 1765, John Webster, Charles Ford, and Jeremiah Field held an absolute right in fee-simple to their lots of land, held in trust for the use of the Presbyterian Congregation of Bound Brook. The first lot, 20¾ acres, was purchased of Benjamin Field, June 1, 1749; the second, $3\frac{1}{10}$ acres, of Jeremiah Field at the same date; and the third, containing one-quarter of an acre, of Maurice Greenville, April 8, 1761, and joined the meeting-house property, indicating that the church was standing at that time. A charter was obtained in 1784, and the above property was conveyed to the trustees in 1790. March 24, 1790, Tunis Ten Eyck sold to the trustees for £400 a lot (52½ by 36 rods) commencing where the Middlebrook road joins the Raritan road, running down and north of it, for a parsonage lot. May 16, 1815, Daniel Bush sold to the trustees (for $1500) $9\frac{45}{100}$ acres between Bound Brook and Middlebrook, the present parsonage lot. Dec. 25, 1821, the property ($9\frac{40}{100}$ acres) described as being near the school lot and Peres Bonney's residence was sold to the Rev. John Boggs. It was again purchased by the trustees Oct. 4, 1828, and is still in the possession of the church. The present lecture-room lot was purchased, March 14, 1849, of John D. Voorhees, and the lecture-room soon after built. The church has owned considerable property, part of which has been sold, of which no mention is made.

In the organization of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, Aug. 8, 1738, the church of Bound Brook, with others, had been set off from the Presbytery of New York to form it, and at a meeting held at Philadelphia, May 19, 1745, application was made for a minister for this church. It was ordered that the Rev. Joseph Lamb, then pastor at Basking Ridge, and the Rev. James McCrea, pastor at Lamington, in Bedminster, should supply the church four Sabbaths. The latter filled the pulpit until Dec. 6, 1749. In 1748 a call was made to Mr. Israel Read, a candidate under the care of the Presbytery of New York. He was received by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, Dec. 6, 1749, and March 8, 1750, was formally installed pastor over the church. Thus commenced a pastorate of forty-three years' duration. The Presbytery of New Brunswick, Oct. 30, 1759, received a petition from the people in and about Millstone asking for his services one-fourth of the time; this was granted, and Mr. Read preached at Millstone until the year 1770. Jan. 13, 1770, he was bereaved by the death of his wife, Mary, aged thirty-eight. She was buried in the rear of the present church, and his remains were placed by her side twenty-three years later. The elders of the church in 1770 were Thomas McElworth, Jonathan Smith, and Jacob Jennings; deacons, Samuel Van Court, Benjamin Coon. Jeremiah Field was clerk.

Mr. Read labored until 1793. November 25th in that year he was thrown from his carriage near Raritan landing and fatally injured; he died three days later, aged seventy-five. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Walter Monteith. The Rev. A. E. Baldwin, in a historical discourse delivered July 2, 1876, says,—

"It is a sad fact—its loss especially felt in these years by all interested—that all records of the church during Mr. Read's long pastorate are certainly now beyond the reach of the church, and, although we have lost the record of the fruits, the record is not lost really; God has it. It is carefully laid away in the archives of his government for review by all concerned in the ages of eternity. Surely he must have strengthened the foundation-stones of the church, for its strength, beauty, and usefulness held their steady way onward in the years. Doubtless he pointed many to Christ, faithfully instructed and helped them heavenward. During his pastorate the Revolutionary war worked its tremendous results. . . . Then, too, the charter of the church (1784) was secured,—a charter under which its present business is transacted. In 1787 the building in which this church worshiped was enlarged,—a fact somewhat at least honorable to the pastor, a testimony to his faithful work. Let us remember now, thankfully, this man of God. He must have toiled earnestly, wisely, efficiently, nursing through the help of the Holy Spirit, with large care and faith, the early life of this church; training it for the mighty work it has done for Christ in the generations since."

A little over a year after the death of Rev. Israel Read the church called to the pastorate the Rev. David Barclay. He was licensed June 10, 1794, and ordained December 3d of that year; he remained till April, 1805. The ruling elders with him were Benjamin Coon, David Kelly, David Houk, John Harriot, Jonathan Smith, Isaac Fisher, and Daniel Bush. Selah Strong Woodhull was ordained as pastor December 4th of that year. From this time the records of the church are kept. The Rev. Mr. Woodhull was dismissed Nov. 25, 1806. Nearly three years passed before another minister was called. James Patterson was ordained Aug. 9, 1809, and dismissed Oct. 20, 1813. Two months later the Rev. William A. McDowell was ordained (Dec. 22, 1813), and dismissed Oct. 19, 1814. The records of the Presbytery of New Brunswick state that Leveret F. Huntington was ordained over the church of Bound Brook Dec. 6, 1815.

Whether the Rev. Mr. Huntington was pastor is not certain; if so, it was for a very short time. The Rev. John Boggs became a member of this Presbytery (from the Presbytery of Harmony), Oct. 17, 1815, and settled over the church of Bound Brook in the winter of 1815–16. He remained until Feb. 5, 1828, having been pastor about twelve years. His wife died during his residence here, and is buried in the old burying-ground. The church was without a pastor for two years. During 1829 the present church building was erected. It was dedicated in November of that year by the Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D. The next year the Rev. Ravaud K. Rodgers was called. This call was made by Elders John Polhemus, Dennis Field, Alpheus Coon, Alfred J. Harriott, David Smalley, John

A. Smalley, and Trustees Peres Bonney, Jonathan Smith, John H. Voorhees, Jacob Vandeventer, Jr., Gerardus Stryker, and Henry Tunison. The membership of the church at that time was 280; in 1838 it reached 425. July 19, 1851, the present edifice was struck by lightning; it was soon after enlarged, completed in June, 1852, and reopened for divine service June 24, 1852. Rev. Mr. Rodgers was dismissed November, 1874. Rev. Dr. George Sheldon, in a memorial sermon delivered May 15th at Newark, before the New Jersey Historical Society, says of him,—

"Here he lived and labored with great success, beloved and revered by his people, for nearly forty-five years. His pastoral labors were constantly and eminently successful, and his influence, both within and beyond the bounds of his parish, was widely extended and beneficial."

The Rev. A. E. Baldwin began the present pastorate on March 3, 1875. The church has a present membership of 318. A Sunday-school connected with the church has 55 pupils, with a library of 250 volumes. The superintendent is A. S. Coriell; librarian, Jacob Kline. There has been raised for congregational purposes the past year, $2489; for religious and benevolent purposes, $339.

Congregational Church.—This church was composed mostly of members from the Presbyterian Church of Bound Brook. The first meeting having reference to organization was held at the residence of J. P. Skillman, Feb. 16, 1876. It was resolved to form a church under the name of "The Congregational Church of Bound Brook." Messrs. J. W. Roundey, John Smalley, and R. V. Lindabury were appointed a committee to prepare a manual and present the names of officers. February 23d, the committee reported a manual, which was adopted, and the names of the following persons as officers: Deacons, Wilber F. Hammond, Thomas Winsor, Lewis D. Cook, Richard F. Giles; Clerk, Benjamin W. Dunning; Treasurer, James M. Thompson. The church was duly organized March 17, 1876, with 40 constituent members, viz.:

A. A. Boyle, Aaron Bougher, Mrs. A. Julia Bougher, A. G. Breck, Lewis D. Cook, Mrs. Ellen P. Cook, Emma S. Cook, Ella P. Cook, B. W. Dunning, Mrs. Jane P. Dunning, Mary Dunning, Mary C. Gano, Richard F. Giles, Ellen A. Giles, Theodore Giles, Mrs. Theodosia Giles, Mrs. Mary E. Giles, Emma S. Grant, Wilbur F. Hammond, Mrs. Cornelia Hammond, Mrs. Caroline Hemmer, James Jones, Mrs. Aristena A. Judd, Charles B. Judd, Richard V. Lindabury, Susie L. Ramsey, Mrs. A. S. Roundey, Mrs. Mary E. Skillman, Harry S. Skillman, Susie Emma Skillman, Lizzie S. Skillman, John Smalley, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Smalley, William W. Smalley, Aggie M. Smalley, Carrie Smith, Rachel A. Smith, Mary Stryker, Robert H. Swayze, James M. Thompson, Mrs. Sarah A. Thompson, B. Frank Thompson, Walter Thompson, Timothy D. Vaill, Mrs. Isabella M. B. Vaill, Mary B. Vaill, Anna I. Vaill, Annie E. Vaill, Mary K. Vaill, Thomas Winsor, Mrs. Cordelia A. Winsor, Cora Winsor, George W. Winsor, Mrs. Mary E. Winsor, William F. Winsor.

The Rev. Edward Beecher acted for a short time as pastor of the new church. The Rev. James D. Eaton then preached as a supply, and Sept. 25, 1876, was called to assume pastoral charge. He entered upon his duties at once, preaching his first sermon October 15th.

The following-named persons are the present officers of the church: Pastor, James D. Eaton; Deacons, B. W. Dunning, R. H. Swayze, Peter S. Van Duyn, John Smalley; Clerk and Treasurer, George A. West. The present officers of the society are: Trustees, John W. Roundey, R. Lamb, R. V. Lindabury, T. D. Vaill, Gideon R. Giles, John Talmage, and George W. Winsor; Clerk, R. Lamb; Treasurer, Gideon R. Giles. The officers of the Sunday-school are: Superintendent, R. Lamb; Assistant Superintendent, W. W. Smalley; Secretary, Dennis Bergen; Treasurer, George A. West; Librarian, George Stryker. The church has a present membership of 108. A building was erected in 1876, and dedicated on February, 1877. The sermon was preached by the Rev. George Hepworth, of New York. The total cost of building and grounds was $13,000.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was organized in 1849, mainly through the influence of George Winsor, Sr., and Caleb Morton. About 20 united in June and July of that year. The present church lot was obtained and building erected, at a cost of about $3000, during 1848, and dedicated in January, 1849, by Bishop Janes. It was enlarged in 1874. Services were held during repairs in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evenings. The first trustees of the church were George Winsor, Sr., Caleb Morton, and Richard Brokaw.

The pastors from organization have been John I. Morrow, Henry B. Beagle, Charles Larue, G. R. Snyder, J. Cowen, E. A. Day, James F. Dodd, Thomas F. Everett, J. R. Daniels, Cornelius Clark, Sr., William N. Searles, William Nelson, John A. Kingsberry, Enoch V. King, Robert B. Collins, L. Parsons, J. I. Boswell, Samuel J. Morris, and David Walters, the present incumbent. The church has at present 135 members. A Sunday-school with 112 pupils is under the charge of George Lamont as superintendent. The library contains about 250 volumes.

St. Joseph Catholic Church.—Father William, of Newark, first ministered, about 1863, to the adherents of the Roman Catholic faith living at Bound Brook and vicinity. Services were held in the second story of the building owned by Francis Brehm, on Main Street. A lot was purchased on Mountain Avenue, south of Front Street, of Elias Milliken, for $800, and soon after an edifice was erected at a cost of $1200. The church was under the pastoral charge of the St. Bernard's Church, of Raritan, from that time until 1876, when Bound Brook and Millstone became a separate charge, and Father M. A. Bogaard became the first resident priest; he is still in charge. In 1875 a lot was purchased south of the church property, and adjoining it, of Lewis D. Cook, for $1000, and in 1877 the present brick parsonage and farm were erected, at a cost of $3500. The church has a present membership of 600, with a Sunday-school of about 50 pupils.

THE CHURCHES OF RARITAN VILLAGE.

The Third Church.—The organization of this church grew out of the increase of population in the village of Raritan. A chapel was built principally through the exertions of Frederick J. Frelinghuysen, and services maintained in it by the ministers of the First and Second Churches. In the spring of 1848 application was made to the Classis for a special organization; this being granted, a committee was appointed, consisting of the Rev. Dr. A. Messler, T. W. Chambers, and D. D. Demorest. They met May 16, 1848, and after a sermon by Dr. Messler, organized a church by ordaining a Consistory composed of John A. Staats, Thomas S. Whitenack, Peter V. Staats, and David T. Runyon as elders, and John Freck, Garret J. Quick, Isaac V. Porter, and Richard Provost as deacons.

Peter Stryker, a student from the seminary, being called as pastor, he was ordained and installed Oct. 10, 1848. He preached at first in the chapel. Sept. 18, 1850, the corner-stone of the new edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies by the pastor. The house was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Hutton, of New York, July 30, 1851.

In 1851, Mr. Stryker resigned, and was succeeded the same year by the Rev. James A. H. Cornell, who was installed March 4, 1852, and served for four years, when he accepted the position of secretary to the Board of Education, and removed to his own residence, at New Baltimore, N. Y. In 1857, James Le Fevre, a student from the seminary at New Brunswick, was called; he was ordained and installed on the 25th of June. He labored about eighteen years, resigning in December, 1874, to take charge of the Reformed Church of Middlebush. The Rev. Charles H. Pool was installed July 15, 1875, and is still the pastor.

The church has at present 110 families and 283 communicants, also a Sunday-school containing 260 pupils. There has been raised the past year $1736.57 for congregational and $843.76 for religious and benevolent purposes. The chapel was rebuilt in 1872, at a cost of about $3000.

Methodist Church.—Services had been held by people of this denomination for several years, but no organization was perfected until April 26, 1872, when 45 persons united as a Methodist Church. In December previous several interested parties purchased the school-house grounds and lot for $2000, fitted the upper rooms for a chapel, and rented the lower rooms. In 1878 they remodeled the building, making both stories into one, and again improved the building in 1880.

The pastors have been the Revs. John A. Davis, J. M. Meeker, and Louis F. Burgess, present incumbent. The membership of the church is 150. The Sunday-school has 125 pupils, with a library of about 150 volumes. The pastor is superintendent, and B. K. Hoppock is librarian.

ST. BERNARD'S CHURCH.

The parish of this church embraces White House, Neshanic, and Pluckamin, and originally Bound Brook and Millstone, which were set off in 1876 and formed a separate parish. The first meetings in this region were held in private houses. Father John Rogers, of New Brunswick, officiated, succeeded by Father James McDonald. A church was erected, but burned down in 1853. A lot was purchased on Somerset Street, and the present brick structure was erected about 1854. Additions have been made from time to time. The first priest after the new house was built was Father D. J. Fisher; he was succeeded in 1855 by Father Terence Kiernan, who resided in Plainfield. Father W. W. Kaeder succeeded him in 1868, Father J. A. Marshall in 1873, and upon the division of the parish, in 1876, Father Joseph Zimmer was placed in charge, and is the present pastor. About 250 families are under his care. A cemetery containing 8 acres was purchased in 1876, and consecrated the last Sunday of June in that year. It is situated between Raritan and North Branch, on the road to White House.

THE REFORMED CHURCH OF NORTH BRANCH.

This church was organized Sept. 10, 1825, at the house of James Ten Eyck, by a committee from the Classis of New Brunswick, from families mostly belonging to the old church,—Raritan. During the great revival in 1821 and 1822 religious services had been held frequently in the vicinity of Bayley's Mills, on the North Branch. One large concourse, consisting of more than 1000 people, is especially remembered, in the barn of Mr. Abraham Dumont, at which Rev. Messrs. Schultz, Fisher, Studdiford, and Osborn took part in the services. The great awakening of attention to religion, no doubt, occasioned the want of church services to be felt, and brought about the organization of the church, after an application duly made to the Classis of New Brunswick, and at once a church edifice was begun. George H. Fisher, a licentiate of the seminary, was called, and settled Nov. 25, 1826, as soon as the structure, finished that year, was prepared for service. He preached to the people for four years, and proved a successful pastor.

The Rev. Abraham D. Wilson was called Sept. 17, 1831, and remained until 1838, when he removed to Illinois as a missionary. He was succeeded in October of the same year by Rev. James K. Campbell, who ministered until 1854. In 1856, Philip M. Doolittle was settled, and still continues the successful pastor of a prosperous church.

The first Consistory was composed of Jacob Ten Eyck, John Van Derveer, John Runk, and Abraham Quick, Sr., as elders, and Ralph Van Pelt, Matthew Van Pelt, James Staats, and James Ten Eyck, deacons. The first church edifice was built in 1826, of brick, after the pattern of the Somerville church, and in dimensions was 40 by 52 feet. The corner-stone

was laid without ceremonies, and whether the building was ever formally dedicated is not known. It continued to be the place of worship until 1863, when it gave place to the present commodious edifice. The church was almost entirely rebuilt in 1874, at a cost of $5575, and was rededicated March 9, 1875. It has at present 120 families, 221 communicants, and a Sunday-school containing 125 pupils. The contributions the present year have been $325.57 for religious and benevolent purposes, $1496.74 for congregational purposes.*

METHODIST CHURCH OF SOMERVILLE.

No very long or detailed history of this society can be given, for the records have not been properly kept, as this charge for some time was a part of a circuit in connection with Bound Brook, and afterwards with Raritan. The Methodist Episcopal Church of Somerville was organized as an independent body in 1832, and the same year a lot was purchased of Col. Isaac Southard, on the west side of Bridge Street, south of Main. An edifice was erected on the site, and occupied till the spring of 1880. To the present day the organization, though small, has enjoyed its share of prosperity. The membership has slowly but steadily increased.

During the latter part of 1879, under the ministry of the Rev. P. G. Blyht, measures were taken for the building of the present new edifice, on High Street. In March, 1880, it was dedicated. Services were held by the presiding elder, Rev. R. S. Arndt. Eloquent sermons were preached by the Revs. H. H. Buttz and Henry Spellmeyer. The edifice is a handsome structure, of Gothic style, having one of the most convenient and pleasant audience-rooms of any church in the State. Its cost was about $8000. Much credit is due to the Rev. P. G. Blyht, who by his untiring energy succeeded in pushing the enterprise to a successful completion; William Ross, Jr., of Somerville, also rendered praiseworthy assistance in raising funds to meet the expense of the building. The society, since worshiping in the new edifice, has received a powerful impulse for future prosperity. The present pastor is the Rev. John Krantz, Jr., of the Newark Conference, appointed to this charge in the spring of 1880. The following are the names of some of the distinguished men who have been pastors of this society: Rev. William P. Corbit, Rev. Dr. Charles Laren, Rev. Dr. Whitney (at present president of Hackettstown Institute), Rev. Solomon Parsons, J. R. Daniels, Father Searle, J. J. Boswell, J. O. Rodgers, and Canfield.

The present officials of the church comprise a board of trustees, a board of stewards, and a local preacher. James B. Brown, C. W. Ennis, Jacob Thompson, Hiram Rockafellow, Stephen D. Winner, William Ross, Jr., William Hardgrove, Louis Ayers, and Rev. Calvin Lathrop (local elder) comprise the joint board. The membership of the society is 116 full members, with one probationer. A flourishing Sunday-school is connected with the church. It numbers 104 scholars. An excellent corps of officers and teachers carry on the work.

* Dr. Messler's historical notes and other sources.

CEMETERIES.

The early burial-places were usually small plats of ground on the different farms. The earliest of these of which any knowledge is obtained was on the Coejeman farm, now in Raritan village. It was located on the bank of the river, where Kenyon Brothers' machine-shops now stand. Stones were found some years ago in preparing to build. One is preserved, and bears the inscription,—

"Here lyes ye body of Sarah, daughter of John and Alida Broughton, aged 2 years and 8 months. Died Sept. 1, 1740."

Another was also found at the same time, bearing the date of 1738, and of the same family. The John Broughton mentioned was the first town clerk of Bridgewater. His wife, Alida, is said to have been a daughter of Andreas Coejeman, and they probably lived in the Coejeman mansion.

Burial-places were also attached to the church-grounds. The old church built in 1721 on the bank of the river was surrounded by a graveyard, and many were buried there. But three stones are now standing, the oldest of which is that of Derrick Van Veghten, and the inscription upon it is as follows:

"In memory of Mr. Derrick Van Veghten, who died on the 29th day of November, 1781, aged 82 years, 4 months, and 14 days.

"Many were his friends and few his enemies;
Great was his soul and good his faculties.
Fair health on him her blessings did bestow,
And in his cheeks her ruddy charms did show
Till age the hand of Death did deputize,
Which neither spares the Great, the Good, nor wise.
His tranquil mind composedly reclined,
And to his God his Breath and soul resigned."

The others are of Margaret Van Veghten, wife of Joseph Crane, died May 27, 1812, and Catharine Taylor, who died Feb. 17, 1829.

On the place now owned by John C. Garretson is the old Tunison burial-place. Several hundred people have been buried, but few headstones are left; the oldest bears an inscription as follows:

"Here lies the body of Rebekah, the wife of John Compton, who departed this life March ye 13, 1760, aged 26 years, 6 months, 17 days."

Near this is where the son of John Beekman and "Aunt Yauney," as she was called, lies buried. He died April 25, 1777. John Beekman is also buried here, but no stone marks the spot. "Aunt Yauney" lived many years after, married Richard Compton, and at her death was buried in the same grave with her first husband. Other inscriptions are as follows:

"In memory of Abraham Tunison, who died May 23, 1797, aged 69 years, 11 mo., 29 days."

"In memory of Anna, the wife of Abraham Tunison, who died Nov. 1, 1806, aged 72 yrs., 6 mo., 8 ds."

"In memory of Philip Tunison, who died April 1, 1813, aged 36 yrs. 11 mo., 17 ds."

By his side lies a son and a grandson of Joseph and Mary Ann Van Derveer. Numerous graves are marked by stones, some with initial, but more without. This burial-place is on the second bank of the river, but on the west bank of Peter's Brook, southeast from the residence of John C. Garretson.

What is known as the Compton burial-place is at the foot of the mountain, north of Somerville; many interments were made there years ago. It is now used almost entirely by the colored people.

On the old parsonage lot burials were made. Five headstones are all that now remain, the inscriptions of which are here given:

"In memory of Ann, wife of John Hardenburgh, who departed this life Nov. 26, 1793, aged 35 yrs., 6 mo."

"In memory of John Hardenburgh, Esq., who departed this life July 23, 1798, aged 39 years, 3 months, 12 days."

"In memory of Ann Doty, wife of Joseph Doty, who departed this life on the 21st of April, 1804, aged 33 years, 7 months, 6 days."

"In memory of Elizabeth Doty, wife of Joseph Doty, who departed this life Nov. 26, 1806, aged 22 years, 12 days."

"In memory of Joseph Doty, who departed this life March 20, 1811, aged 46 years, 6 months, 20 days."

There are other plots in different parts of the township, neglected and uncared for, where, in days gone by, many were buried. Cultivation has encroached upon their borders year by year, as the ruthless hand of time has leveled the little mounds over the sleepers, and the humble slab that marked the spot has fallen prone to the ground.

About 1813 an acre of ground on Bridge Street was purchased for $100 of John Whitenack by the Consistory of the First Dutch Church of Raritan. Burials were first made on the south side. The earliest is said to have been a child of William Hartwick. About 1847, by an agreement between the Consistory and John C. Garretson, about an acre was added to the ground on three sides; later, as necessity demanded it, more was added, until it contained between three and four acres. This burial-place is known as the "Raritan Cemetery."

Aug. 26, 1867, an association was formed, under the name of the Somerville Cemetery Association, by the election of the following persons as trustees: James B. Brown, Samuel S. Hartwell, John T. Conklin, John V. Voorhees, Jacques Van Derbeek, Peter De Witt, Pethuel Mason, Edwin E. Brown, James P. Davis, David P. Kenyon, John Frech, David K. Craig. Pethuel Mason was chosen president, J. V. Voorhees secretary, S. S. Hartwell treasurer. Sixty-eight acres opposite the Raritan Cemetery were purchased for $14,500 of William Ross, Jr. Later, 45.58 acres were sold for $7292.50, leaving 22.42. This was tastefully laid out with walks, drives, and about 1000 lots.

Aug. 20, 1879, a stock company was organized under the name of "The Cemetery Association of Somerville," and purchased the cemetery grounds mentioned above for $11,000. Hugh M. Gaston was chosen president, and L. R. Vredenburg secretary and treasurer.

The old burying-ground on the hill at Bound Brook is the resting-place of many of the early dead. The oldest stone on which an inscription is legible bears the following:

"In memory of Sarah, wife of James McCoy, who departed this life Sept. ye 5th, 1744, aged 57 years. James McCoy, 1747, aged 59 years."

Many others are illegible. There are buried here Mrs. Mary Reed, wife of the Rev. Israel Reed, Jan. 13, 1770, aged thirty-eight, and by her side her husband, who died in November, 1793; Adam Jobs, March 7, 1798, aged fifty; Tobias Van Norden, 1800, aged eighty-five; Michael Field, Jan. 13, 1792, aged sixty-seven; Peter Harpending, Peter Williamson, Col. John Staats, William Riddle, John Anderson, Dr. Jonathan Ford Morris, Capt. Creighton McCrea, Dr. Ambrose Cook, Dr. William McKissack, Jacob and John Littell, Mary R., wife of the Rev. John Boggs, the McElworths, Joseph, Benjamin, and Peres Bonney, the Ross brothers, Irvine, De Groots, Steele, McEvers, Kelso, Trimbly, Van Brunt, Harris, Brown, and many other representatives of the old families that have passed away. The descendants of many of them are still living in the village and surrounding country.

BOUND BROOK CEMETERY.

Peter L. Van Deventer, an old citizen of the vicinity of Bound Brook, left to the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Bound Brook in his will $3000 for purchasing a cemetery lot and beautifying it. In accordance with this bequest, the trustees, Sept. 7, 1863, purchased 12.16 acres of John D. Voorhees for a burial-ground. It is situated a short distance north of the village of Bound Brook, on the east side of the road leading to the mountain. The whole plot has been tastefully laid out, and will contain more than 600 lots. The first to be buried in the new ground was Nicholas Conover, whose body was deposited there May 15, 1864.

SCHOOLS.

The first mention of schools in the town records is of action taken at a meeting of the town committee, Sept. 2, 1826; it was "ordered that Overseer John H. Voorhees pay the schooling of (giving the name of two boys), now paupers, until bound out." April 16th, the next year, it was ordered "that each member of the committee expend the sum of $20 in his district for the education of poor children which may reside in said district, *if necessary*."

The first mention of a common school is in a resolution passed April 9, 1832, and in the election record of 1834 appear the names of Peter D. Vroom, Peter Q. Elmendorf, Abraham Skillman, Henry Tunison, and Richard Stout as the first school committee.

For several years $500 was annually raised. In 1854 the amount was $2000, and the surplus revenue appropriated; 1864, $3000 and the surplus revenue; 1880, $7580.56, including State appropriation, two-mill tax, and surplus revenue.

The following statement is taken from the report of the State board of education of 1879, and shows the present state of the schools:

Nos. and Names of Districts.	Total amount received from all sources for public school purposes.	Present value of school property.	Whole number of children of school age residing in district.	Average number of months the schools have been kept open.	Number between 5 and 18 years enrolled during the year.	Average number who have attended school while open.	Number of children the schoolhouse will seat comfortably.	Number of teachers employed.
24. Washing'n Valley	$397.39	$1,200.00	113	10.	89	36	42	1
25. Martinsville	379.49	1,200.00	106	10.	79	31	72	1
26. Adamsville	300.00	1,200.00	49	10.	55	27	70	1
27. Green Knoll	300.00	1,000.00	47	10.5	40	14	40	1
28. Somerville	3,214.99	15,000.00	910	11.	465	267	550	6
29. Raritan	3,685.13	12,000.00	774	11.	479	239	350	6
30. Willow Grove	507.89	500.00	102	9.	79	33	60	1
31. Bound Brook	829.98	800.00	189	10.	134	64	100	2
	$9,614.87	$32,900.00	2,290	10.2	1,418	711	1,284	19

COPPER-MINING.

Copper ore was discovered in the hills of this township prior to the Revolution, and mining commenced on the face of First Mountain. A drift was run in over 700 feet beneath the hill, but when New Jersey became the theatre of the war operations were interrupted, and finally ceased. No further development was attempted until about 1821, when Augustus F. Cammann* commenced excavations on 3 acres of ground (part of the old works), which he rented of Mr. Hodge and afterwards purchased. He continued work on this land until 1823, when he associated with him Mr. Goold Hoyt, of New York, in the formation of "The Bridgewater Company." Three tracts (about 400 acres) were purchased: a tract of 100 acres, north and east of Somerville, on First Mountain; the "Compton tract," of 188 acres, and the "Wintersteen tract," embracing 110 acres. In the Hollow, near where Francis Smith now lives, and at Chimney Rock, on the road from Bound Brook to Martinsville, they erected smelting-works, and imported two expert smelters from Germany. Their operations extended from 1823 to 1830, when they ceased, under pressure of financial difficulties.

About 1835, Albert Cammann (son of Augustus) and Peter I. Stryker organized "The Washington Mining Company," and purchased of James Hodge the right of mining on 150 acres, formerly the Kearney tract, west of Chimney Rock, adjoining the Dr. Elvender tract of the Bridgewater company. A drift was run into the hill 700 feet from the east end, and another 300 feet from the south. The ore taken from this mine was not smelted here, but was "trimmed" and transported in barrels to Boston. It contained about seventy-five per cent of pure copper. Afterwards sale was made of this right and the property to parties living in Boston, the name of the company remaining the same. Three months' labor by the latter produced good results, but water coming into the drifts compelled them to cease. Nothing has since been done.

Cammann and Stryker were shareholders in the "Somerville Mining Company," which operated to a limited extent on the "John Steele tract," lying above the Middle or Compton tract, on the same mountain, belonging to the Bridgewater company.

About forty years ago, Peter Paul, Sr., William Tucker, and William Tanner purchased a mining right of 100 acres near Martinsville. This right was purchased, and is still owned, by James Hodge.

A mine was opened on the land of Richard R. Field some years ago, but little was accomplished, and the work was discontinued. The mine is now being reopened with a prospect of success.

BANKS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SOMERVILLE.

This bank was incorporated with a capital of $100,000, March 21, 1864, with the following directors: A. D. Hope, Joseph Thompson, John G. Schenck, John W. Taylor, Samuel W. Davenport, Samuel B. Birdsall, Nelson Young, Samuel S. Hartwell, and Peter V. Staats. A. D. Hope was chosen President. May 21st of that year John W. Taylor resigned as director, and was appointed cashier. John W. Ammerman was elected to fill the vacancy. The bonds of the president and cashier were presented and filed on June 29th. The first banking business was on July 20, 1864. An office was opened in the first floor of the "Ten Eyck House," now occupied by a saloon, where they remained until the erection of their new building, on the north side of Main Street, in 1874. They removed to their present office on Saturday, April 10, 1875.

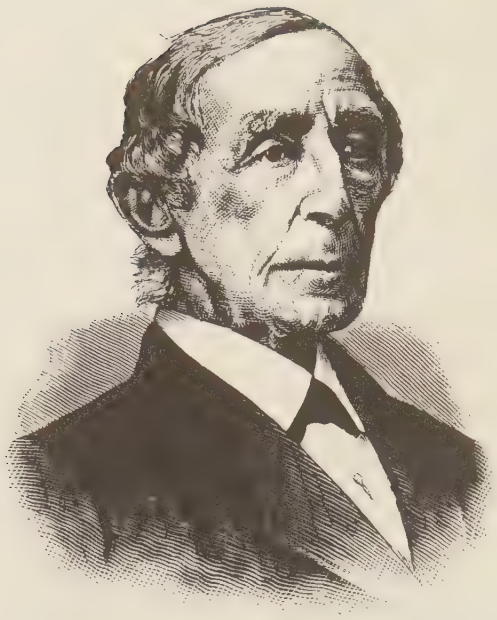
The present officers are Nelson Young, President; John W. Taylor, Cashier; Joseph Thompson, John G. Schenck, John W. Ammerman, David Craig, Peter De Witt, Samuel W. Davenport, Nelson Young, and James J. Bergen, Directors. The bank has a capital of $200,000.

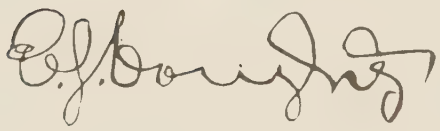
THE SOMERSET COUNTY BANK.

This institution was incorporated in 1848 with a capital of $100,000, and opened for business October 10th of that year. Its first officers were Joshua Doughty, President; William G. Steele, Cashier; Philemon Dunn, Aaron Longstreet, John Steele, William Van Nest, Samuel S. Hartwell, Tunis Huff, James Castner, Albert Cammann, A. W. Dunham, and Rynier Veghte, Directors. Joshua Doughty remained president until Jan. 5, 1874, when John V.

* Mr. Cammann was a native of Hanover, Germany, and was educated for the army as a cadet in the public gymnasium. He emigrated to the United States in 1819 and soon after came to the valley of the Raritan and became interested in mining. About 1823 he removed his family to the old Van Veghten house, near Findern Station, where he lived many years. He died Jan. 3, 1849, aged seventy-three.

O. Dwight Jr.





Eugene Solomon Doughty, third son of Maj.-Gen. Solomon Doughty, was born at Doughty's Mills, Morris Co., N. J., May 11, 1812. His minority was mostly spent at home, where he acquired a common-school education.

After the death of his father, in 1827, he worked on the farm in New Providence until he was twenty years of age, when he engaged in mercantile business with Mr. A. M. Elmer (afterwards Judge Elmer), of that place, and continued in trade until 1836. For two years following he was engaged in staging between Basking Ridge and New York City. In 1838 he came to Somerville, formed a copartnership with his brother Joshua (J. & E. S. Doughty) in a general mercantile trade, which was carried on until 1842, when he withdrew from the firm and established himself as a lumber merchant, which business he still continues, being a longer time in continuous trade as a lumber dealer than any other man in the State except one, Mr. George Green, of Trenton. He obtained his supply of lumber mostly from Pennsylvania, Canada, and Michigan. In 1851 he purchased some three thousand acres of pine timbered land in Tioga Co., Pa., and began manufacturing his own lumber, which he shipped, *via* Chemung and Erie Canals, through Albany to Elizabethport, N. J., and thence by railroad to Somerville. He continued manufacturing lumber for twelve years, and in 1863, having disposed of his timbered lands, he has since confined his lumber trade wholly to Somerville, purchasing most of his lumber in Michigan.

Mr. Doughty has been a stockholder of the State Bank of Elizabeth since 1843, and for thirty years of this time one of the directors of the bank. Upon the organization of the Somerset County Bank in Somerville, in 1848, he became its largest stockholder, which interest he retains in 1880, and for the past twelve years he has officiated as president of the Somerset County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

He has always been interested in local and State legislation, and for many years an active member of the Democratic party. Although not solicitous of political preferment, he has often received the suffrages of his fellow-townsmen as a delegate to county and State conventions, and was elected to the Assembly of the State for the years 1850 and 1851, where he was efficient as chairman of the committee on ways and means, and also as chairman of the joint committee of both houses on lunatic asylum and State prisons.

Mr. Doughty has ever been interested in and a liberal promoter of all worthy enterprises in connection with the growth and prosperity of the village, and his generosity has always been commensurate with his means. Of a naturally genial and sociable turn of mind, and ever sympathizing with those less fortunate than himself, he will be remembered for his many kind acts to those needing assistance, and for his self-sacrifice in remembering his many friends. His life has been one of activity, and almost wholly devoted to business operations, and his integrity has not been questioned during many years' residence in Somerville.

He married, in 1842, Mrs. Eliza, widow of the late James Onderdonck, and only daughter of Henry Van Arsdale, of Somerville. She died in February, 1875, aged sixty-two years. The children of this union are George Pierson, Eugene Solomon, and Mary Elizabeth.

Veghte was elected, and held the position till January, 1880. Calvin Corle followed, and is now the president. William G. Steele remained cashier until November, 1862, when John V. Veghte was elected. Upon his accession to the presidency, in 1874, T. W. Frech was made cashier, and remained until September, 1878. John V. Veghte then assumed the position until August, 1879, when L. R. Vredenburg was chosen.

The present capital is $50,000. The officers are Calvin Corle, President; L. R. Vredenburg, Cashier; Rynier H. Veghte, John V. Veghte, John Lindsley, John D. Bartine, J. Vred. Voorhees, Culver Barcalow, Peter W. Young, Lewis E. Anderson, and A. C. Mollison, Directors. The banking-rooms were first opened in the Hartwell Building, and afterwards removed to the present office.

JOSHUA DOUGHTY.

The father of Joshua, the late Maj.-Gen. Solomon Doughty, was born Sept. 26, 1772, at a place called Doughty's Mills, about three miles from Basking Ridge, in Somerset County. For many years he carried on a grist- and saw-mill at that place, then a wilderness. This property he traded for a farm in New Providence, N. J., upon which he resided until his death, Dec. 20, 1827. He was active in politics and a representative man in the Democratic party during its early history, although he never aspired to office. For many years he was the principal civil engineer and surveyor in Morris and Essex Counties. He was brigade inspector during the war of 1812, and was subsequently promoted to the rank of major-general in the State militia.

Gen. Doughty married, March 9, 1796, Mary, a daughter of Jonathan Pierson, and granddaughter, on her mother's side, of Col. Ludlow, of Long Hill. She was born April 3, 1775, and died July 6, 1856. Their children were Agnes, Joshua, Elizabeth Pierson, Sineus Pierson, Eugene Solomon, and Sarah Maria.

Joshua, eldest son of Maj.-Gen. Solomon Doughty, was born Feb. 25, 1799, in Morris Co., N. J. His early life was spent at home, where he received a good business education and learned those inestimable lessons,—economy and self-reliance. At the age of eighteen he went to New York City, and for some three years was engaged in a wholesale dry-goods house. Upon reaching his majority he went to Mobile, Ala., where he spent one year, and then engaged in business on his own account in Appalachicola, Fla., when he sold the first goods ever offered in that place. After two years he engaged in a general country trade in Franklin, Ala., where he remained until 1836, when he closed up his business in the South, returned to his native State, and settled in Somerville. Here, in 1838, he built a store, and again entered into a general trade, in which he continued to be interested until 1866. He purchased considerable real estate contiguous to the village, which he has improved, and on which he has erected many substantial residences, now forming a desirable part of the village of Somerville. His mansion is one of the old landmarks in New Jersey, having been built in 1751, of brick imported from Holland.

In 1848 he procured the charter for the Somerset County Bank. Immediately upon its organization he was elected its president, and held that position uninterruptedly for twenty-five years, resigning in 1873. This bank was one of the most substantially prosperous institutions of the kind in the State, and its high standing was due in a great measure to his judicious management. He has been for a number of years president of the Raritan Water-Power Company, and for several years a stockholder of the New Jersey Central Railroad. Since his residence here he has been interested in and a promoter of the various local enterprises tending to its prosperity as a village, and has perhaps done more than any other person towards building up and beautifying the place. He was one of the founders of the Episcopal Church in Somerville, and has been for many years one of its vestrymen and a liberal contributor to the funds necessary for its support. During his active business life he was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and in 1860 was one of the delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, where he supported Mr. Guthrie for the Presidency; but when that body adjourned to Baltimore he supported Breckenridge. In 1863 he was elected to the State Senate by the largest majority ever given to a Democrat in Somerset County, and while serving his first year as senator he was prominently identified as the efficient chairman of the committee on treasurer's accounts.

Mr. Doughty, now in the eighty-second year of his age, retains to a remarkable degree the vigor of both mind and body common to men younger in years. He is known to the people of Somerville as a man of sound judgment, correct habits, and possessed of strict integrity in all the relations of life. His residence here has been marked by indefatigable perseverance, a will to accomplish whatever he undertakes, and a conscientious devotion to every enterprise in which he has been engaged. He married, in 1835, Susan M., daughter of Col. Isaac Southard, and a niece of the late Senator Samuel L. Southard. Their children are Louisa (widow of the late Walter Cammann), Sarah Elizabeth, Mary Pierson (wife of A. C. Dunham, of Salisbury, N. C.), John R., Joshua (a druggist in Somerville), Susan (wife of Frederick Van Liew), Agnes Jackson, and Laura R.

RARITAN SAVINGS-BANK.

This institution was chartered in 1869, with the following officers: President, Andrew J. Farrand; Treasurer, George Y. Ford; Managers, Peter V. Staats, Andrew J. Farrand, David P. Kinyon, Jeremiah Whitenack, John F. Edwards, La Rue Vredenburgh,

Rynear H. Veghte, John S. Haynes, J. Franklin Westcott, William S. Opie, Abraham Quick, Isaac Polhemus, Fred. J. Frelinghuysen, John Frech, Theo. Frelinghuysen, George Y. Ford, Albert P. Cooper, John J. Bergen, John V. Davis, Samuel B. Birdsall, Peter J. Schomp, Richard Provost, Jacob W. Stout, John Davis, Job C. Kinyon, Benjamin Ford. The deposits have reached $70,000. The accounts are kept at the First National Bank in Somerville, and the business office is at the drug-store of John V. Davis, at Raritan.

The present officers are D. P. Kinyon, President; A. P. Cooper, Vice-President; John V. Davis, Secretary and Treasurer; D. P. Kinyon, A. P. Cooper, Frederick J. Frelinghuysen, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Dr. J. T. Edwards, A. H. Brokaw, William S. Opie, Abraham Quick, James Harper Smith, John J. Bergen, Richard Provost, Henry S. Long, John V. Veghte, L. R. Vredenburgh, W. D. Wyckoff, John V. Davis, Jacob W. Stout, Managers.

SOMERVILLE DIME SAVINGS-BANK.

This institution was incorporated March 27, 1871, with John W. Taylor, Edward F. Loomis, Edwin C. Schott, John F. Conklin, Culver Barcalow, Nelson Young, Samuel W. Davenport, and Alvah A. Clark as incorporators. The organization was perfected by the election of officers: Nelson Young, President; E. C. Schott, Vice-President; Edward F. Loomis, Secretary; and John W. Taylor, Treasurer. The deposits amount to $100,000, and are now only received on old accounts. The entire funds of the institution are immediately available in case of demand. The business of the institution is transacted at the First National Bank.

The present trustees are Nelson Young, E. C. Schott, Alvah A. Clark, John T. Conklin, Geo. V. Tunison, Peter Dewitt, Culver Barcalow, S. W. Davenport, and John W. Taylor. The officers are Nelson Young, President; E. C. Schott, Vice-President; J. W. Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer.

SOCIETIES.

"The Young Men's Christian Association" of Somerville was organized Aug. 18, 1873, with 95 members, and first took rooms under "Somerset Hall." The next year 117 members were reported. The highest has been 175; present number, about 60. Ladies are received as associate members. The work laid out was mostly religious, but subsequently a reading-room was opened when the society took possession of the quarters especially prepared for it in "Association Hall." This building was erected by five association men to accommodate the growth of the organization, and is the handsomest business structure in the town. These men were George V. Tunison, David K. Craig, Dumont Frelinghuysen, William C. Veghte, A. V. D. Honeyman. The presidents of the association have been A. V. D. Honeyman, 1873–75; William W. Anderson, 1876; John E. Rowe, 1877; A. V. D. Honeyman, 1878; Martin N. Wyckoff, 1879; A. C. Lindsley, 1880. Union meetings of the churches, held every Sabbath afternoon, have been one of the outgrowths of this institution.

A lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was instituted in 1787, under the name of "Solomon's Lodge, No. 1," a history of which will be found in the township of Bedminster. The meetings of this lodge, as was the case with many in the early days, were held in different parts of the county, many being at this place. The only one of which any knowledge is preserved was on Dec. 17, 1816, when a celebration of the festival of St. John the Evangelist was held at Somerville. That society surrendered its charter about 1830.

"Solomon's Lodge, No. 46," worked under a dispensation for about three months in the fall of 1856, and in January, 1857, received its warrant. It had seven charter members. The first officers were Rev. J. H. Black, W. M.; A. E. Donaldson, S. W.; D. P. Kinyon, J. W.; Pethuel Mason, Treas.; F. F. Elmendorf, Sec. Meetings were held in a hall over Somerset County bank until the completion of Masonic Hall, in 1872, when it was taken possession of by the society and is still in use.

The officers for 1880 are Alfred Barber, W. M.; H. McClaren, S. W.; F. William Koehler, J. W.; C. Stein, Treas.; C. Cruiser, Sec.; F. Van Liew, P. M., S. D.; P. Struve, J. D.; James Wyckoff, P. Dumont Whitenack, M. of C.; Charles Young, Tiler; Robert L. Day, P. M., G. S. Cook, J. R. Garretson, Finance Committee; Fred. Van Liew, P. M., Robert L. Day, P. M., George S. Jones, P. M., Trustees. The present membership is 106.

"Keystone Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M.," was instituted in September, 1871. Its first officers were Dr. H. G. Wagoner, High Priest; Thomas Childs, King; J. Harper Smith, Scribe. It has at present 30 members. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall.

The officers for 1880 are C. Stein, M. E. H. P.; W. T. F. Ayres, E. K.; H. G. Wagoner, P. H. P., E. S.; J. Doughty, Jr., C. of H.; H. McClaren, P. S.; A. H. Dayton, R. A. C.; F. William Koehler, G. M. of 3d V.; John J. Dean, G. M. of 2d V.; F. Schell, G. M. of 1st V.; John Ringlemann, Treas.; F. Van Liew, Sec.; Robert L. Day, Tiler; G. S. Cook, A. H. Dayton, R. L. Day, Finance Committee.

Feb. 19, 1864, a number of gentlemen met at Temperance Hall, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of organizing the order of Knights of Pythias in the United States. Among the officers elected at this first meeting were Abraham Van Derveer, of Somerville, as Grand Banker; Matt. H. Van Derveer, the present county clerk, was appointed Worthy Guide by the Worthy Chancellor; both offices are now obsolete. March 24th of the same year M. H. Van Derveer, with others, was elected a representative to organize a Grand Lodge. This was accomplished

April 8, 1864. Abraham Van Derveer was elected Grand Scribe.

"Lodge of the Castle, No. 82," K. of P., was instituted Jan. 13, 1873. The charter members were John M. Powell, John C. Henry, David Noll, Joseph B. Smith, Jacob Shirts, John G. Dumont, Matt. H. Van Derveer, George Chase, James Folmsby, George T. Seis, C. V. D. Smith, James V. Smith, Garret P. Smith, John Voorhees, Edward A. Weeks, Edward Smith, Arthur Gaston, William Messler, John Messler, Edward Cooley, Frank Drobney, Theodore Staats, John V. D. Ten Eyck, William E. Johnson, George Clickener, Peter Struve. Meetings were first held in Somerset Hall one year. A hall was then finely fitted up in the third story of Adair's building, and since that time the meetings have been held there. The society is now in a prosperous condition, having $1400 in its treasury. A section of the endowment bank is in connection with the lodge.

The present officers are John E. Wehrly, Chancellor Commander; William Harris, Vice-Chancellor; D. S. Rockafellar, Keeper of Records and Seals; John W. Garhart, Master of Finance; Joseph B. Smith, Master of Exchequer.

"Schiller Lodge, No. 28, D. O. H." (Deutsche Oden Harigari), was instituted in Somerville on March 17, 1871, with Henry Reimer as O. B.; Ferdinand Gutter, U. B.; Charles Schwed, Sec.; Lewis Phillips, Treas. It contains at present 32 members, and its present officers are C. T. Fredericks, O. B.; Jacob Miller, U. B.; Adolph Hock, Treas.; Charles Schwed, Sec. Meetings were held at first in a room in the house of Mr. Lance, but in 1878 Schwed's Hall was fitted up and the meetings are now held there.

"Somerset Lodge, No. 43, I. O. of O. F.," was instituted June 27, 1880, with twelve charter members. Meetings are held at Masonic Hall. The officers are Joseph Vickery, N. G.; John W. Van Horn, V. G.; W. W. Dorland, R. S.; John R. Quick, P. S.; Ira D. Cronse, Treas.

"Naraticony Council, No. 31, Improved Order of Red Men," was instituted in 1871, and continued until August, 1880, when the charter was returned to the Great Council. It numbered at one time fifty members.

"Somerset Council, No. 68, U. A. M.," was instituted Nov. 20, 1872, with Martin Hart as Councilor; C. T. Chapman, Vice-Councilor; Garret B. Sanborn, Senior Ex-Councilor; George Sanborn, Junior Ex-Councilor; D. Rockafellar, R. Sec.; Thomas Van Allen, F. Sec.; Noah Dunham, Treas. The society numbered about 75 members, but is now discontinued. Meetings were held at Somerset Hall, at Doughty's, and finally at Schwed's Hall.

The charter for "Eastern Star Lodge, No. 105, F. and A. M.," of Bound Brook, bears date January, 1874, with Theodore Giles as Master; James P. Bush, Senior Warden; James P. Curry, Junior Warden; B. F. Littell, Sec.; Samuel Kennedy, Treas. Meetings were held after 1876 in the present hall in Gillem's brick block.

The present officers are Richard G. Spicer, S. W.; John M. Rowland, J. W.; Benjamin F. Littell, Treas.; Garret V. Morlette, Sec.; James P. Bush, P. M., S. D.; Daniel Somers, J. D; John G. Smith, P. M., M. of C.; John B. Coddington, P. M., M. of C.; Peter Koehler, Tiler; James P. Currey, P. M. At present the lodge numbers 32 members.

"Somerset Lodge, No. 56, K. of P.," Bound Brook, was organized and instituted March 8, 1876, with a membership of eleven. The following were the first officers: Theodore R. Hodge, Past Chancellor; Duer A. Melvin, Chancellor Commander; Gilbert Mollison, Vice-Chancellor; George Creed, Prelate; J. I. Staats, Master-at-Arms; Charles W. Thomas, Keeper of Records and Seals; Henry K. Ramsey, Master of Exchequer; Peter Koehler, John G. Smith, Trustees. The membership at date, Sept. 7, 1880, was 28, with the following officers: Samuel Allen, P. C.; John Neagle, C. C.; John S. Smalley, Jr., V. C.; Edwin S. Barber, Prelate; Cyrus Peterson, M. at A.; George W. Shampanore, K. of R. and S.; Peter Koehler, M. of F.; H. K. Ramsey, M. of E.

The lodge has nine Past Chancellors, as follows: Theodore R. Hodge, Duer A. Melvin, Gilbert Mollison, John G. Smith, William S. Smalley, Henry K. Ramsey, Charles C. Bush, Samuel Allen, John Neagle. The lodge-room is in Masonic Hall, Main Street, Bound Brook.

"The Women's Christian Temperance Union" of Bound Brook was organized Oct. 1, 1877, with a membership of 14; the present number of members (September, 1880) is 50. Officers: President, Mrs. John Smalley; Vice-Presidents (one from each church), Mrs. L. D. Cook, Mrs. J. D. Eaton, Mrs. A. R. Libbey, Mrs. S. N. Kingsbury, Mrs. Abram Ross; Secretary, Miss M. H. Roundey; Treasurer, Miss Mattie F. Parrott. This Union is auxiliary to the State Women's Christian Temperance Union, holds its annual meeting on first Wednesday of October, and a weekly prayer-meeting throughout the year. Public temperance meetings are held from time to time, and courses of lectures given on general subjects for the purpose of raising funds. A free reading-room, supported by the Union, is open every evening. Temperance literature is widely circulated. An auxiliary juvenile union has been maintained for over two years, and now numbers about 80 members. General sentiment is steadily advancing in the direction of temperance, and 339 persons have signed the total abstinence pledge.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OF SOMERVILLE.

A number of fire companies have been organized at different times, but have disbanded for some cause. About 1873 the board of commissioners of Somerville erected a brick house on Maple Street, about 16 by 45 feet, two stories in height, for an engine-house,

and also purchased an Amoskeag steamer, with the necessary hose and hose-cart. A company was then in existence, and continued two or three years. The present company was organized Sept. 19, 1878, with 60 members, and is known as "Somerville Fire Engine Company, No. 1." The company has at present 55 active members, all of whom are business men of the village. The present officers are George W. Abbott, Foreman; R. L. Day, First Assistant Foreman; James B. Brown, Second Assistant; George W. Sanborn, Secretary; John Maxwell, Treasurer.

An independent hook-and-ladder company was organized in July, 1880, with 20 members, and elected officers as follows: William Steele, Foreman; William Taylor, Assistant Foreman; George Jones, Secretary; John Garretson, Treasurer. A truck with the necessary equipment has been purchased.

MANUFACTURES.

Raritan Water-Power Company.—Soon after the close of the Revolution the progressive men of the State of New Jersey turned their attention to the encouragement of manufactures, and in 1791 a company was incorporated by act of the State Legislature, under the name of "The Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures." The society was organized the next year, and employed practical engineers to make examination of the different rivers of the State for the purpose of selecting the best site for a water-power. After a thorough examination, three localities were reported,—"the Falls of the Passaic, the Raritan River near Somerville, and the Falls of the Delaware." The former was finally decided upon. But the selection of Raritan River at this place as one of the locations naturally attracted the attention of practical men from time to time, and under an act of Legislature approved Feb. 16, 1820, a dam was erected across Raritan River, just west of where the bridge now crosses the river at Raritan village. A flour-mill was built on the north side. These improvements were made by Jacob Van Doren, and afterwards owned by J. V. D. Kelly. It is the mill-property now owned and operated by Col. Read. The dam continued in use until after the canal was built, and was then demolished.

A survey was made about 1836 with a view to constructing a race-way from the Raritan River. The projectors of the enterprise were John I. Gaston, Garrett D. Wall, and James S. Nevius.

Work was commenced by them, and other capitalists became interested in the enterprise. A company was formed and incorporated, Feb. 28, 1840, under the name of "The Somerville Water-Power Company," with Garret D. Wall as president, Luther Loomis treasurer, and Isaac P. Lindsey treasurer. Besides those mentioned, the other gentlemen interested were Samuel P. Lyman, Robert Van Renssalaer, Abraham Suydam, Rynier Veghte, Thomas A. Hartwell, and William Thompson. The company started with a capital stock of $200,000, with the right to increase to $300,000. Full power was vested in them by the charter to purchase and hold lands and water rights, to erect a dam, make a race-way, and divert the water of the Raritan River from its channel. Land was purchased and a dam constructed across the Raritan a short distance below the confluence of the North and South Branches; this raised the water of the river two and a half feet above its ordinary level, conducting it into the race-way, and thence to the contemplated sites for manufactories. A race-way was made, commencing at the dam and running nearly parallel with the river, 3 miles in length, and secured on each side by a permanent embankment. The tail-race was about a quarter of a mile in length. A reservoir was also built 2 miles below the dam, and another near the termination, covering about 5 acres. The estimated cost was $100,000, but the sum was not sufficient to complete it, and a mortgage for $50,000 was given by the company, which after several years was foreclosed. This action was followed by a lawsuit, which lasted twelve years, and the mortgage was increased to $80,000. In 1863 it was finally sold, and purchased by the stockholders.

"The Raritan Water-Power Company" was organized and incorporated March 24, 1863, with the following corporators; Joshua Doughty, John M. Mann, Hezekiah B. Loomis, John M. Martin, Stephen B. Ransom, Edward F. Loomis, and Hugh M. Gaston. The capital stock was $50,000, "with power to purchase all or any part of the real estate now or formerly owned by the Somerville Water-Power Company, including canal, head-gates, water-power, water rights, franchises, and water." The property of the old company was purchased, and new head-gates and a race-way 300 yards in length were constructed. When the company commenced the rebuilding of head-gates and making other improvements an injunction was issued on petition of the landowners, who alleged the company had no right to divert the water from the river, and ignoring the written consent of the prior owners of the land permitting it. The company alleged that they had such consent. An extended litigation ensued, in which some of the ablest counsel of the State were engaged. The right of the company to use all the water of the river was fully established. The company have sold building lots to the amount of $35,000 since their organization. Water from the canal is now used to a limited extent by the different manufacturing establishments on its banks. The present officers are James S. Davenport, President; Edward F. Loomis, Secretary and Treasurer; Joshua Doughty, James S. Davenport, Edward F. Loomis, Culver Barcalow, Thomas Davenport, and Hugh M. Gaston, Directors.

The Somerville Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1837, but nothing was done. About the time of the completion of the works of the Somerville Water-Power Company, in 1841, the James Screw

Company erected a stone building on the bank of the canal for the purpose of manufacturing wooden screws. This building was erected on ground between Kinyon's mill and the New Jersey Enamel Paint-Works. It was taken down years after, and the stones were used in the construction of the present Kinyon mill. The screw company failed after a time, and the building was rented by a paper-mill company, of which Richard D. Covert was the manager and principal owner. Two flour-mills on the banks of the river and canal were also in operation about that time. The building of the canal stimulated manufacturing enterprises, and many were started, but few accomplished anything. The names, date of incorporation, and objects are given below, with such facts as can be obtained.

The Rope and Bagging Company was incorporated March 19, 1845, with a capital of $100,000, for the purpose of manufacturing rope, bagging, and duck. The incorporators were David Heran, Luther Loomis, Samuel P. Lyman, William Thompson, Thomas A. Hartwell, David Sanderson, and Allen Clarke. A building was erected, 40 by 100 feet, on the bank of the canal, and the company manufactured their goods four or five years and then failed. The building was used in various enterprises at different times, and is now the oldest structure of the Raritan Woolen-Mill Company. April 3d of the same year the Somerset Cotton-Mill Company and the Somerville Woolen-Mill Company were incorporated; neither was organized, but the latter kept its charter, and its name was changed on Feb. 25, 1856, to "The American Gutta-Percha Company." It occupied the building erected by the Rope and Bagging Company, manufactured a few years, and failed.

Kinyon's Machine-Shop.—About 1842, Joseph D. Moore erected a small foundry and machine-shop, and carried on the business until 1844, when David P. Kinyon settled at Raritan and purchased it. In 1846 he bought the property and erected new buildings. The machine-shop burnt down in 1863, and he purchased the stone building formerly owned by the screw company and with the stone constructed the present edifice. Mill-machinery of all kinds is manufactured. Job C. and David R. Kinyon, sons of David P. Kinyon, assumed charge of the business in 1867.

*William S. Opie & Co.**—In 1850, Whitenack & Davis erected a wooden building on First Avenue, where the present brick shops now stand. It was used first as a foundry and afterwards as a machine-shop, but was sold to Dunham & Staats. Upon the death of the former a company from Phillipsburg bought out his interest. Still later, a company was formed called "The Screw Mower and Reaper Company." It is now owned by six of the original hands who worked in the shop. The present brick buildings were erected about 1870.

* Successors to the Screw Mower and Reaper Company.

The Woods Shingle-Machine Company was incorporated March 27, 1845, and manufactured goods in the basement of the screw company's building. They failed after a few years.

The Angular Hame Company and Holgate Braid Company.—Andrew Dietz, of New York City, commenced the manufacture of a Dietz angular hame in the second story of Kenyon's machine-shop. Later, J. V. D. Kelly and N. P. Todd were associated with him. A stock company was soon formed, brick buildings were erected, and a malleable-iron foundry was started near the track of the Central Railroad. Business was conducted three or four years, and then ceased. The building was used by J. V. D. Kelly for bending-works for a time, and was afterwards occupied by the Holgate Braid Company for three or four years. It now belongs to the Central Railroad Company.

New Jersey Enamel Paint-Works.—In 1867 a patent was secured for an article called "Bradley's Enamel Paint." A stock company was organized in Plainfield in 1868 for the manufacture of the paint, and arrangements were made to that end, but in 1870 the business was removed to Raritan. The brick building now in use was purchased, and business was continued by the company until 1878, when Rynear Veghte became the proprietor, and so continues.

The Raritan Woolen-Mills Company was incorporated March 23, 1869, with Lewis, David L., and Henry L. Einstein, Robert Brown, and Adolph Mack as corporators, for the purpose of manufacturing heavy woolen goods and coatings. The ground containing the brick building erected by the Rope and Bagging Company was purchased, other buildings were erected, and business was commenced with 6 sets of cards and 25 looms. The present capacity is 32 sets, 215 looms, and 600 hands are employed. The power is furnished by a 600 horse-power engine. This mill and those of the Somerset Manufacturing Company are under nearly the same management, and together use 13,000 tons of coal annually. The buildings are all of brick.

The Somerset Manufacturing Company was incorporated in December, 1879, for the manufacture of cassimeres. The members of the company are David L. Einstein (president), Manuel Einstein (treasurer), William Einstein (secretary), Adolph Mack, J. Harper Smith, and Felix Lamson. The buildings are located near the Raritan Mills, and were erected in 1880. They consist of the main structure, 80 feet wide, 370 feet in length, and two stories in height, and numerous outbuildings. It is a 19-set mill, running 125 looms, and employs 350 hands. A 200 horse-power engine supplies the machinery.

The Raritan Flouring-Mill was originally built on the south side of the river, a short distance west of the present bridge. After the purchase of the mill property of Mr. Dawes by the Somerville Water-Power Company, this mill was given as part payment to David Stiers. The mill eventually fell into the

hands of William Steele and Mr. Frelinghuysen, who were sureties for Mr. Stiers; they sold it to James Coleman, by whom it was moved across the river and enlarged. It passed, at different times, from Joshua Coleman to George Y. Ford & Co., and to Henry Westcott, and is now owned and operated by William N. Adair & Co. It has at present three run of stone, and is situated between the Raritan Woolen-Mills and the New Jersey Enamel Paint-Works.

The Star Mills are situated on the Raritan River and on the canal of the water-power company, from which power is derived. Feb. 16, 1820, Jacob Van Doren was authorized to build a dam across the Raritan River for the purpose of utilizing the water for a grist-mill. He built the mill at the north end of the dam, and put in an undershot-wheel. He afterwards sold to Janney Dawes, who also erected a small mill on the opposite side of the river. Upon the organization of the Somerville Water-Power Company, in 1840, the property was purchased by them and sold to J. V. D. Kelly. A small oil-mill on the east end of the grist-mill was in operation for a few years. The mill property passed to Randolph, Tucker & Co., and since that time has been held by numerous owners. It is now operated by Col. Hugh B. Reed, and has five run of stone.

Bound Brook Woolen-Mills.—In 1878 the present buildings were erected on the banks of the Raritan River by Henry L. Einstein. They are 380 feet in length, two stories in height, with a capacity of 6 sets of cards, 48 looms. Jan. 15, 1880, the Bound Brook Woolen-Mill Company was incorporated, with H. L. Einstein as treasurer, L. Rosenfeld secretary, and H. L. Einstein, L. Rosenfeld, and C. Einstein as directors. The present capacity is 12 sets of cards, 96 looms, with a 400 horse-power engine. Hands employed, 300.

Smalley's Anti-Friction Machinery Manufactory.—This factory was erected in 1855 by J. Smalley, who manufactured mowers and reapers for ten or twelve years, when the works were discontinued and were used as a spoke-factory, and afterwards rented for seven or eight years to Williams & Co. as a reduction-works. In 1878, Mr. Smalley commenced the manufactory of anti-friction bearings for machinery. The factory is situated on Main Street, between Church and John. The firm-name is J. Smalley & Co.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

There are in the township a few ancient dwellings invested with historic interest. The oldest is the brick house standing on the bank of the canal, near the woolen-mill, in the village of Raritan. It was built in 1736 by Andrew Coejeman, and remained in the possession of that family till 1804.

In the summer and fall of 1778, William Wallace built the mansion in Somerville since known as the Miller House. Gen. Washington and wife spent here the winter of 1778–79, rooms being fitted up expressly for their use. At this house Washington and his generals planned the campaign so successfully carried out by Gen. Sullivan in 1779. The house is still standing and in good repair.

The old parsonage now owned by Joshua Doughty was built in 1751 by the Rev. John Frelinghuysen, the bricks having been imported from Holland. At this house was really commenced the first theological seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church, which culminated in the founding of Rutgers College. During the Revolution the Rev. Dr. Jacob R. Hardenburgh resided here as pastor of the First Reformed Church of Raritan. He was intimately acquainted with Washington, and many were the visits made to the Reverend Doctor and his accomplished wife by the commander-in-chief.

In this connection the following letter is interesting. June 1, 1779, an address of the minister, elders, and deacons of the Dutch Reformed Church of Raritan was presented to "His Excellency George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of North America," which was signed "by order of the Consistory, Jacob R. Hardenburgh, V.D.M."

The address was answered by the general the next day, in a letter dated at "Camp Middlebrook,"* as follows:

"GENTLEMEN,—To meet the approbation of good men cannot but be agreeable. Your affectionate expressions make it more so. In quartering and supplying its wants, distress and inconvenience will often occur to the citizens. I feel myself happy in the consciousness that these have been strictly limited by necessity; and in your opinion of my attention to the rights of my fellow-citizens. I thank you, gentlemen, sincerely for the sense you entertain of the conduct of the army, and for the interest you take in my welfare. I trust the goodness of the cause and the exertions of the people, under Divine Protection, will give us that honorable peace for which we are contending. Suffer me, gentlemen, to wish the Dutch Reformed Church at Raritan a long continuance of its present minister and Consistory, and all the blessings which flow from piety and Religion.

"I am, &c.,
"G°. WASHINGTON."

WASHINGTON AND MRS. BROKAW.†

On the east side of the North Branch of Raritan, about a mile below the church, stands a brick house, still in a state of good preservation. In it resided a farmer named John Brokaw, who when his country called enlisted in Capt. Peter D. Vroom's company. He was chosen lieutenant, and at the battle of Germantown, Pa., fell while leading his men. By his side stood Joseph Stull, a friend and neighbor, who carried him from the front, took charge of his watch and sword, carried them home to his family, and many years after became the husband of his daughter Phœbe, from whom the particulars of this narrative have been derived.

In the spring of 1779, while Washington was yet residing in the Wallace house, in Somerville, he was

* His headquarters were still at the Wallace mansion. The army was encamped all along the Raritan, the headquarters of Gen. Greene being at Derrick Van Veghten's house, near what is now Finderne Station.

† Rev. A. Messler, D.D.

made acquainted with the circumstances above related (probably from conversation with Dr. Hardenburgh, who was the pastor of Mrs. Brokaw), and his sympathies were so excited in her behalf that he rode up to this house one day—a distance of five miles—to call on her. When he entered the house he was deeply affected, and with many kind and comforting words expressed his sorrow for her bereavement. We have always regarded this incident in our Revolutionary history as one of the most affecting and beautiful manifestations of the great and tender heart of the Father of his Country.

The house is now occupied by Mr. Nevius, whose wife is a great-granddaughter of Capt. Brokaw. As a monument of Washington's tender heart, it ought to stand until it crumbles into dust.

THE LEGEND OF CHIMNEY ROCK.

The following legend of the Raritan Indians and Chimney Rock is condensed from an article written by Rev. Abr. Messler, D.D., in 1841:

History informs us that the 1200 Indians of the Raritan were presided over by two kings, and that they were the deadly enemies of the Manhattans. The two Raritan chiefs were named Canackamack and Thingorawis, according to the signatures affixed to the deeds of Indian title. Tradition gives the origin of the feud between the two tribes, who had long dwelt in amity. Long prior to the time of the kings above named a son of the king of the Manhatae, with a hunting-party, fell in with a similar party of the Raritans. After several days of friendly companionship, during which the young Manhatae chief was a guest in the wigwam of the king of the Raritans, the latter promised him the hand of his only daughter, the beautiful Chinqueka ("Goldfinch") as his bride. The youth and maiden learned to love, and happily passed the summer. But Manasamitt, an inferior chief of the Raritans, who also loved the maiden and had long designed winning her for himself, grew jealous of the lovers, and determined to avenge his loss upon the favored suitor. An opportunity soon presented. Returning one evening from the hunt he discovered the lovers sitting, as was often their wont, upon the ledge of rocks, gazing upon the limpid waters far below. The maiden fled, and then, alone with his rival, he buried his hatchet in his brain and rolled the body down the precipice. Great was the grief of Chinqueka; she refused to be comforted, and sought the spot where last she and her lover sat together, and where he met his fate. There she fancied she heard him calling her to come to him; she plunged into the dark chasm and disappeared forever. When the king of the Manhatae heard of his son's tragic death at the hands of a Raritan brave, his rage was great. He resolved to wage war against that tribe until the spirit of his murdered son was appeased. "The warriors of the tribe were collected and sent forward to meet their foes, and then it was that the pleasant vales of the Raritan were made to echo continually with the war-whoop, and its waters were often dyed with the blood of those who had fallen in the fierce and deadly strife. From year to year the revenge of the bloody Manhatae was pursued, and all the fierce passion of their savage souls excited until they raged and burned. Many were slain on both sides, but no decisive victory gained; and when the white men came the feud was still continued, and gave occasion to the remark which we have quoted from the historian of those early days, that 'the Manhatae were the deadly enemies of the Raritans.'"

MILITARY.

The part taken by this township in the Revolution was a prominent one. The following documents explain themselves:

"COMMITTEE CHAMBER, BRIDGEWATER, Feb. 24, 1776.

"Whereas, by the ordinances lately made by the Provincial Congress for regulating the Militia of New Jersey, it appears necessary that each Captain should have a District for the Company he commands, we the Committee, accordingly grant unto Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck, the command of all the men within the following boundaries or District: Beginning at the line of Hunterdon Co., on the river Allamatunck, thence down said river and also down the North Branch to the mouth of Chambers Brook, then up the said brook to the place where William McDonald's Mill formerly stood, then to the top of the mountain to Capt. Stile's line, then on a direct line down between Philip Van Narsdalen, and Chris. Van Narsdalen's, westerly of Wm. Black Halls, to the rear of Raritan River Lots, then along the rear of said River Lots to a line of William Lane's River Lot, then northerly and westerly, then down said branch to the line which divides the lands of Borgen Brokaw and Mr. Conovers, then along said line to Hunterdon Co. line, then along the same to the beginning.

"By order of the committee,
"ED. BUNN, Chairman."

"A list of the men who served under Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck in the Revolutionary war at different times from 1775 to 1781:

"Edmon Arasmith, John Andrews, Malcom Andrews, Aaron Abaylon, Thomas Auten, Robert Andrews, John Auten, David Appleman, Jeremiah Bertton, Richard Brokaw, Samuel Bertron, David Bertron, Dirk Brokaw, Bergen Brokaw, Hendrick Bunn, Garret Bulmer, Cornelius Bodine, Adam Brucanan, Gisbert Bogert, Peter Baskfort, Geradis Bergen, John Burom, Edward Bunn, John Bodine, William Brower, Abraham Bodine, Cornelius Boss, Abraham Brown, Cornelius Boss, Thomas Bushfield, Lewis Bumer, Henry Bunn, Benjamin Bumer, Green Brown, Geo. Bumer, Frederick Buckobus, John Brown, Henry Booran, Richard Bomer, Frederick Bucklew, Robert Bulmer, George Brewer, Wm. Brewer, James Bruylen, John Colter, Archibald Campbell, John Chandler, Richard Cumpton, Richard Comes, Charles Comes, John Cragg, Christopher Casborn, John Cornelison, Alexander Colter, William Cornelison, Benjamin Clawson, Barnet Clawson, Garret Cornelison, Peter Colter, William Chivus, John Castner, William Chambers, David Conine, Peter Coole, Brant Clawson, John Calwell, Joseph Chambus, Michael Colter, John Chapman, Jeremiah Doty, James Duyckins, John Herrod, Samuel Hoagland, John Henry, George Hall, James Hoge, John Huff, Peter Herpending, Isaac Hall, William Hay, Benjamin Harris, William Hall, Nicols Hall, James Hegamen, William Hoagland, Derrick Hoagland, Peter Hadenbrook, Thomas Hall, Isaac Hadenbrook, James Harris, John Harriot, John Harris, Minard Johnson, William Johnson, James Johnson, Jacobus Jerolman, Benjamin Jones, David Kelley, David King, Thomas King, Andrew Kilpatrick, Tunis Lane, John Dumont, Elbert Dumont, Fulkert Dow, Rubin Dennis, Peter Dacker, William Dailey, Skillman Doughty, Thomas Drene, Dirk Drake, Isaac Defraste, John Duyckman, William Duyckman, Garret Davis, John Davis, John Ewins, John Elvery, Christopher Fraser, Luke Fusler, Jeremiah Fulds, Peter Fulker, Jacob Fusler, Henry Fulkerson, William French, John Goldtrap, John Gorden, Jeremiah Garretson, Timothy Gilmer, David Helebrant, Lewis Hartson, Garret Harris, Lewis Hertough, John Lucas, William Long, John Long, Thomas Lane, Robert Liddle, Thomas Lee, John Lane, Jacob Lane, James Lettis, John More, Henry Mapes, Samuel Minor, Joseph Mulner, William Montinmore, Thomas McMurtry, Samuel McKinsley, Robert Maggell, Peter Mishet, Luke More, Ephraim McDowell, John Maligh, James Millin, Thomas Mechlenrath, John Mulbrin, Samuel Mawfut, John Maybeck, Thomas Murfey, Cornelius Messler, Isaac Mannin, Samuel McDonald, Peter Mealigh, John Millin, William McMans, Daniel McCrain, Hugh McCarty, John McDowel, John Meabeach, John Nortwick, Christopher Nevius, John Nevius, Christopher Off, Nicholas Oliver, John Prine, Henry Powelson, Peter Post, Isaac Prawl, William Packson, Garret Probasco, William Porter, Archibald Powel, James Powel, William Peach, Mina Powelson, Christopher Probasco, John Ross, James Ross, Joseph Richson, John Rolan, Richard Runyon, Hendrick Rosebome, Robert Rosebome, James Rightmer, Israel Rickey, Benjamin Reimer, Vincent Runyon, Peter Rolan, Zackariah Sickel, Barrant Stryker, Christopher Stryker, John Stuard, Cornelius Suydam, Ryke Suydam, John Storm, Amos Smalley, John Staats, Barrant Smock, Charles Suydam, Joseph Stephens, Fulkert Sebring, Joseph Stull, Henry Slingerlan, Barrant Schuyler, John Sparks, John Stull, George Sebron, Henry Stephens, Richard Suddard, Jonas Smalley, James Stuart, Andrew Soms, John Sharp, Matthias Sharp, John Simason, Abraham Sebring, Gabriel Sparks, Joseph Stephens, Abraham Schenk, Gisbert Sutphen, John Smith, Isaac Smalley, John Stillwell, Peter Ten Eyck, John Tunison, Luke Teeple, Hendricks Teeple, Thomas Thompson, George Teeple, George Todd, Thomas Umphrey, Dow Van Narsdalen, George Van Nest, Cornelius Van Dike, Peter Van Deberge, Christopher Van Narsdalen, Peter Van Debrook, Peter Van Nest, John Van Narsdalen, James Van Horn, Derick Van Narsdalen, Hendrick Van Narsdalen,

Peter Vossler, Jacob Valentine, John Van Natten, John Van Cort, Barnard Van Nest, John Van Camp, Abraham Van Nest, Christopher Van Doren, Jaromas Van Vest, Jacob Van Narstrand, Frederick Van Nest, Cornelius Van Nest, Abraham Van Deventer, Isaac Van Vingle, Abraham Van Tingle, Peter Van Deventer, John Van Tingle, Coonrad Van Wagener, Philip Van Narsdalen, Fulkert Voorhees, Isaac Van Doren, Ruliff Van Pelt, Michael Van Cort, Matthew Van Deveer, Tobiah Van Norden, Bergen Van Doren, Hendrick Vroom, George Vroom, John Vroom, Isaac Voorhees, John Van Houten, John Van Nortwick, John Wortman, William Wilson, James Winterstein, Samuel Williamson, John Wyckoff, Matthew Wite, Cornelius Williamson, Thomas Walker, William Waldron, James Whealer, Daniel Wooderd, Andrew Wortman, William Winans, Peter Worley, John Wilson, Cornelius Waldron, Peter Wortman, George Young, John Young.

List of the members of Capt. Conrad Ten Eyck's company:

David Ammerman, Powel Ammerman, Benjamin Arrosmith, John Bennet (2d lieutenant), Daniel Blew, Hendrick Blew, John Board, George Brewer, Abraham Brokaw, Casparus Brokaw, Adam Ballas, Jacob Coach, Henry Cook, Abraham Coshaw, Thomas Covert, Tunis Covert, Samuel Davis, John De Camp, John Decker, Hendrick Dumon, Peter Dumon, Mancias Duboys (sergeant), Abraham Dumott, Benjamin Dumott, Lawrence Dumott, Henry Fisher, Joseph French, Fulkert Fulkerson, Christian Herder, Hermanus Hoagland, Johannes Hoagland, John Hoagland, Tunis Hoagland, Nicholas Huff, Richard Huff, Henry Kennedy, Thomas Lawkerman, Thomas Light, John Lorey, Jr., Abraham Lott, Abraham Low, Daniel McEwen, Simon Van Nortwick, Thomas Peterson, Abraham Post, Peter Peryn (Perrine), John Powelson, Leroy Ralph, Hendrick Rosebroom, John H. Schenck (sergeant), Roelif Sebring, Thomas Skillman, Isaac Stryker, John Stryker, Andries Ten Eyck, Garret Terhune, Cornelius Van Arsdalen, Isaac Van Cleefe (corporal), Paryas Van Cleef, Abram Van Arsdalen (corporal), Jacob Vanderbilt, Chrystoyan Van Dorn, John Van Dorn, Cornelius Van Dorn, Abraham Van Dorn (ensign), John Vandike, John Van Houten, John Van Middlesworth, Thomas Van Middlesworth, Hendrick Van Nortwick, John Van Nortwick (ensign), Jacob Van Nuys, John Van Voorhees, Conrad Ten Eyck (ensign), Conrad Van Wagoner, Abraham Voorhees (corporal), Jacob Voorhees, Peter Voorhees, John Van Arsdalen (sergeant), Adolphus Weavour, William Whilson, Jacob Winter, Barent Dumott.

BRIDGEWATER IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The first action taken in reference to raising money for soldiers in the great Rebellion was at a town-meeting held Sept. 3, 1863. It was then voted

"That the township be authorized to borrow any sum not to exceed $14,100 as a fund from which to pay a bounty of $300 to each volunteer or drafted man accepted and mustered into the army of the United States under the pending draft."

The quota of the town under the call was 47 men. Dec. 22, 1863, the committee was authorized to borrow $12,000 as a bounty fund, and again, at a special town-meeting held May 31, 1864, the authorities were authorized to borrow a sum of money not to exceed $9600, to be expended in procuring substitutes or the commutation of drafted men, the sum to be raised by a special poll-tax upon each and every person liable to draft and upon the property of the township. June 1, 1864, it was

"Resolved by the town committee not to raise money for drafted men, as, the majority of the vote being so small, it was thought not advisable to borrow money upon the credit of the township."

At a special town-meeting, Jan. 21, 1865, held to devise ways and means to fill the quota of Bridgewater, the town committee was instructed to issue bonds of the township in such amounts, and payable at such time, as they may deem proper and necessary, to be applied in obtaining volunteers or substitutes to fill the quota. A poll-tax of $10 was ordered on all persons liable to the draft. Application was made to the Legislature for an act authorizing the laying of a special tax, not exceeding $20,000, to assist in raising the quota of the township under the call of the President for 300,000 men.

Sept. 3, 1865, the committee authorized the assessors of the township to levy a tax for $30,000, to be applied to liquidate the debt incurred for payment of soldiers.

April 26, 1866, at a special meeting for the purpose of discussion and consideration on the subject of issuing township bonds, it was

"Resolved to issue bonds for the purpose of reimbursing those persons who put volunteers or substitutes for drafted men into the army or navy of the United States, and who paid for the men so put in, or who paid $300 under the exemption act, such bonds to be placed in the hands of F. J. Frelinghuysen as trustee, to be held by him until final action be taken by the government as to reimbursing townships for moneys expended in the late war."

The amount due was $19,374. A detailed list of the number of men sent out from the township and the amount paid each was sent to the comptroller of the State, a copy of which is here given:

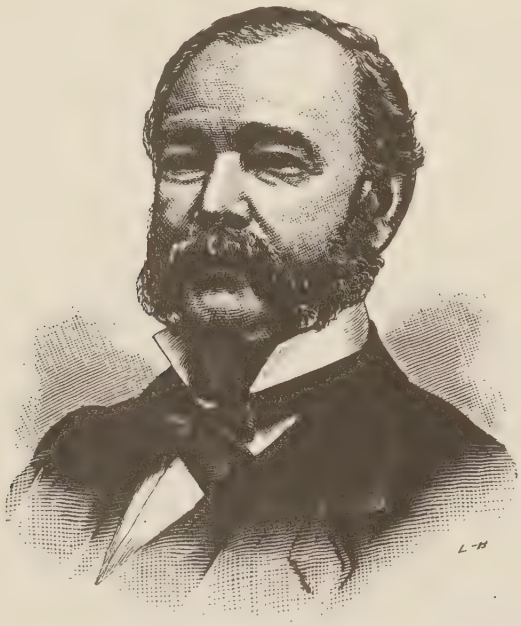
"SOMERVILLE, Oct. 28, 1865.

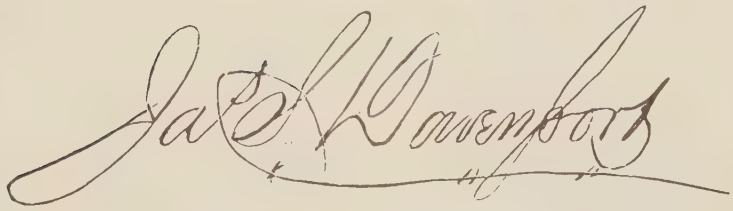
"TO CAPT. WILLIAM M. SHIPMAN:

"DEAR SIR,—The following statement of volunteers furnished under the last three calls of the general government by the township of Bridgewater, county of Somerset, and the amount paid to men under such calls, is respectfully submitted. This statement is made from such data as are in possession of the present committee.

The call of August, 1863, for volunteers, of which a draft was made in May, 1864, Thirty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers, 79 at $300 each	$23,700
Call of July, 1864, 76 at $434.57 each	33,027.32
Call Dec. 19, 1864, to fill vacancies, 84 at $698.15 each	58,645
Total	$115,372.32"

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.





THE DAVENPORT FAMILY.

Perhaps there is no surer criterion of a people's progress in intelligence, wealth, and a refined civilization than the filial respect shown in commemoration of the virtues and deeds of their ancestors. To a greater or less degree has this been a characteristic of all nations, and in proportion to their progress in arts, literature, and the science of government, and signalizing each advancing epoch by monumental inscriptions to perpetuate their memory. This country, with its extent of fertile territory, matchless climate, and vast resources, has drawn hither a most enterprising, intelligent, and thrifty class of citizens from the older nations. This immigration has been continuous to the present time; but it has only been about half a century that a true distinctive type of American character has been exhibited, and so recognized by the other nations of the earth.

Hence it has now become a right and duty one owes to himself, his ancestors, and descendants,—in which justice, honor, property, and all he holds most sacred may be involved,—that at the earliest period he trace out the various links in the chain of his descent till he reaches the most remote point attainable. It is supposable that in a work of this character some errors and abuses will appear through the mistaken attempt of some to attain prominence through exaggeration and fulsome praise of their progenitors. But such abuses are no argument against meritorious works of history and biography; all such attempts will ultimately rebound upon their authors.

The family name of Davenport is of local origin. "Davenport township" is situated in the county of Chester, England, the name being derived from the river Dave that flows through it. The manorial history of this township involves a subject of rare occurrence even in England: the descent of a family in one uninterrupted male line from William the Conqueror to the present day,—a period of eight hundred years,—possessing at this time the feudal powers and manorial estates with which the sovereign invested it, and preserving in its archives a series of original documents, the proofs of its ancient history and unbroken descent. In 1086 the illusive crest of the Davenports was conferred by the sovereign and borne upon the helmets of the sergeants, to the terror of banditti, which infested the district. The "Davenport coat-of-arms"—reckoned among the most an-

cient in England—is a shield with sable, crosslets, crest, a falcon's head couped at the neck, indicating "magisterial sergeantcy," the duty exacted being that of ridding the district of all robbers, highwaymen, and marauders, with summary powers over the lives of all such. There is now in possession of the family of Davies Davenport, late member of Parliament, a long roll, of very ancient date, containing numerous names of "master robbers" who were taken and beheaded.

Branches of the family extend through most of the counties of England and other parts of the world, yet the same coat-of-arms appertains to them all, and with singular accuracy the name in all instances is spelled the same. There has been almost perpetually a representation in Parliament, sent there from the numerous branches of the family in the realm.

Through marriage connections they have at times been brought in close relationship with the ruling powers and the Crown. Edward Hyde, Lord High Chancellor, married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Davenport, ancestor of Mary, wife of James II., and the mother of Mary, the consort of William of Orange, who together occupied the British throne, and also of Queen Anne, successive sovereigns of the kingdom.

The family have been frequently represented in the peerage, etc., and constantly in the Church. But no boastful claims are presented for aristocratic distinction: the family seeks no higher ambition than of belonging to the advanced order of the great middle class,—that of merchants, artisans, and scholars,—loyal to the ruling powers, yet ever advocates and defenders of the cause of human rights.

It may be worthy of remark here that the Davenport Pottery-Works of Staffordshire, with branch warerooms in London, Manchester, and Liverpool (in connection with the Wedgewoods, with whom there have existed for a long period close marriage relations), are the largest manufacturers of Queensware, China, and faïence-ware in the world; and this position the house has maintained for more than a century. The firm of Davenport Bros. are, and have been for a third of a century, agents for the sale of their goods in New York.

The first of the name that came to this country was the Rev. John Davenport, the distinguished Pilgrim minister of that celebrated band of Christian heroes who landed in New England in 1637, comprising such names as Eaton, Hopkins, Beecher, Atwater, Lord Leigh, Cheever, Pierpont, the Edwards, etc., to whom may be well and truthfully accorded the fame of being the fathers of the American Commonwealth.

This eminent divine, Rev. John Davenport, was born in Warwickshire, England, in 1597, of wealthy parentage; graduated at Oxford; soon after became minister of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, London. His profound learning, eloquence, fervent piety, and bold, fearless advocacy of Puritanical doctrines, then becoming prevalent, aroused the anger of Laud, Archbishop of London; persecutions followed. Davenport, with many of his congregation and other adherents, fled to Holland; were met with open arms by others of like faith in that asylum of religious liberty. After a brief stay, permission being granted, they returned to England, when, after collecting their scattered band and holding frequent conferences, they resolved to emigrate to America. They accordingly chartered a vessel, taking all their earthly effects aboard, set sail in the spring of 1637, and arrived at Boston after a three-months' passage. These immigrants being highly connected in the mother-country, of much learning and considerable wealth, strong inducements were offered to persuade them to settle within the confines of the Plymouth colony. After a full discussion it was decreed best, for various reasons, to establish a distinct colony. Accordingly, after a brief period of inspecting the country, they selected a spot, which met the approval of all, in Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, and located the town of New Haven. The records, and all writers on that period, accord Mr. Davenport the honor of leadership in developing and establishing, through organic law, those great principles of civil and religious freedom which have rendered that colony so illustrious. He urged the necessity and duty of universal education, and framed the outline principles of what has since been known as the common-school system, now become national since the triumphant suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion. In 1654, assisted by his friend and parishioner Governor Eaton and others, he embodied in written form the plan, which was substantially adopted, establishing Yale College; also contributed and collected funds in its aid. For thirty years, with zeal and energy, he labored and ministered in that parish, when, in 1668, being seventy years of age, he received and accepted a call (against the universal regret of his people) to the First Church of Boston, then the largest in the colonies. He labored here for three years with full acceptance, when he was suddenly stricken down with apoplexy, in his seventy-third year. His tomb can now be seen in Kings Chapel, Boston. His death was universally deplored. Writers on that period agree that the man above all others who has stamped the impress of his genius most indelibly upon the institutions of New England is the hero of this sketch. The descendants of the family, with others who soon after came from the parent-branch in England, became numerous and scattered through most of the States, and have maintained the reputation of the Pilgrim ancestor.

A continuous line of ministers have succeeded, numbers in colleges, institutions of learning, the army, navy, at the bar, and as legislators in State and national government. They heartily sustained the colonial cause in the Revolution by pen and sword; were in the army as officers and privates. Two of the name were in Congress in each of the administrations of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson.

A grandson of the Puritan, the Rev. James Davenport, stationed at Southhold, L. I., was a preacher of singular eloquence and power. His renown attracted hither the celebrated Whitefield in 1740, then just arrived from England, who wrote home, "I am comforted by meeting my dear Brother Davenport, by whose hands the Lord has done such great things." They matured and organized a missionary tour; together they held meetings in the leading towns of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, etc. At Princeton they met the Tennents, who traveled with them. Sometimes they would journey separately, then meet on great occasions. "During this time Davenport was preaching to a congregation of three thousand in Mr. Cross' church in Basking Ridge, this county. Whitefield met him there and aided in the work with great success." After this tour closed Davenport preached in Connecticut, and finally was stationed in Hopewell, on the border of Somerset County, where he died in 1753. Another of the family, Rev. John Davenport, was born in Freehold; graduated in Princeton; stationed at the former place, and at Deerfield, N. J. The celebrated John I. Davenport, chief supervisor of elections, now of New York, by his fearless fidelity to prevent fraud upon an honest and free ballot, causing enemies and committees of Congress to own him right in law, justice, and honesty, most fully exemplified the spirit of the great Puritan, of whom he is a direct lineal descendant.

The progenitor of the family in Somerset County was John Davenport, of the same lineal ancestry as that of the New England Puritan, but arrived at a later date. He was born in Bury, near Manchester, England, in 1777; emigrated to this country near the close of the last century. Landing in Connecticut, the home of so many of the name, he first settled in Danbury. After a brief period he aspired to seek a more favorable business locality. Being quite young, ambitious, and energetic, he quickly perceived the superior advantages that New Jersey presented in her milder climate and prolific soil, and more especially by her geographical position between the two great cities of New York and Philadelphia. He concluded to visit there, and, pushing for the centre of the State, heard of Pluckamin, then a thriving village, giving promise of being the most important manufacturing town in the county. After a visit of inspection he determined to locate there. Accordingly, he settled in Pluckamin in 1800 and engaged in general merchandising. After three years, observing Somerville showing signs of more rapid growth (the county-seat having recently been transferred there from Millstone), he concluded to invest there, with a view of permanent removal. He purchased a farm facing on the Main Street, running north a mile, including within it what has since been known as the "Lottery Field" (an account of which appears in another part of this work). The next year he built and occupied the house now the residence of Messrs. John and James Bergen. While still continuing his business in Pluckamin, he formed a partnership branch of hatting in Somerville with Mr. George Vannest. After a few years' experience he found difficulties in managing two enterprises thus separated: hence he closed up with Mr. Vannest, negotiated for the sale of his Somerville farm, moved back to Pluckamin, and permanently concentered his entire business there. Then, being in prime, vigorous manhood, with a singular wealth of resources, he harnessed all these energies to untiring service in his various undertakings.

He purchased a fine farm adjoining the village, improved and cultivated it. The tannery- and currying-works on the place he repaired and enlarged. Built a flouring- and grist-mill; also a distillery and cider-mill. Erected the most extensive hatting-works that have ever been in the county, with improved machinery and buildings adjusted to each department. In addition, he embarked in a new and separate trade,—that of manufacturing sumac for the morocco-factories of Philadelphia,—which grew into large proportions, proving very profitable.

All these various branches of business were in full operation at the same time, in which large numbers of hands were constantly employed. The prosecution of these numerous enterprises made Pluckamin a place of considerable importance at that day.

Mr. Davenport's intense, untiring application to these various business projects, with the physical labor and anxious solicitude, caused a too heavy strain for his naturally strong constitution to longer endure, and, while apparently in the full vigor of life, he was suddenly stricken down with apoplexy. He died at Pluckamin, Sept. 18, 1830, in his fifty-second year. In person Mr. Davenport was of average statue, portly, of handsome presence, possessing a well-developed and evenly-balanced intellect, the reasoning, perceptive, and moral faculties predominating, a rare temperament of vital energy, that could rouse every faculty to duty with obedience to his control. It was this trait that equipped him with that executive power for which he was so distinguished. With a cheerful, magnetic disposition, he took the greatest pleasure in making others happy; was generous and hospitable, but intolerant to the idle and vicious. In his intercourse was free, direct, and outspoken, but proud-spirited, and the very soul of truth and honor. He utterly loathed all sycophants and hypocrites. He was strictly moral, and religious without pharisaism, and temperate almost to abstemiousness, which for those days of general inebriation was remarkable.

He supported Adams for the Presidency, though not an active politician, but despised the acts of demagogues. In the words of a leading citizen, uttered many years since, in speaking of Mr. Davenport, whom he had long known, "He was beloved and held in the highest esteem by those of the intelli-

gent, moral, and honorable of our citizens, who knew him the most intimately."

MEMORIA IN ÆTERNA.

The likeness of James S. Davenport, at the head of this sketch, has been selected by the family, as in features and general physical appearance he more closely resembles the father.

Below we give the descendants of John Davenport. As they are nearly all living and mostly reside in or not far removed from Somerset County, we deem it most appropriate to do but little more than give their names and connections.

John Davenport was married twice,—first to Margaret Traphagen, in 1804; she died 1811, leaving two children, Ralph and Sarah Ann, the latter died in 1829, no descendants living. Ralph, born 1805, married Phœbe A. Voorhies, 1827; she died soon after, leaving no children. He was married again in 1838 to Sarah Drake, by whom he had two children, Ralph and Mary. The former married Ellen Vannest, the latter William Jeroloman, all living and have children. Ralph, the father, for about twenty years resided in New York; the balance of his life has been spent in Pluckamin, where he still resides; is hale and hearty in his seventy-sixth year; is a farmer.

John Davenport was married again in 1813 to Mary Boylan, daughter of John Boylan, of Pluckamin, a most estimable woman, who died in 1848, leaving six children; all but one are now living, as follows, the names given in order of birth, beginning with the eldest:

Margaret, born 1814; married Geo. Vannest, 1839; he died 1864, leaving seven children, all living and residing in Somerset County. The widow is still living on the homestead, two miles southwest of Pluckamin.

John married Hester Voorhies, 1838; he died 1848, leaving five children, all living but one, James, a brave and noble youth. He enlisted when scarcely eighteen years of age, served his country with heroic bravery, was captured while fighting for his country, after nearly all his company had fallen, was incarcerated in Andersonville prison, and died in delirium through barbarous treatment while a prisoner.

Thomas married Frances Smith, 1851; had six children, all living but one, Margaret, an estimable young lady, who died 1880. Reside in Jersey City, but usually spend their summers in Somerville.

Eleanor married Wm. L. Jones, 1836; resides in Plainfield; had two children, one died in infancy, the other, Eliza, married Lieut.-Col. Janeway, of the First New Jersey Cavalry, who bravely fell leading the charge in the battle of Jettersville, Va., the last battle of the war of the Rebellion. The widow has since married Horace Bannard.

James S. married Maria Remsen, 1845; resides at Raritan; have three children, one son and two daughters, all married.

Samuel W., born 1822, married to Amelia Besteder, 1846; residence in Somerville, N. J.; have seven children, three sons and four daughters.

Of the names above, Thomas, James S., and Samuel W. compose the firm of Davenport Bros., New York, importers and dealers in china, Liverpool, and glassware. It was established in 1843, Samuel W. entering it ten years later. It is now in its thirty-seventh year. During that long period, in which such vast changes have occurred in the country and the world,—times of prosperity and of depression and disaster,—the firm, although experiencing seasons of trials and losses, has never been compelled to succumb to the vicissitudes of business.

They ever took a lively interest in domestic manufactures, believing the time would soon arrive when we could produce as good ware as we were importing: the war hastened the event. A few years since they embarked in manufacturing at the City Pottery, Trenton; now the largest part of their goods are made there.

The family lay no pretentious claim to position, titles, wealth, or honors: they simply claim the right of belonging to the great *middle class;* of high morality, strict integrity, truthfulness, and honesty in the discharge of every just due or other obligation, supporters of the church and of right everywhere, in proportion to ability, ever observing to be just before being liberal. They own to a feeling of pride in one matter,—viz., that of the almost universal fidelity and support rendered by those of the *name* to the *nation* in the hour of its direst struggle with treason and rebellion for its right to live.

JOHN R. EMERY.

John R. Emery, youngest child of Peter R. and Anna (Rockafellow) Emery, was born at Dreahook, Hunterdon Co., N. J., where the family resided, July 22, 1827, and died at Bloomington, N. J., June 17, 1880.

His early life was spent on the farm, where he became inured to labor and learned that economy and industry are necessary elements of success. Upon reaching manhood he went into mercantile business at White House, subsequently removed to Somerville, and was employed on the Central Railroad. Here he was given charge of a wood-train, and finally became the financial agent of the company, collecting rents, buying and selling real estate, etc. This position he filled with such honor to himself and credit to the company as to obtain their full confidence in his financial and business ability. In 1867 he became the partner of D. K. Craig in the coal and lumber business, the firm being D. K. Craig & Co. This firm continued a successful business until 1872, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Emery remained in the railroad company's employ until the formation of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, when he

became its line agent, and subsequently opened an office opposite the depot in Somerville, which business he continued until his death.

By his sterling integrity as a business man he rose gradually to a position of honor and profit,—first in the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and then in the Lehigh and Wilksbarre Coal Company. The excellency of his character, however, centred in his religious principles, which were fixed and controlling. In his whole deportment he moved in consistency with his profession. He united with the Second Reformed Church of Somerville at the September communion in 1864, and, as a proof of his zeal and decision in religion, he led in prayer at the next devotional meeting, and conducted the services at the succeeding assemblage of the brethren,—services which he preserved while he retained his connection with the congregation. Such was the confidence reposed in him by the Consistory that he was elected deacon in 1866 and elder in 1869,—stations which he filled with executive ability. In 1870 he removed to Lebanon, where he connected himself with the Reformed Church, and was leader in liberality and exertion to repair the house of worship and erect a new parsonage. He will be remembered for his integrity and uprightness as a citizen, for his domestic virtues as a father and husband, and for his eminent usefulness as a church-member.

Mr. Emery was among the foremost in purchasing, laying out, and beautifying the new cemetery grounds in Somerville, and, unassisted, relieved the property from a heavy debt resting upon it, thereby placing the cemetery association in a position to own the property unencumbered.

Upon his death the following resolutions were passed by the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Somerville:

"First National Bank,

"Somerville, N. J., June 22, 1880.

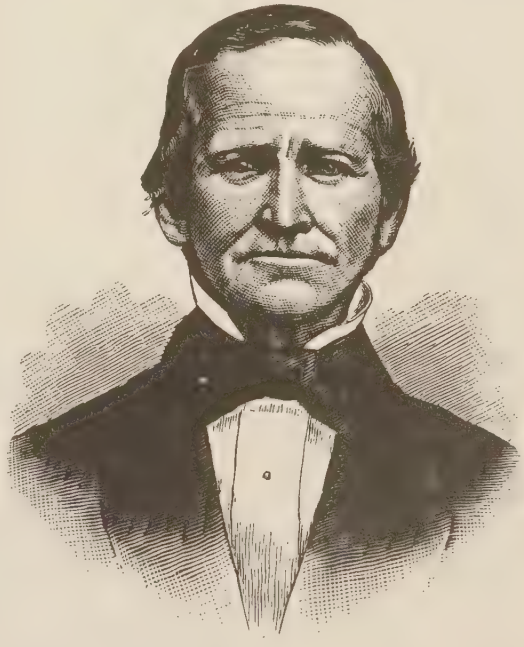
"*Whereas*, In the Providence of God our late associate in the Board of Directors of the First National Bank, John R. Emery, has been removed by death, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we remember with great satisfaction his prompt and energetic business talent, his sterling integrity, his genial disposition, and his general kindness of heart and manner towards all with whom he was associated."

For his first wife he married Ann W. Swackhamer, of Readington, who died the age of twenty-eight in 1856, leaving one daughter living,—Anna M.,—who is the wife of Mr. C. Stewart Hoffman, of Somerville. His second wife was Matilda Porter, who died leaving two sons,—William H., a telegraph-operator, and Benjamin S., in business at White Haven. His third wife was Anna Gilbaugh, who died leaving four children,—John C., Jennie B., Lizzie B., and Albert L. Mr. Emery married for his fourth wife, in February, 1878, Mrs. Mary Louisa Cooper, of Newark, N. J., who survives him.

AARON V. GARRETSON.

Aaron V. Garretson was a grandson of Garret R. Garretson, a major in the Revolutionary war. Maj. Garretson's place of residence was about two miles east of Millstone, N. J., where he engaged in agri-



Aaron V. Garretson

cultural pursuits. He was commonly called "Major;" was a gentleman of the olden time, taking no active part in political affairs. He was no less prominently identified with all movements tending to develop the resources of his native county, and to encourage its material prosperity. He was a man of sound judgment, of strict integrity, and was one whose counsel and assistance were sought by all classes of people. He was frequently selected as executor and administrator in the settlement of estates, and one in whom the people had confidence. He was a member of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Millstone, and for thirty years was precentor of that body. He was also officially connected with the church as deacon and elder.

Maj. Garretson was three times married. His first wife was the Widow Terhune, who bore him one son and two daughters,—viz., Court, Ann, and Catharine. Ann married, for her first husband, Abraham Voorhees, and for her second husband John Montfort. Catharine became the wife of Garret Schenck, of Six-Mile Run. Maj. Garretson's second wife was the Widow Hageman, by whom he had Garret, Richard, and John Garretson, the latter becoming a minister. His third wife was the widow (Mary Perrine) of Judge Hardenburgh, at one time sheriff of Somerset

County. Of this union was born Daniel Perrine Garretson. Court Garretson, father of our subject, was born near Millstone on Oct. 19, 1781. He was a shoemaker by trade, although he followed the occupation of a farmer for the greater portion of his life. He occupied various farms in the county, but finally purchased one of sixty acres where Aaron C. Martin now resides, near Somerville. He was in no respect a public man, although an earnest supporter of the old Whig party. He was a member of the Second Reformed Church of Somerville, with which he was officially connected as deacon. His wife was Margaret Cowenhoven, of Long Island, who was born May 24, 1784. The children of this marriage were John C., Garret R., Aaron Van Pelt, Richard, and Nicholas Cowenhoven Garretson, all of whom are living save Aaron Van Pelt, who died Dec. 9, 1880, aged sixty-nine years. John C. is a prominent citizen of Somerset County, and resides in Somerville. Garret R. resides in Flushing, L. I., Richard in Arkansas, and Nicholas in New York City.

Court Garretson died Jan. 18, 1858, and his wife Aug. 1, 1867. Aaron V. Garretson was born near Millstone, N. J., Sept. 13, 1811. During his minority he remained on the home farm, and received the educational opportunities afforded by the common schools of his day. For several years after reaching his majority he was engaged in carrying on his father's farm. In 1836 he married Catharine M., daughter of Rynier and Anna (Brokaw) Van Nest. She was born May 24, 1817. In 1844 he purchased, for the sum of three thousand three hundred dollars, a farm in the township of Bridgewater, comprising at that time one hundred acres, to which he afterwards added twenty acres. The dwelling-house occupied by Mr. Garretson is still standing, and is one of the old landmarks of the vicinity, and was built eighty years ago by Thomas Cooper.

Mr. Garretson's life was devoted wholly to agricultural pursuits, and while an adherent of the Democratic party, he was no seeker after place, although he has held minor offices. His first vote was cast for his personal friend, Governor Vroom. He was a member of the Second Reformed Church of Somerville, where he has filled the office of deacon.

Mr. Garretson was known in the community as a man of strong mind, self-reliant, and possessed of sterling principles. His children have been Rynier Van Nest (who resides in Bridgewater township), Garret (died in infancy), John C. (resides in Franklin township), Henry Van Nest (living at the old homestead), William Van Nest 1st and William Van Nest 2d (both died in infancy in 1845), Margaret C., Abraham Van Nest, Anna Van Nest, and George, all of whom reside at home.

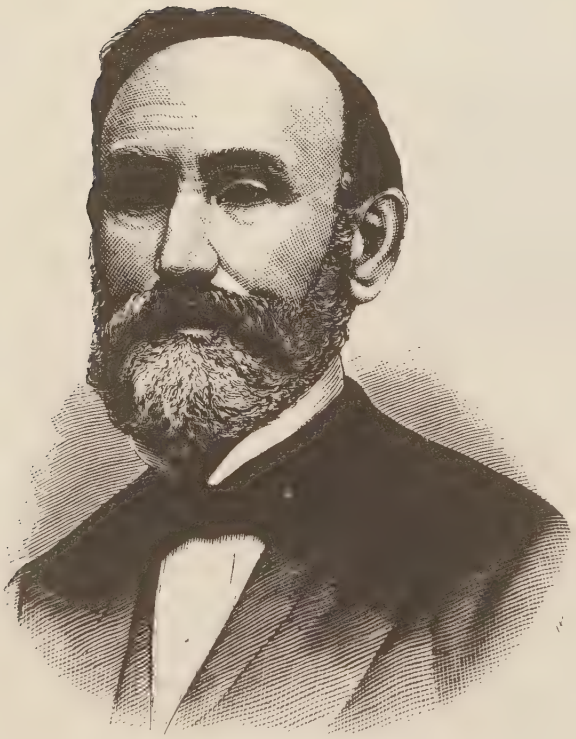
SEYMOUR C. TROUTMAN, M.D.

His father, Sir John J. Troutman, was born on Staten Island in 1766. For many years prior to reaching his majority he was midshipman in the English navy, and was under Admiral Rodney in a number of engagements with the French and Spanish fleets. About the year 1788 he engaged in trade between New York and Jamaica, having in charge several vessels, which he carried on for many years profitably. In 1801 he quit trade, married Miss Susannah, daughter of Jacob Schnell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., purchased a country-seat on Long Island, where the Eighteenth Ward of the city of Brooklyn now is. Here he became quite an extensive agriculturist, and owned slaves who worked his farm. The remainder of his life was spent on this spot, where he died in 1824.

Sir John J. Troutman was a man high in rank in the order of Knights Templar, and is said to have spent thirty thousand dollars in support of that and similar organizations. He became a member in 1798, and was subsequently Past Master of the Royal Lodge of Knights Templar, No. 283, A. Y. M., of Kingston, Jamaica. He received the order of the Red Cross and of the Holy Royal order, and was solemnly initiated by the Kingston Lodge into the sublime mysteries of the invincible and magnanimous orders of Knights of Rhodes and Malta.

Dr. Troutman was born in Brooklyn, L. I., Feb. 3, 1823. At the age of eleven he was sent to Quaker Hill, where he became a pupil under Cyrenus Jones, a teacher of note. There he remained for two years, and was then sent to New Canaan, Conn., where he completed his mathematical studies, having in the mean time given considerable attention to the study of the classics. In 1838 he engaged in a wholesale and retail drug-house in New York as clerk, where he became fully schooled in the various kinds of medicine and drugs, and where he first conceived the idea of the study of medicine. In 1843, Dr. Troutman married Ann F., a daughter of Richard and Jane (Todd) Ten Eyck, of Millstone, N. J., and a granddaughter of Frederick and Anna (Field) Ten Eyck, who were among the first settlers of that place. Mrs. Troutman is a descendant from the old Dutch stock, first settlers of New York, and a lady of refinement and high moral and Christian worth. Their only child is Sarah Jane, wife of Louis Kaczorowski, a resident of Somerville.

In 1845, Dr. Troutman established the drug business for himself in Brooklyn, N. Y., which he carried on until 1851, when he began the study of medicine and surgery with Dr. John A. Lidell, assistant surgeon in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and was graduated at that institution in 1854, having, during his time as a student, practiced medicine and surgery in the college for some two years. The same year of his graduation he established himself in practice in New York City, where



Seymour C. Finston

his ability and skill in the profession were soon recognized, and gave him a place among leading physicians. After a continuous yet profitable practice for three years, he removed from the city, purchased real estate, and settled in Somerville, N. J., where he has since resided, giving little attention to the practice of medicine.

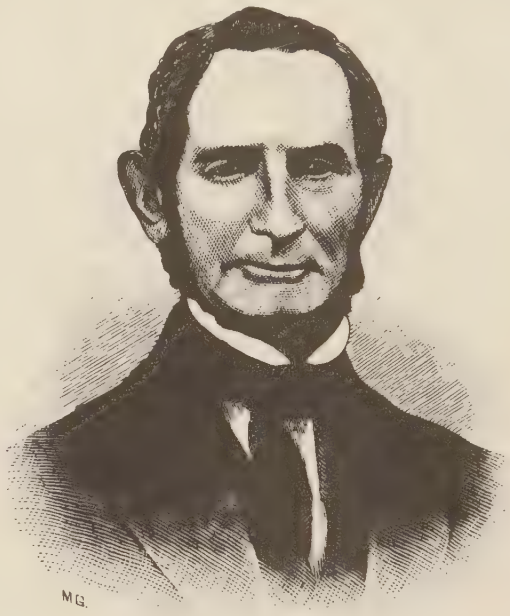
Dr. Troutman's naturally sociable and genial disposition causes him to enjoy life, and among his most pleasant recreations is that of yachting, in which he spends some time during the hot summer months. Since he became a resident of Somerville he has been interested in its prosperity, and a contributor to its various local enterprises, to church interests, and other worthy objects. He has not been a seeker after political preferment, although always interested and well read in questions in any way affecting local and national legislation.

JOHN T. VAN DERVEER.

His grandfather was John Van Derveer, who was born on Oct. 3, 1752. In the year 1800 he purchased a tract of land comprising five or six hundred acres on the North Branch of the Raritan River, and on it passed his life as a farmer. About the time mentioned he built a dwelling-house where Mrs. John T. Van Derveer now resides, which was succeeded a score of years ago by the present residence, built by his son, John T. Mr. Van Derveer was among those old substantial citizens who contributed so much to the settlement and development of the country, and he passed a quiet, industrious, and honorable life. He was a member of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of North Branch. His wife was Jane Van Pelt, who was born on April 13, 1754. The children of the marriage were John, Peter, Tunis, and Mary, who became the wife of Abraham Quick. Mr. Van Derveer died about 1840, aged eighty-nine years.

Tunis, the son of John Van Derveer, was born on the old Van Derveer farm, and upon attaining manhood married Sarah Van Arsdale. His children were John T., Philip, James, and Jane, who became the wife of Samuel Gaston. James was a popular physician for many years at North Branch. Tunis Van Derveer was cut down early in years, and in the midst of his usefulness, passing away about 1822.

The subject of this memoir, John T., son of Tunis Van Derveer, was born on Dec. 1, 1806, on the paternal farm. His earlier years were passed at work upon the farm, and in attendance upon the district schools of his day. On Nov. 1, 1833, he married Margaret C., daughter of Richard Field. She was born Feb. 8, 1815. The life of Mr. Van Derveer was passed as a farmer, and though a member of the Republican party, and while he took great interest in public affairs, he confined himself strictly to his bucolic pursuits. He was actively identified with the Reformed Church of North Branch, and was officially connected with that body both as deacon and elder, filling the latter office at the time of his demise, in 1867. He was a man of strict integrity, pure morality,



John Van Derveer

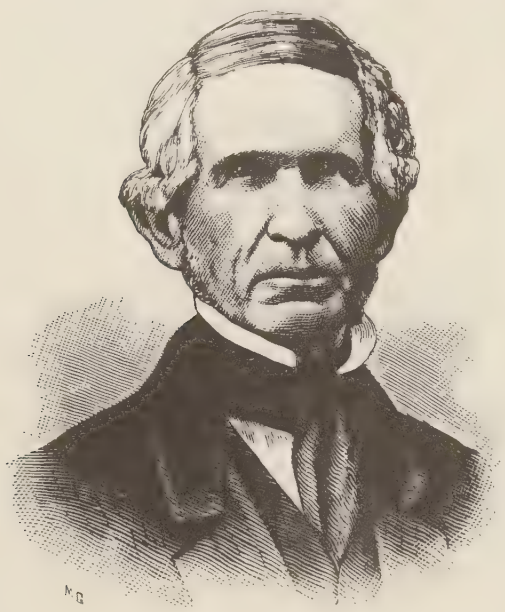
and bore with him to the grave the reputation of an upright and honorable citizen. His children were Tunis, who resides at North Branch; Richard H., who is working the home farm; James D., a successful physician at Liberty Corner; Samuel G., William F., and John Q., all deceased; Sarah E., and Mary J., wife of William J. Voorhees.

Rev. John Q., son of John T. Van Derveer, was born March 13, 1854, and was raised on his father's farm. He was graduated at Rutgers College, N. J., in the class of 1877, and soon after entered upon theological studies in the seminary at New Brunswick. Owing to failing health, he was compelled to break away from his work at that institution and to go South, residing in Texas for nearly three years. During this period he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Austin, and filled the pulpit of various churches on different occasions. But his usefulness was soon to be terminated, and he called up higher. On June 24, 1880, while returning North with his family, he died of pulmonary disease, and was buried at sea with appropriate services. He left a wife, *née* Miss Julia Robinson, of Corning, N. Y., and a little daughter, Ada L.

Thus early was cut off a young and promising life, and the hearts of friends were made desolate forever.

DAVID DUNN.

David Dunn was born at New Market, N. J., in 1797, and married Prudence Runyon, of that place. About the year 1845 he settled in Somerset County, residing first at Millington. He then spent some



DAVID DUNN.

time in New York City, and in October, 1856, located on the farm now occupied by the widow of his only son, John R. Dunn. He purchased this property of Lewis Anderson, and it was originally included in a tract of land comprising sixteen hundred and fifty acres belonging to Daniel D. Dunster, and which was conveyed in 1730 to Gisbert Lane, who erected the present Dunn residence in 1737. In 1765, Mr. Lane left it, by will, to his two sons, Aric and William, between whom it was equally divided. He was interested in all worthy local enterprises, and sought to promote church and kindred interests. He was a prominent member of the First Baptist Church of Somerville, and deacon of the church at the time of his death, July 28, 1876, aged seventy-nine years and five months. His life was largely spent as a farmer, although he was in trade for some time at New Brunswick and Brooklyn, and ran the mill at Millington. In politics he was a Whig, and upon the organization of the Republican party became a supporter of its principles.

John R. Dunn, only child of David Dunn who reached manhood, was born at New Market, N. J., Sept. 3, 1828. He married, January, 1850, Jane T., daughter of Cornelius M. and Catharine (Deats) Williamson, and soon after that event took up his residence on the old Williamson farm, below Somerville. Here he lived for five years, and then located with his father on the Dunn farm, where he continued to reside until his decease, May 3, 1878. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Somerville, and a man of correct habits and strict integrity in all the relations of life. He was a Republican in politics, but never sought political preferment. The children are Albert; Emma R., wife of Charles C. Reimer, of Milltown; Cornelia W., wife of William T. H. Vosseller, of Somerville; Mathew H., who lives in Pennsylvania; Walter and David, Jr., at home; Ellen Frances and Jennie S., deceased.

ABRAM J. POWELSON.

The Powelson family came very early to this country. Capt. Jacob Powelson is recorded as having arrived from Holland in the ship "Fredenberg" on Jan. 24, 1640. Nicholas Powelson came from Ditmarsen in the ship "Gilded Otter" in 1657, and Gommen Paulison from Antwerp in the ship "St. John the Baptist" in 1661. From these the family in America are supposed to have descended.

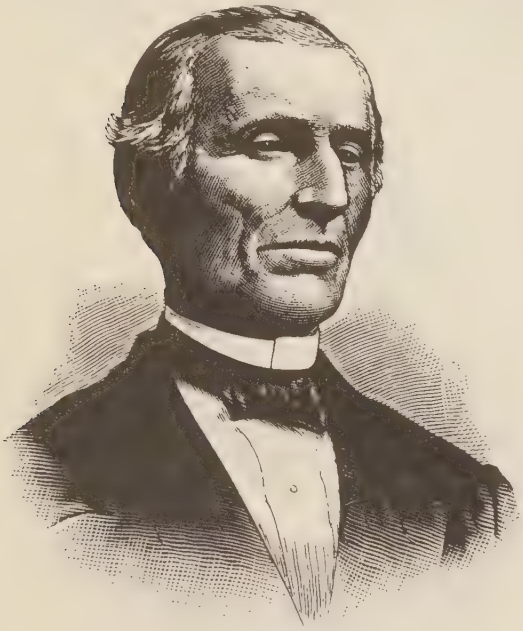
Johannes Powelson, born April, 1719, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, purchased a large tract of land in Bedminster township, Somerset Co., on May 1, 1767, and about that time he took up his residence in that section. A portion of the house which he erected in 1768 is still standing, and, with an addition built in 1786, constitutes the residence of his great-grandson J. V. D. Powelson. The children of Johannes Powelson were John, born Oct. 24, 1746; Cornelius, born May 29, 1748; Jeane, born Jan. 17, 1750; Catharine, wife of Peter Doughty, born Sept. 11, 1751; Anne, wife of William Chevris, born May 3, 1753; Abraham, born Feb. 9, 1755; Paul, born Dec. 5, 1756; Hendrick, born Oct. 7, 1758; Sarah, wife of Christopher Frazer, born Aug. 7, 1760; and Manah, born June 29, 1762. Johannes Powelson died in July, 1788.

Abraham Powelson was born on the date mentioned above, and came to Bedminster township at the age of twelve. He married Lamatjee Messler and had eleven children (including two pair of twins), most of whom lived and died in Bedminster township. Some of these children were John A., Abraham, Cornelius, Peter, Maria, who married Martin Beekman; Sarah, wife of Philip Clarkson; Lanah, wife of Jacob Van Dorn; and Arian, who married Francis Hastings. Abraham Powelson died in 1807, and his wife in 1836.

John A. Powelson was born July 27, 1780. He married Aletta, daughter of William Van Dorn, of Millstone, on April 27, 1815, and had children,—Abram J. and J. V. D. Powelson, and Catharine M., who married Jerome Van Nest. He passed his life as a farmer on the old homestead in Bedminster, and died in 1854, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Abram J. Powelson, the subject of this sketch, was born on the old Powelson place in Bedminster town-

ship on May 23, 1816, where he passed the early years of his life, enjoying a common-school education. On Nov. 5, 1840, he was united in marriage to Sarah Ann, daughter of John A. Van Nest (she was born April 14, 1813), and on December 15th of the same



Abram J. Powelson

year he removed to the farm which he now owns and occupies in Bridgewater township, which he purchased in 1854. Here he has since resided engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a Republican in politics, though no seeker after office. He was formerly a member of the Reformed Church of Bedminster, but upon the organization of the Presbyterian Church of Pluckamin he became identified with that body, and has been an elder of the church for over twenty years. He is known as a man of strict integrity, conscientious and devoted to principle, and a representative agriculturist. His children are Abraham V. N., a lawyer at Middletown, N. Y.; Catharine Adeline, wife of John L. Hageman, of South Branch; and John A., living at home.

GEORGE McBRIDE.

The McBride family is of Scotch origin, though the branch of it to which the subject of this memoir belonged settled at an early period in Ireland. His paternal grandfather was George McBride, whose place of residence was near the city of Armagh, Ireland. There he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in the manufacture of linen. His wife was Elizabeth Waugh, and the children were Adam, Robert, James, George, and Martha. He died in 1798 in Killylin, Ireland, aged about sixty years. His wife died ten years later. His son James emigrated to America near the close of the last century and located in New

George McBride

York City, where he became a successful merchant. He died about 1855. Two of his daughters still reside in that city,—viz., Ann, widow of Hon. James X. McClenahan, and Eleanor, widow of Judge Aaron Vanderpoel.

Robert was the second son of George McBride, and passed his life as a farmer and bleacher of linen near Alistragh, Ireland. He married Alice Cardwell, and had children,—Eliza, George, Jemima, Matilda, William C., John Robert, and Mary Ann. He died in 1841, aged seventy- three years, and his wife in 1839, aged about sixty. Of his children, Eliza died unmarried; Jemima married Dr. Davis, of Newry, Ireland, and has seven children, five of whom are prominent physicians in Ireland and India; Matilda is unmarried and resides in Newry; Mary Ann is the wife of Rev. C. B. Smith, of New York City; and John Robert died in Mobile, Ala., in 1839, at the age of twenty-two.

George McBride came to this country in the year 1832, and succeeded his uncle James in the mercantile business in New York City, where he was associated with Samuel Sloan in trade. He continued in that pursuit until the year 1852, when he purchased the Peter C. Elmendorf farm, near Somerville, N. J.,

comprising two hundred and eighty-six acres, and resided there until his death in 1878, at the age of seventy-three. His wife was Annette, daughter of Charles Moran, of New York City, who died in 1858, leaving no issue.

William C. McBride was born at Alistragh, County Armagh, Ireland, on Sept. 24, 1810, and emigrated to this country in 1857. Previous to this time, on March 27, 1845, he married Mary Jane, daughter of Charles Magee, of County Cavan. She was born in 1823, and her brothers and sisters were James, William, Charles, Eliza, and Margaret. Eliza married William Douglass, and resides in Tully, Ireland; Margaret is the widow of Capt. James Berry, and lives near Dublin; James resides near Somerville, N. J. The remainder are dead.

After his emigration to this country, William C. McBride resided in Somerville until the demise of his brother George. He now lives in retirement upon his brother's beautiful estate, where he has a pleasant and happy home. He is a worthy and substantial citizen, and has been actively identified with all movements tending to improve and benefit the community in which he lives. He is a member of the Second Reformed Church of Somerville, and has been officially connected with that body as elder. He is the inventor of a patent flax-scutching machine, for which he received a first premium at the American Institute, N. Y., in October, 1870. His seven children, who reside with him, are Lizzie Henrietta, Robert, Charles Magee, Alice M., James and George, and William. Mrs. McBride is still living.

WILLIAM HODGE.

William Hodge was a son of James Hodge, who resided at an early day on a small tract of land in Bridgewater township. He came from Ireland. His wife's name was Sarah Runyon, and his children were Elizabeth, Rachel, Ann, Sarah, William, Peter, James, and Isaac. Elizabeth married John Van Nostrand, Rachel and Sarah married James Cain, and Ann, Thomas Smith. Peter died in 1851. James resides at Bloomington, Somerset Co., and Isaac in the West. James Hodge died in 1827, aged eighty-seven, and his wife in 1840, over seventy years of age.

William Hodge was born on Feb. 28, 1794. He grew up on his father's farm, attending the district school of his locality. Soon after 1830, in conjunction with his brother James, he purchased three hundred acres of land in Bridgewater township, a part of this tract constituting his late farm residence, where he passed his days as a farmer. Mr. Hodge married on Sept. 17, 1825, Mary, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Castner) Tunison. She was born June 23, 1806. Her father removed to Whitehall, Ill., about 1835, near which place he purchased a handsome farm, and where he died in 1864. His son Henry now occupies the place.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hodge have been Henrietta, wife of John Kipsey, of Bridgewater township; James, who is a builder in New York City; and Sarah E., wife of William H. Callard, of Piscataway.

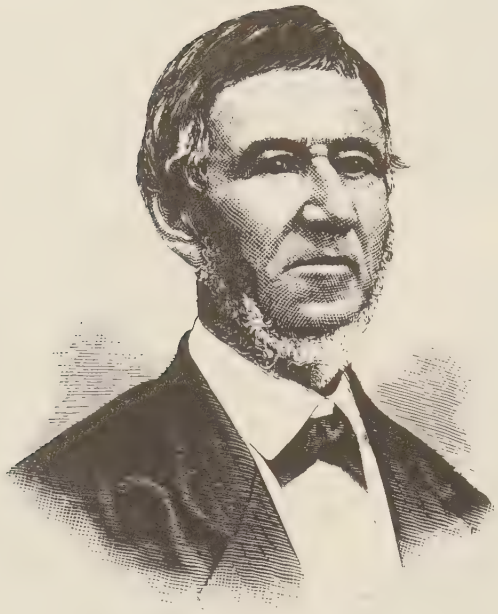
WILLIAM HODGE.

Mr. Hodge passed away on June 15, 1878, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. For five years prior to his demise he was totally blind. He was a Democrat in politics, though no office-seeker; was a liberal contributor to the various benevolent and philanthropic enterprises of his day, of good character, and a member of the Presbyterian Church of Bound Brook. His wife survives him.

GEORGE LANE.

George Lane is a descendant of the old Lane family that located very early in Bedminster township, where it is still represented. Derrick, son of Matthias, was born in that township in 1753, and emigrating to Troy, N. Y., founded an influential branch of the family at that point.

Cornelius, grandfather of the subject of this memoir, came from Monmouth County to Bedminster township before the Revolutionary war, and took up his residence where Peter Lane lives. There he lived, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until his demise. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His



HENRY B. STAATS.

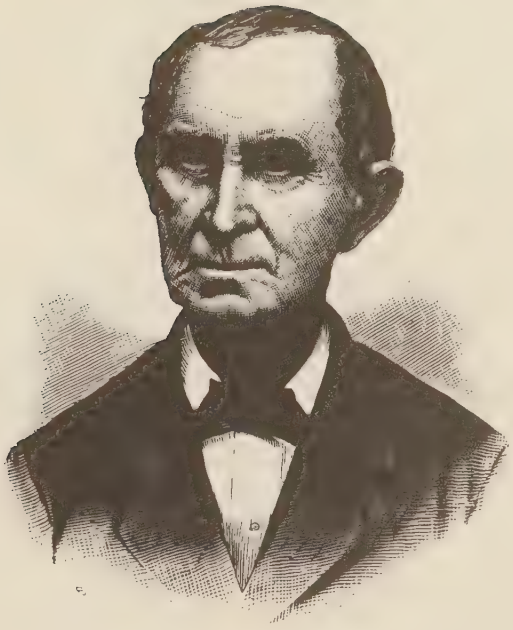
The Staats family is one of the oldest in the county, and its representatives were among the pioneer settlers of Albany, Rensselaer, and Columbia Cos., N. Y., where they occupy a prominent place at the present day.

John Staats, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was an early resident of the township of Hillsborough, where Rynier Staats lately resided. He was a farmer by occupation, and owned quite a large tract of land. His wife was Gertrude Quick, and his children were Peter, John, Abraham, James, Rynier, Phebe, and Maria.

James Staats was born on Aug. 12, 1780, in Hillsborough township. On Dec. 4, 1803, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Brokaw, of Hillsborough, who was born Feb. 19, 1785, and in 1810 he purchased a tract of land in Bridgewater township, where Cornelius Ammerman lives, and where he passed his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was formerly a member of the Reformed Church at Somerville, and later one of the organizing members of the church at North Branch, of which he was subsequently a deacon and elder.

At his death, on Aug. 20, 1866, he divided his farm between his two sons, Henry B. and Peter, giving to each one hundred and ten acres. His wife died June 11, 1856. Their children were Gertrude, born Dec. 19, 1804, married Peter Wortman, Nov. 7, 1822, died Oct. 21, 1834; Henry B.; John, born May 17, 1810, died Sept. 20, 1813; and Peter, born March 4, 1813, residing at Middlebush, Franklin township.

Henry B. Staats was born in Hillsborough township on March 21, 1807. At the age of three years he removed with his parents to their home in Bridgewater township. He passed his earlier years on his father's farm, and received only a common-school education. On Dec. 27, 1832, he married Hannah, daughter of Richard H. Field, of Bedminster township. She was born Oct. 10, 1811. When about twenty-six years of age he worked the farm of his uncle, Peter Wortman, near Weston, on shares, and after three years erected his present residence in Bridgewater township, where he has since resided as a farmer. He is known as a man of integrity and uprightness, and in the ripe old age which he has attained enjoys the confidence and esteem of many friends. He has been no seeker after office. He is a member of the North Branch Reformed Church, with which he has been officially connected both as deacon and elder. His children have been Gertrude Elizabeth, married James Garretson, Dec. 11, 1853, and who resides in Middlesex County; Sarah, who married Henry S. Van Nuys, of Millstone, Nov. 26, 1856; James, who married Gertrude P. Conover, Feb. 10, 1866, and who lives in Henderson Co., Ill.; Margaretta, died Sept. 19, 1859; Anna Maria, who married A. V. Nevius, Feb. 10, 1864, and who resides in Bridgewater township; and Richard Field, who married Jennie Clawson, Dec. 11, 1872, and who is working the home-farm.



D. P. Kenyon

DAVID P. KENYON is a descendant in the fourth generation of James Kenyon, whose father was one of three brothers who early emigrated from England, and took up a residence in the New World. James Kenyon moved from Long Island to Dutchess Co., N. Y., early in the eighteenth century, and passed his days as a farmer, and in subduing, for the purposes of civilization, the wild section of country in which he had established a home.

Samuel, son of James Kenyon, was born in Dutchess County, on July 15, 1736. He married a Miss Seman, and had children: Lydia, Abigail, John, Mumford, Sarah, Seman, Jeremiah, Samuel, and James. He engaged mostly in agricultural pursuits in Dutchess County throughout his life. Some of the descendants of Samuel settled in the West, and became the progenitors of the family of the name in that section.

James Kenyon, father of our subject, was born on Sept. 6, 1779. His wife was Susannah, daughter of David Palmer, formerly of Dutchess County, and latterly of Columbia Co., N. Y. The children of this union were David P.; Maranda (who died in infancy); Samuel; Martha, wife of Obadiah Griffin, of Michigan; Susan, wife of Samuel Kiff, of Bradford Co., Pa.; Lydia, wife of Charles Waldo, of the same place; James, residing in Bradford Co., Pa.; Angeline, late wife of Orrin Dales, same place; Lucinda, wife of Clark Griffin, same place; and Leland, of Delaware Co., N. Y. James Kenyon was one of the pioneer settlers of Delaware Co., N. Y., and carved out of the wilderness, in 1804, a fertile farm of one hundred and forty acres. There he closed his days, passing away on Nov. 14, 1853. His wife died on July 22, 1851, aged about sixty-six years.

David P. Kenyon was born at Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Dec. 27, 1803. The year following his birth he was carried by his parents into the wilds of Delaware County, where, until he attained the age of twenty-one years and four months, he endured with them the privations of a pioneer life, and performed his part manfully in clearing up the wild tract upon which his father had settled.

Soon after attaining his majority Mr. Kenyon apprenticed himself to Eliphalet Miller to learn the trade of a millwright. In 1828 he became a journeyman in the business, and on June 21st of that year he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Townley, daughter of Nathaniel Crane, of Elizabeth, N. J. She was born Sept. 1, 1804. In 1830, Mr. Kenyon started in business himself, and followed the occupation of a millwright in various counties of New Jersey and Pennsylvania until the year 1840, and erected and established a large number of mills in that time. In 1839 he engaged in the iron foundry business at Belvidere, Warren Co., N. J., where he remained until 1844, when he took up a permanent residence at Raritan, Somerset Co., then known as "the water-power." Here he founded the Kenyon Iron-Works, which he successfully operated until 1868, when he retired from business life, handing the enterprise over to his sons, Job C. and Daniel R. Kenyon, by whom they are now carried on under the firm-name of Kenyon Brothers.

Mr. Kenyon was one of the earliest residents of what is now the prosperous village of Raritan. When he settled but three houses stood there; his own followed soon after. He has been actively identified with the growth and development of the place for many years, and is one of the best known and most highly respected of its citizens. He is now the last of the old substantial residents of the village, and represents the industry, integrity, and energy of a past generation of workers. He has been associated with several building and loan associations at Raritan, and acted as president of the most successful. In politics Mr. Kenyon is a Democrat, though he held aloof from public office, and filled only the minor ones that were pressed upon him. He was one of the founders of the Third Reformed Church of Raritan, and was one of its first elders, holding that office at the present writing (1880).

Mrs. Kenyon died on March 12, 1877. His children are James Henry, who resides in Plainfield, N. J.; Sarah C., wife of William A. Pembrook, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Job C. and David R., manufacturers at Raritan and Charles S., of Toronto, Canada.

John Whitenack

JOHN WHITENACK, son of Cornelius C. and Catherine (Skillman) Whitenack, was born August 24, 1813, at Blawenburg, Somerset Co.

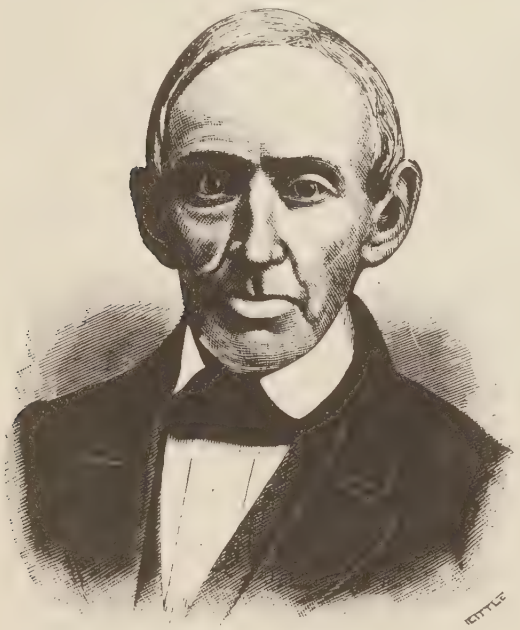
The family of Whitenack in Somerset is descended from four brothers who came from Long Island and settled in New Jersey. His grandfather was Cornelius Whitenack. His father and grandfather were both farmers in the township of Montgomery.

He spent his time on his father's farm until sixteen years of age; then went to learn the trade of a wheelwright in Somerville with Bergen Huff, where he remained for five years. Upon reaching his majority he remained with his employer as journeyman for a few years, during which time, on March 5, 1837, he married Ann B., daughter of John and Anna (Tunison) Fisher, of Somerville, whose ancestors were early residents of Somerset County. She was born Dec. 27, 1808, and resides in Somerville in 1880.

In 1842, Mr. Whitenack established himself in business as a wheelwright and carriage-maker, in partnership with Richard Provost; but after one year, upon the withdrawal of Mr. Provost from the firm, he continued his business, which increased with the increasing demands of trade, and never relaxed his energy as a successful business and enterprising man until his death, which occurred May 12, 1870.

Mr. Whitenack was a man of strict integrity in all his business relations, and highly esteemed by all who knew him either in a social or business capacity. He was never a member of any church, but always took an interest in church and kindred relations, and contributed liberally in support of all worthy local objects. He took no active part in politics, although he was unswervingly a member of the Democratic party, and was often tendered official position. His life was almost wholly devoted to business, and by strict attention to it, although unassisted pecuniarily when starting out in life for himself, he became the possessor of a fair competency by his own industry and judicious management. His only child and daughter, Catalena, became the wife of Nathaniel C. Morris, who for some five years was a leading doctor of dental surgery in Somerville. He received his degree of Master of Dental Surgery from the board of censors of New York, and his diploma was dated at Albany, N. Y., on the 30th day of June 1870. He was known as a man of correct habits, and as a member, first, of the Presbyterian Church at Liberty Corners, and after his settlement in Somerville as a member of the First Reformed Church of this place, he bore an exemplary Christian character. He died on Nov. 1, 1871, aged twenty-eight years and four months, leaving an only son,—George E. Morris.

children by his second marriage were Mary, Sabiah, Nelly, and Job.



George Lane

The latter was born on Oct. 6, 1769, on his father's farm in Bedminster. His wife was Susannah Nevius, who was born on May 28, 1773. The issue of the marriage were Cornelius, born Aug. 21, 1793; Maria, born Jan. 28, 1796; John N., born Dec. 3, 1797; Eleanor, born Feb. 17, 1800; George, born Aug. 17, 1802; Sophia, born June 3, 1805; Martin and Gilbert, born Oct. 10, 1807; Peter, born Jan. 3, 1811; and Martha E., born Nov. 28, 1814. Of these, Cornelius, Eleanor, Martin, Gilbert, and John N. are dead. Job Lane was an enterprising and worthy citizen, and for a number of years filled the office of justice of the peace. He was a member of the Reformed Church of Bedminster, and was officially connected with that body as deacon and elder. He died on March 1, 1843, and his wife on Aug. 4, 1855.

George Lane was born in Bedminster township on the date above mentioned. He passed the earlier years of his life on his father's farm, and on Jan. 4, 1826, married Catharine Van Nest, who was born Sept. 11, 1804. In 1832, Mr. Lane purchased the farm that he now occupies in Bridgewater township, and a few years later erected his present residence. Here he has continued, engaged in agricultural pursuits, ever since. Mr. Lane has now reached the decline of life, but is well preserved for a gentleman of his advanced years. His life has been a quiet and unostentatious one, and he has quietly and worthily performed his part as a citizen. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never sought nor held public office. He is a member of the Reformed Church of Bedminster.

Of the three children of Mr. Lane, John V. N. alone survives, and occupies the home farm with his parents.

BEDMINSTER.*

GEOGRAPHICAL, ETC.

THIS is one of the townships lying on the northern border of Somerset, adjoining Morris County. Its eastern boundary is the township of Bernard; its southern is formed by Branchburg and Bridgewater, and on the west it is joined by the townships of Tewksbury and Readington, in Hunterdon.

The surface of Bedminster is generally level in the western part, but is slightly undulating along the valley of the Lamington and its branches. The northern part is more hilly, and is crossed by a limestone ridge. The "First Mountain" terminates at Chambers' Brook, in Bridgewater, but the "Second Mountain" extends northwesterly into Bedminster as far as Mine Brook.

Its streams are the North Branch of the Raritan, which forms a large part of its eastern boundary; the Lamington River, which forms the western boundary of the township and flows southwardly into the North Branch; Chambers' Brook, a small stream which divides the township from Bridgewater, flows westwardly and enters the North Branch a short distance below the mouth of Lamington; Axtell's or Middle Brook, which takes its rise in the north part, pursues a southerly course through the centre of the township, and enters the North Branch; and Peapack Brook, which is also a tributary of the North Branch, entering it from the northward.

LAND TITLES AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first purchase of land in the township of Bedminster was made by Margaret Winder, May 20,

* By Austin N. Hungerford.

1690.* This tract is said to have contained 1000 acres, and may be described as lying on both sides of the North Branch opposite the junction of the Lamington with that stream. Aug. 4, 1693, Campbell and Blackwood purchased a tract known on the map accompanying the Elizabeth bill of chancery as No. 59, located on the north side of the Lamington, and extending westward from its mouth, but not reaching entirely across the bend of the river. June 6, 1701, Dr. John Johnston and George Willocks purchased a tract of 3150 acres. This may be described as lying north of the Lesser and Larger Cross-Roads and extending across the township. October 2d of the same year they purchased the Indian title of "Tallaquapie and Nicholas Elspie, Merchant, Indians."

The north boundary extended westward across the township along the north line of the farm on which W. P. Sutphin now resides. The date of the purchase of Maj. Daniel Axtell is unknown. His tract embraced the land south of the Lesser and Larger Cross-Roads and north of the North Branch.

Alexander and Dunstar, Oct. 15, 1741, purchased 580 acres on the site of the present village of Lamington. On the 1st of January previous, Andrew Hamilton purchased 875 acres. Prior to this time settlements had been made, for in 1740 the Presbyterian Church at Lamington was organized, and John Craig, William Jones, Richard Porter, and William Hugein were mentioned. This church embraced a large extent of territory, as the call was from the people of Lametunk, Lebanon, Peapack, Readington, and Bethlehem.

South and east of the North Branch was a large tract taken up by Dr. Lewis Johnston and Mary Johnston (afterwards Mrs. James Alexander). The extreme south part of the land in the township, and bordering on the east side of North Branch, was a part of a tract of land of 912 acres, the greater portion of which is in Bridgewater, and which was purchased, Aug. 14, 1693, by Ann West.† Later this property passed to the Duchess of Gordon, for whom Gouverneur Morris acted as agent. It is known as the "Duchess." North of the Indian purchase of Johnston and Willocks was a large tract purchased of the proprietors by George Leslie, who was also in possession of large tracts on the east side of West Jersey. Still north lay the Peapack patent, owned by Dr. Johnston,—a part of which was sold to James Parker, of Perth Amboy,—and the extreme north by the heirs of Dr. Johnston, from 1760 to 1770.

There is a tradition that the first settlers in the township were French people, but if so their stay was but transitory. The first permanent settlers were Scotch-Irish, who came in from the East and settled along the valley of the Lamington and North Branch; many of their descendants still remain. Next came a number of German Protestants from the Palatinate. They were among those who had been employed by Queen Anne as soldiers in her Continental wars, and after the close of hostilities had been, with others of the same nationality, removed to America by the government and established on lands on both sides of the Hudson River, in Columbia and Ulster Cos., N. Y., and from there had emigrated to this region.

It is absolutely impossible to ascertain whether the first settlements were made at Lamington, at the junction of Lamington with North Branch, or near Pluckamin. It is said that a Lutheran church was built in Washington Valley as early as 1740. The old graveyard still remains. This locality is half a mile east of Pluckamin, in Bernard township; no names are given in connection with its earliest history. About 1740 the road from Lamington called the "High Road" was laid out, to connect with "Great Road up Raritan," and about the same time the road from Bound Brook along the mountains through the township on the east side, which was then known as the Peapack road.

The settlement of the township will be given, as near as possible, on the original tracts purchased of the proprietors. In the extreme lower portion of the town, bordering on the North Branch and Chambers' Brook, is a portion of the tract that has been known for nearly a hundred years as "The Duchess." Gouverneur Morris as agent, in 1801, sold 600 acres to John Van Derveer and Abram Quick, which included all of the "Duchess" land in the township; Mr. Van Derveer located on the northern part but lived in Bridgewater. On that part of the tract purchased by Margaret Winder (May 20, 1690) that lay on the east side of North Branch settled and lived for many years George Teeple. He emigrated from Germany about 1700, and later purchased the tract of land near Burnt Mills owned in 1850 by Peter Garretson, who sold to William Gaston. A road was laid out in 1745, in which the name is mentioned. His sons, John and Christopher, possessed property in 1756. John married Margaret Castner, 1756, and both died March 17, 1813, within three hours of each other, and were buried in the same grave. William Teeple, a son, was a tailor in Pluckamin for many years, and occupied the old house now owned by Mrs. Cornell, of Somerville. He is still living in the village at an advanced age; others of the family are living in the township. Dec. 12, 1727, one Margaret Teeple purchased 200 acres between the First and Second Mountains, now known as Washington Valley.

The name of settlers hereafter given, south of North Branch, located on lands purchased of Dr. Lewis Johnston and Mary Johnston.‡ The date of

* She was the daughter of Thomas Rudyard (who was Governor of the State in 1682, and who purchased 1170 acres where the village of Bound Brook now is) and the wife of Samuel Winder, of "Graham, Winder & Co.," who purchased where Somerville now is. After the death of her husband she married George Willocks.

† See "Third Indian Title," Bridgewater.

‡ It is stated in the Elizabeth bill of chancery that John Clawson and Isaac Younglove were tenants of Dr. Lewis Johnston and his sister Mary, who refused to give up the lands. In March, 1743, a writ of eject-

purchase is not known, and the land may have passed through other hands. In 1750 500 acres were purchased by John Wortman,*—what is yet known as the old Wortman homestead.

"There is an old day-book in the possession of Garrett Conover, at Pluckamin, dated 1760, which shows that John Wortman at that date was living here and had a family at the time. The original house, with few alterations, save repairs, now standing, is owned by David Bunn. It is a long, low, old-fashioned house.

"Esq. Wortman was a blacksmith by trade, and at his shop the horses of Washington and staff were sometimes shod. The old shop was pulled down a few months since. In making observations and hunting up supplies Washington frequently stopped at Esq. Wortman's house, he being a commissary of subsistence, as were all of the justices.

"The price put upon the rebel magistrates' heads led to the raid of Bill Stewart during the absence of Washington's army just before the battle of Princeton. The British sent from New Brunswick a body of light-horse to forage where they might and capture whom they could, Bill Stewart acting as pilot. They crossed the river at Bound Book, destroying property and maltreating women, and moved on towards Pluckamin. Reaching Capt. Isaac Van Arsdale's house, where Philip I. Van Arsdale now lives, they made a halt and inquired for Capt. Isaac, who, aware that he would be wanted, had managed to hide in the bushes. After they were out of sight, however, he rallied all the men of the neighborhood, who secreted themselves in a hollow in front of George Smith's house and awaited the return of the raiders. The British went into the house and treated the women in a very impudent manner. Capt. Van Arsdale's daughter Ida, who afterwards married Joseph Gaston and was the mother of Mrs. Sarah Conover, now living in Pluckamin, had a pet colt, of which she was very fond. This the British led away, but the heroic girl, though only about fourteen years old, followed them and recovered her property. When the party got into the village of Pluckamin, they battered in the doors of the church, hacked the pulpit with their sabres, smashed in the windows, and broke the pews to splinters, and for a time continued their depredations through the village. Meanwhile, a part of the gang went towards McDonald's Mills, whose owner, rumor says, helped to bring on the raid. Thence they struck for Larger Cross-Roads, intending to capture some of the most prominent patriots of that neighborhood, but they had fled to the woods.

"As the day waned the marauders thought it best to return. Reaching Capt. Van Arsdale's barn, Capt. Doty, who was secreted there, fired at one of them and brought him down in the road. Stray shots were fired all along the road by parties hid in the bushes. How many of the British were hit was never found out, but pieces of their coats were afterwards picked up, showing that the American bullets had made the 'feathers fly.' When the raiders came to the hollow where Capt. Van Arsdale and his men were concealed they were greeted with a shower of bullets from the bushes, which hastened their retreat towards Bound Brook. They did not know that in a short time the victorious army of Washington would come from the field of Princeton with hundreds of their men as prisoners and confine them within the walls of the church they had so lately desecrated."†

The original Wortman tract is now owned by David Bunn, John Schoonmaker, and the William Powelson farm.

In 1744, George and Yerry Reemer were residents of Bedminster, in the lower portion of the township, south of the McDaniels property (now Kline's Mills). In 1756, George contributed £20 towards building the Lutheran church at Pluckamin. The name of Benjamin only appears on the tax-list in 1787, and for personal property.

Cornelius Lane, of Monmouth County, a relative of Matthias Lane, Sr., came to this township about 1756 and purchased land about the centre, north of the Cross-Roads, but soon after sold, and Dec. 23, 1769, purchased 250 acres of Catharine McCrea, widow of the Rev. James McCrea. He moved into the quaint old-fashioned house built by Mr. McCrea. It stood on the bank of the North Branch a short distance east of the present house of Peter Lane. This house was the birthplace of the unfortunate Jane McCrea, about whom so much has been written. The farm extended north and west of the North Branch, and joined on the south the tract purchased by John Wortman, and on the east by Col. William McDaniels (Kline's Mills is on this property). Job, the youngest son of Cornelius Lane, inherited the homestead property of his father, and it is now in possession of his son Peter. The old McCrea house was torn down a few years earlier.

Col. William McDaniels, whose name first appears of record in 1744, at that time was in possession of a large tract of land and a saw-mill. This tract was situated on the south bank of North Branch, and extended west to the farm owned a few years later by the Rev. James McCrea. It passed afterwards to Abraham Van Arsdale, and was sold by his heirs to Tunis I. Quick, who about sixty years ago sold it to Jacob Kline, whose son is now in possession.‡ Many stories have been written of the McDaniels family: one, of the marriage of a granddaughter of the Rev. James McCrea to a wild and dissipated young man, a son of Col. McDaniels, known as "Bill." Much dissatisfaction on the part of the venerable pastor and family is said to have been the result of this elopement.§

Col. McDaniels was very violent and passionate, and in a rage beat a man severely with a riding-whip for a supposed insult to Squire Lafferty's daughter Ruth. The man died in about three weeks, but, as the people feared the family of McDaniels, no means were taken to bring the murderer to justice.

The following story has many versions, the most popular of which is here given, with its many inconsistencies. At a time not given, Sam McDaniels, a reckless, quarrelsome fellow, in a drunken bout at Bound Brook stabbed and fatally wounded a man by the name of Condict. The act sobered him, and he rode hastily up the mountain road towards home. Great excitement was felt by the people, and the murderer was arrested, tried, and condemned. The jail was guarded by a body of men under command of one Capt. O'Brien, a man of gigantic stature, who knew no fear and was determined to hold his prisoner at all hazards. Other means were resorted to to save him from the gallows. A reprieve was forged, and on the day appointed for execution it was sent to the sheriff, who, doubting the genuineness of the reprieve, sent it by messenger to Mr. Frelinghuysen, at Mill-

ment was brought against them, but settlement was made by possession being given.

* He was a native of Holland, and emigrated to this country about 1750.

† Jacob Magill, of Newark *Journal*.

‡ The name McDaniels does not appear in the assessment roll of 1787 as owning either real estate or personal.

§ This couple were said to have been married by the Rev. William Graaf, pastor of the church at New Germantown and Pluckamin.

stone, who declared the reprieve a forgery, and, taking the responsibility, ordered the execution to proceed. The messenger returned in haste, arriving at twelve o'clock, the hour appointed for the execution. The culprit was led to the gallows by Sheriff Vredenburgh, and soon his lifeless body was dangling from the beam. It is said that Col. McDaniels and Ruth Lafferty (the mother of the young man) were seated in a carriage on the mountain road and witnessed the execution. This is the current version of the affair, but another statement is to the effect that Sam was a negro belonging to a McDonald, and still another that he was a son of a McDonald (not McDaniels).*

WEST OF TEEPLE AND REEMER, NORTH OF "THE DUCHESS."

Leonard Streight, or Streit, lived in 1756 on the property now owned by Jacob Powelson. Mr. Streight remained in the township until after 1774. May 29, 1766, he sold 260 acres to Jacob Van Derveer, who, on the 1st of May next, sold to John Powelson. This family was originally from Norway, but removed to Holland some years before any of the name came to this country. Capt. Jacob Powelson, the grandfather of John, came to New Jersey in 1640. The family was numerous and became scattered, John coming north to this township. He had ten children, —John, who died in 1788; Cornelius, who married Catharine Sutphin and settled near Peapack;† Abraham, who settled on the homestead where his son, Jacob V. D. Powelson, now resides;‡ Hendrick, who settled first on the east end of the original farm, but a few years after sold to his brother Mannah and removed to Washington Valley. In 1787, John Powelson owned 100 acres; Cornelius, 210; Mannah, 50; Abraham, 235; Henry, 105 acres.

Charles Duryea and John Colshee settled northwest of Mr. Powelson as early as 1755, the latter in 1767 owning land at the junction of North Branch and Lamington. One Peter Colshee in 1787 owned 142 acres. None of either families remain.

The name of Eoff has been connected with the history of the township as far back as any information of it can be obtained. Jacob Eoff, a native of Holland, purchased (some time before 1766) of Dr. Lewis and Mary Johnston a tract of 500 acres, embracing the site of the present village of Pluckamin and extending eastward to the top of "Pigtown Mountain." The old Eoff tavern, the centre of attraction in early days, was built by him and remained standing until about 1814. His sons were Cornelius, Jacob, Robert, Garry, and Christian; his daughters were Mary, afterwards the wife of Capt. Abram Van Arsdale, and the wife of Capt. Samuel "Bullion" (Boylan). Cornelius was in the Revolutionary army, and settled north of Pluckamin, on the road to Van Derveer's Mills. He had several children. John, Cornelius, and Archibald removed to the West. Richard married, but had no children. He owned a farm in the valley, now owned by James Hunter. Garry moved to New York, and died there. Christian remained on the homestead, and in 1791 commenced keeping tavern.§ His daughter married William I. Hedges, later of Somerville. Jane, a daughter of Cornelius, married Capt. John Van Zandt, who was captain of the ship "Flora," sailing from New York to West Indies. In the last trip he intended to make he was attacked with the yellow fever and died in the tropics. John Van Zandt, of Somerville, is a son. On a part of the old Eoff farm, a few years ago, there were the ruins of stone huts built by the soldiers in the Revolution. The family of Eoff in this section is extinct. A descendant bearing the name is living in New York City.

William Gaston was a grandson of Joseph, who emigrated to this country from Ireland in 1720. He married Naomi, daughter of John and Margaret Teeple. He was a harness-maker, and had a shop between the present store and tavern. His house was a little west of the village, where a grandson, Robert, now owns. His children were all born there. John W. remained in Pluckamin, and was in business; William removed to the South, where he obtained great wealth as a cotton merchant. Daniel Gaston, now of Somerville, was a son.

Abraham Brown in 1787, as per assessment-roll, owned ten acres of land near Pluckamin, and later was the possessor of a large tract east of the McDaniel's farm, north and west of the village. Elias Brown, long a justice of the peace, was a son. J. Mehelm Brown, a grandson, now occupies a part of the farm which Abraham purchased.

The common ancestor of the Van Arsdale family in this country was "Symen Jansen Van Arsdalen," who emigrated in 1633. His descendants are mostly in New Jersey, and settled in or near Millstone and Bridgewater, where they were as early as 1750, and in 1756 one Hendrick Van Arsdalen was a subscriber to

* A careful and exhaustive examination of the record of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County from 1783 to 1814 reveals the fact that in the January term of court in the year 1786, among the indictments brought in by the Grand Jury was that of

"THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY *agt.* SAMUEL MCDONALD. } *Sur felony.*"

The records do not show that this case was ever brought to trial, although they do show that in 1788 three negroes—Dine, Sam the elder, and Sam the younger—were indicted for arson, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be executed. Theodore Frelinghuysen was attorney-general of the State of New Jersey from 1817 to 1829 only, as is shown by the "Legislative Manual." Mr. Vredenburgh was sheriff for 1847-48. It is singular that a case which created such intense excitement should not appear on the records of the criminal courts of the county, if sentence and execution resulted, as indicated by the above popular tradition.

† He was an elder in Bedminster Church. The property on which he settled is in other hands, and his descendants are in the West.

‡ The old house is still standing.

§ All licenses for keeping tavern having previously been in the name of Jacob Eoff. About this time the old tavern was discontinued, a new one having been built on the site of the present one, in which Christian was the landlord for many years.

A. H. Brokaw

Alexander H. Brokaw is a great-grandson of John Brokaw, who emigrated from France at an early period, and located in Hillsborough township at the point which has since become the family homestead. A brother by the name of Burgun came at the same time and settled at Royceﬁeld, becoming the ancestor of the family in that section. Both performed active service in the Revolutionary war. John was a captain, and offered up his life on the altar of his country in that memorable struggle for liberty. His wife's name was Maria Van Derveer, and their children were John, Henry, Michael, Ferdinand, and Mary. The latter became the wife of Dr. Bogart, of Hillsborough township, and after the death of her husband removed to the "lake country" of the State of New York.

Henry, son of John Brokaw, was born on the old homestead in Hillsborough, where he subsequently acquired over three hundred acres of land, and where he passed his life as a farmer. He also served in the Revolutionary war. His wife's name was Elizabeth Baird, daughter of Maj. John Baird, of Griggstown, N. J., and the children of the union were John, Henry, Alexander, Abraham, Phebe, Ann, Elsie, Elizabeth, and Mary. He was a man of great energy and enterprise, and took an active interest in matters around him. He was in many respects a public character. His counsel and assistance were sought by all classes of citizens, and he filled important offices in township and county. He died about 1832, and his wife a few years later.

Henry, son of Henry Brokaw, was born on the home-farm, and passed all of his days as a farmer either on or near that locality. He occupied for the greater portion of his life a part of the old homestead. He married Magdalene, daughter of Rynier Staats, and his children were John H., Peter H., Henry H., Alexander H., and Sarah M., who married Abraham Hoagland. Mr. Brokaw was actively identified with the various public enterprises of his day, was a member of the Old-Line Whig party, and filled various township and county offices. He was a member of the Reformed Dutch Church of Harlingen, with which he was officially connected as deacon and elder. He died in 1852, aged fifty-seven.

Alexander H. Brokaw was born in Hillsborough township, Aug. 26, 1828. His earlier years were passed upon his father's farm, and his educational advantages were such as the farmers' sons of his day enjoyed. Four years after his father's decease, in 1856, he married Margaret Ann, only child of Dr. Jeremiah W. Whitenack, of Raritan. He purchased his father's farm and resided in Hillsborough for a time, and in 1858 bought his present farm in Bridgewater township, known as the old Patterson farm and comprising one hundred and ten acres. Here he has since resided. He is a Republican in politics, and, although never an aspirant after place, is a member of the township committee and of the board of health. He is a member of the Third Reformed Church of Raritan, and has held the office of both deacon and elder.

Mr. Brokaw is ranked among the representative agriculturists of the county in which he resides, is a man of strict integrity and correct habits, and possessed of those sterling qualities that make up the useful citizen. His second daughter, Julia, died on March 9, 1876, in the seventeenth year of her age. His other children are Aletta and Jerome W. Brokaw.

the Lutheran Church. In 1787, Philip Van Arsdalen owned 64 acres; Henry, 20; William H., 50. At a later date Abraham Van Arsdale, who married a daughter of Jacob Eoff, purchased the mill property of McDaniels (now Kline's Mills), and built the house in which Mr. Jacob Kline now lives.

John and Matice Appleman were residents in this section in 1756, and were still here in 1773. Their names do not appear later.

Bryan Lafferty, Esq., was buried in the Lamington churchyard in 1749, aged sixty-four. A person of the same name is mentioned in a road record of 1755 as Justice Lefferty. He lived at Pluckamin, and owned property north of Chambers' or Lafferty's Brook and west of the road running to Peapack, which was laid out prior to 1774. He was a noted Tory in the Revolution, but continued as justice of the peace till about 1786. In the next year the property, consisting of 147 acres, is assessed to "Mrs. Lafferty." It was sold about 1800 to John Davenport.

In the charter of the township of Bridgewater (1749), the north line is "down the said gap to Chambers' Brook by McDonald's Mill, thence down said Brook to the North Branch." The books of John Boylan in 1773 give the names of Col. William McDonald* and a son Richard, probably the Maj. Richard McDonald of later days. The old mill mentioned above stood up the ravine of Chambers' Brook, a short distance above where the road from Somerville to Pluckamin crosses the brook; the property in 1787 consisted of 470 acres. Maj. Richard was an influential man in both town and county; his son, George McDonald, became a noted lawyer at Somerville.

The earliest record found of the Traphagen family is 1787. David Traphagen owned 100 acres north of the Elias (or Dr. Henry) Van Derveer property. It is situated east of North Branch, at the foot of the Second Mountain. In 1800, Ruloff Traphagen was in possession. John Davenport, of Pluckamin, married Margaret, Ruloff's daughter, for his first wife. The old family mansion was destroyed by fire Oct. 16, 1880; Patrick Moore now owns the farm.

That portion of the Van Derveers who settled in Bedminster was a branch of the family who early settled on the Raritan. Jacobus was a son of Jacobus; the time of his purchase in Bedminster is not known. His name is found in the subscription list of the St. Paul's Church, at Pluckamin, in 1756. He purchased a large tract north of North Branch, on the Axtell tract, also land south of the Branch in 1767 that he afterwards sold to John Powelson. The place of his residence was in the plot of 260 acres south of the Lesser Cross-Roads. In 1758 the property on which the Bedminster church now stands was donated by him. He had three children,—Mary, Von Stoy, and Jacob. The homestead of Jacobus is now owned by Henry Ludlow, the north part by John Whitenack, the south by Peter W. Melick.

Elias Van Derveer, a brother of Jacobus and father of Dr. Henry, settled, much later than his brother, on the land he left to his son Henry. He died in 1778, aged thirty-three. Dr. Henry Van Derveer† and Phebe Van Derveer were the only children. A large property reverted to them, on which they lived and died. The family mansion is still standing, and owned by John F. Van Derveer; the north part of the farm by Thomas Moore, and the south by Tunis B. Van Arsdale. The old farm contained 600 acres.

The Maj. Daniel Axtell tract extended from the east line of the township west to Lamington River, south of the Lesser and Larger Cross-Roads and north of North Branch. The extreme east portion (283 acres) was purchased by Jacobus Van Doren, after 1760, of William, son of Maj. Daniel Axtell, the original purchaser, and about 1815 he sold to Capt. Joseph Nevius, whose grandson lives on the west side of the Peapack road, near the old place; he kept a store at the Lesser Cross-Roads. Later, Mr. Nevius conveyed it to Cornelius M. Wyckoff, whose son, Cornelius M., is now in possession of it. Mr. Van Doren, after the sale of the farm, removed to Elizabeth, and later to Fairview and Raritan, Ill., where he died. His son David lived on part of the farm.

West of the Jacobus Van Derveer farm was a large tract purchased by William Sloan, through whom it descended to John and Henry Sloan, the latter owning 370 acres in 1787. Henry Stevens was located on a part of this tract in 1797.

John, Moses, and Daniel Phenix were residents in 1773 on the Axtell tract, at the Larger Cross-Roads. John was a justice of the peace for several years. John Sutphin married Sarah, a daughter, and kept the tavern at the Cross-Roads after the Revolution. In 1787, Ralph Phenix owned 250 acres; none of the name are now in the township.

Among the sturdy Scotch Presbyterians who emigrated to this country was Ephraim McDowell. He settled first in Hunterdon County, on the west side of the Lamington River, opposite Vleet's Mills. His name occurs in the church records in the early pastorate of the Rev. James McCrea. Later he removed into Bedminster, soon after its organization as a township. May 1, 1750, he purchased of William Axtell, son of Maj. Daniel Axtell, 238 acres of land, part of which is still owned by John McDowell. Nov. 1, 1759, he purchased 50 acres of John and Henry Sloan, sons of William, who settled north. This land extended south to the North Branch, and was located east of his original purchase. He built a log house

* The following is from the court records: Jupiter, a negro of Col. McDonald, was indicted Oct. 5, 1778, for larceny. He plead guilty, and it was "ordered that he receive, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock this afternoon, 20 lashes on the bare back, and on Monday next the like number, at Pluckamin, between the hours of 1 and 3 P.M., and Tony, negro of John Phenix, the like in all things."

‡ A sketch of Dr. Van Derveer will be found in the Medical Profession in general history.

back in the fields, on the farm of John McDowell. Later a more pretentious family mansion was erected and covered with cedar shingles. It stood for seventy-five years. Five sons—John, Matthew, Ephraim, Peter, and Benjamin—inherited the name. In 1787, John McDowell was in possession of 120 acres; Matthew, 200; William, 106. Benjamin, son of Matthew, inherited the part of land on which the homestead was situated. His son John now owns the farm. Other sons of Matthew—John and William—became eminent ministers. William returned to the farm in his old age, and died there. Martha died young. Elizabeth married Cornelius Van Derbeek; their descendants are now living at Somerville. Dr. A. W. McDowell, son of Rev. William, wrote many articles concerning the early history of this section, much of which he obtained from personal conversations with the old settlers. Mrs. McDowell and one daughter live on the homestead of Dr. William McDowell. Other members of the family are scattered in other parts of the country.*

About 1800, Dr. Cornelius Suydam possessed about 200 acres southwest of the Larger Cross-Roads and northwest of the McDowell tract. The same is now owned by William C. Bunn and Isaac Eick.

William Axtell, of New York City, conveyed to John McFarren, May 5, 1750, 200 acres of land on the east side of the Allematunk River, and Feb. 29, 1758, sold it to Ann Henry. It is now owned by P. N. Todd. South from this tract Tunis I. Quick owned land, coming into possession through his wife, who was a Voorhees.

Col. James Henry was living about half a mile east of Lamington in the memory of many of the inhabitants. In 1834 he owned 400 acres a short distance east of Lamington church, which later he sold to Dennis Simonson. About 1800 the land in Lamington was mostly owned by Simon Suydam. The Duyckincks were also early settlers on the east side of the "High Road that leads from Lamington to Piscataqua." John is the first of whom any mention is made. In 1787 he was possessed of 200 acres, where descendants of the family still reside; the stone house, over a hundred years old, is yet standing.

The farm on which George Mullen now resides was formerly owned by the Rev. James McCrea, probably before he purchased that on which Peter J. Lane now resides. He came to Lamington in 1741 as pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and lived first on the west side of the river. His son Creighton was also purchaser of a large tract on the east side of the Lamington River, about a mile below Lamington. In 1787 the Todd family were owners of considerable land below Lamington, as follows: Samuel, 100 acres; George, 200; Col. William, 170; Capt. John, 80. They intermarried with several of the early families. In 1787, James Heath owned 277 acres, and Feb. 6, 1790, Daniel Heath sold 109 acres, on Lamington River, to Jeremiah Fields. William Fields, a son, now lives on the place, far advanced in years.

In 1787 the Kings owned property in this section on the river:† Thomas owned 243 acres; George, 60; Nathan, 90. April 18, 1775, Nathaniel Marston, of New York, sold to David Henry 286¼ acres, beginning at the mouth of Muddy Brook, on the north side of the Lamington River. The Vandervoorts came into the township about 1800.

At the junction of the Lamington River and North Branch is a locality that for many years has been known as "Burnt Mills," and earlier as "Bromley's." The locality to-day known as Stillwell's Mills was in the early settlement called Bromley, and on the establishment of mills at this point the place was called New Bromley. The mills were on the south side before 1755, and were owned by Andrew Leake. At what time they were burnt not even an approximate date can be given, as it is beyond the memory of living residents. In 1760 a store was kept there, and the bridge, in the early records, is shown to have been rebuilt in 1774. The following inscription was placed upon a stone in one of the abutments:

"Bromley Bridge, Built at ye expense of ye County of Somerset, 1774. R. Chambers and J. Gaston, Managers. J. Compton, Builder."

Long after the mills were burnt a woolen-mill was erected, and a Mr. Whitehead, with his family, came there from England and manufactured cloth for several years.

The tracts north of the Lesser and Larger Cross-Roads were Johnston and Willocks, George Leslie, Peapack patent,—a part of which was purchased by James Parker, of Perth Amboy,—John Bryant, Robert Blair, Andrew Hamilton, and Alexander and Dunstar. John Bryant owned a portion on the west side of the township, and also at Peapack. Following are mentioned some of the leading early families who settled in this portion.

Johannes or John Melick emigrated, with his wife and four children, to this country, from the village of Bendorff, Germany, about 1735, and settled first on Leslie's Ridge (now Readington), where he was interested in a tannery with the Klines. Nov. 1, 1751, he purchased of George Leslie 367 acres of land on the east end of the tract of which the Indian title was

* See the McDowell personal sketches, at the close of this township history.

† The following advertisement appeared in *The Guardian* and *New Brunswick Advertiser* of Dec. 12, 1792:

"The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends, and the public in general, that he has erected a Fulling Mill on the place Nathan King formerly lived, on Lamington River. The person who attends the said mill lived with John Hardenburgh, Esqr., last season, and is sober, attentive, and master of his business. Any person who will favor him with their custom may rely upon having their cloth done in the best manner and with dispatch. Any cloth left at Capt. Daniel Scamp's in Readington, and at Mr. Caspar Bergen's at Readington Meeting House, and Joseph Atkinson and Co., Flemington, or at Benjamin Dunham's Mine Brook Mills, directed to the subscriber, shall be taken, dressed and returned as quick as possible.

"James Alexander."

purchased by Dr. John Johnston and George Willocks. This tract extended east to Peapack or Lawrence Brook and the North Branch; south to the north line of the Maj. Daniel Axtell tract, the present east-and-west road being then on the line, having been laid out in 1745; north to the north line of the Indian tract. Mr. Melick immediately built a log house on the opposite side of the present Melick House, and during the next year erected the stone house, which is still standing, occupied by William P. Sutphin. At the same time, a short distance east of the stone house, a tannery was built on Peapack Brook, the ruins of which and of the race are still visible. Eighteen vats were made below the tannery-building. The lower part of the dwelling was used for a drying- and finishing-room. The children of Mr. Melick who were born at Bendorff were Aaron, Fanny, Andrew, and Maria; Philip and Peter in this county, on Leslie's Ridge. Aaron married Charlotte Miller, lived an active life, and died in 1809, aged eighty-three. Their children were John, who married Jane Cornell; Catharine, who married Peter Perrine; Daniel, who married Margaret Gaston and Catharine La Rue; Elizabeth; Margaret, who married Joseph Gaston; Maria, who married Solomon Patterson.

Fanny, daughter of John, married Jacob Kline, of New Germantown, where their descendants are numerous. Jacob Kline, of Kline's Mills, is of the family. Andrew, son of John, married and removed to New York City. Maria, daughter of John, married Simeon Himrod; they removed to Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., N. Y., where their descendants are well known. Philip, son of John, married Maria King; their children were Catharine (married James Todd), David, John (married Mary Todd), Elizabeth (married Jacob Van Dyke), Fanny (married Adam Herriot), Charlotte, Margaret, Magdalen (married —— Vosseller).

Peter, youngest son of John, married Mary Magdalen King; their children were David (married Mary Heuston), John (married Jeannette Oliphant), and Catharine (married Enos Mundy). John had a son Daniel, who had ten children. John married Ann, a daughter of Capt. Joseph Nevius; Rosannah married William J. Todd, who lived west of the homestead (David M. Todd is a son); Mary married Peter Sutphin, and had three children,—Peter T., William P., and Catharine. William P. now lives on the old John Melick homestead.

The family of Sutphin in this country descended from one Zutfin who owned a large estate in Holland, on the site of the present city of Zutphin. The ancestor who emigrated to this country settled on Long Island in the seventeenth century. Guisbert Sutphin, Sr., was born on Long Island in 1693, and removed to Monmouth Co., N. J. His son, Guisbert, Jr., was born in that county, married Ariontje Van Pelt, and came to Bedminster township about 1743, traveling with a yoke of oxen and a cart, on which were his family, household goods, and a chest of carpenter's tools. He first purchased a tract of land containing about 300 acres on the Johnson and Willock tract, including the farms now owned by Matthew Lane and Isaac Voorhees, and a part of the farm of Matthew P. Lane. This land he sold to his brother-in-law, Matthias Lane, Sr., about 1745. He then purchased about 300 acres of George Leslie, north of the Johnston and Willock tract, which he afterwards sold to John Voorhees, a brother-in-law, who occupied the farm with his descendants till about 1800, when they removed to the West. A part of this farm was recently owned by Jacob B. Sanders. Dec. 29, 1749, he purchased 100¼ acres of George, which from some cause was again conveyed to him, Aug. 30, 1753, by Stephen Crane, Thomas Clark, and John Crane, of Elizabeth borough, and two other tracts, containing 79 acres, which by virtue of an Indian purchase and grant to Richard Nichols, Aug. 11, 1749, had come into the possession of the borough. This land is now owned by Amos C. Sutphin and Sering Dunham. May 10, 1754, he also purchased 68 acres north of Derrick Longstreet, which had been purchased by him of Andrew and Dr. Lewis Johnston in June, 1749. May 30, 1751, he bought 221¼ acres of Dr. Lewis Johnston and Andrew Johnston, north of his other purchase; this tract became divided among his sons and daughters. Here he lived during the stormy scenes of the Revolution, in which he bore an active part. His death occurred in 1796; he was buried in Bedminster churchyard. After the death of his wife, in 1788, he married Petrenelly Voorhees. In 1787 he was in possession of 338 acres, and Guisbert Sutphin (2d) who married his daughter, 105 acres. The children by his first wife were Gertie, who married Guisbert Sutphin, and who on the 11th of August, 1799, purchased of Dr. Lewis Johnston and Andrew Johnston two tracts of land, one, beginning at Middlebrook on the easterly side, containing 76 acres, the other a tract "by the southerly line of Geo. Leslie and north of land lately sold by Andrew and Dr. Lewis Johnston to Derrick Longstreet," containing 79 acres. This land is now occupied by William Heath. Catharine married Cornelius Powelson and lived in the northern part of the town. John married Sarah, a daughter of Ralph Phenix, and removed to Cherry Valley. Nellie married Robert Blair, Esq., who settled west of the Sutphin homestead, and in 1787 owned 202 acres. They had two children, Peter and John; the last was the father of the Rev. Robert J. Blair. Peter Blair, of Bernard, is also a son. The land was afterwards sold to the Barclays, and is now in the possession of Peter S. Tiger. Capt. Peter Sutphin married Caty, a daughter of Stephen Hunt. Their children were Stevens, Arthur, Peter, Gilbert, William, and Catharine. Arthur married Rachel Suydam, a sister of Dr. Cornelius Suydam. He represented the district two terms in the Legislature, was justice of the peace ten years and surrogate of the

county five years. Stephen married Mary Dunham and lived on part of the old homestead. Peter married Mary Melick. After the death of his wife Mary he married Sarah, the daughter of Capt. William Smith, who settled north of Capt. Peter, who lived on the old homestead. William married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Locey, of Pluckamin. Gilbert married Jane Crater. Amos C. Sutphin now lives on his father's farm, which is the old homestead of Guisbert Sutphin. Peter G. lives on the farm west. Rev. Morris C. was a Presbyterian clergyman. Catharine married Minnah Powelson, of New York City. The sons of Peter Sutphin by his first wife were Dr. Peter T., a physician in practice at the Lesser Cross-Roads, and William P., living on the old Melick homestead; the latter was in the Assembly of the State in 1873–74. Arthur P. and David M. are sons by Sarah Smith, and are both living at Somerville.

John Van Doren, of Monmouth Co., N. J., in 1756 married his cousin, Agnita Schenck, daughter of Ruloff, and purchased a large tract of land on the west side of Peapack Brook, about 1760, of Dr. John Johnston. His sons were Jacob, William, and Ruloff. William married Rachel, daughter of Guisbert Longstreet, of Squam. After her death he removed to Peapack, and there married Mary Hunt. His sons, Jacob and Gilbert, lived there until recently. Aaron, a brother of John, married a daughter of John Schenck, and on Dec. 23, 1766, purchased on an agreement 175 acres of land of his brother John. Later (in 1769), Aaron purchased 178 acres of John, on the upper end of the town, and built a house west of Lewis Van Doren's present residence. William A. Van Doren inherited a part of his father's property, and purchased additional land. His son Lewis now lives in the house his father erected in 1814. Jacob Van Doren owned 240 acres in 1787.

The Barclay family were in the township at a very early time; they were descendants of the Barclay who was one of the proprietors of East Jersey. In 1787 they were in possession of large tracts of land: Robert, 200 acres; Hugh, 252; John, 110. This land was north of the Larger Cross-Roads. James Parker, of Perth Amboy, purchased a large tract in the north part of the township; it was sold to different parties, and has passed through many hands. The land on the east side of Peapack or Lawrence Brook, in the north part of the township, was largely purchased by Hugh Gaston, Sr.; it consisted of 300 or 400 acres, and extended from the Peapack road over to the Branch. He had one son, Hugh, Jr. In 1787, Hugh Gaston owned 300 acres, and Robert Gaston, 20.

Hugh Gaston, Sr., probably purchased between 1750 and 1760; the name first appears in 1764, in the record of a road laid from the ford on North Branch to the Black River road. Gaston died in 1772, aged eighty-five. His son Hugh married Mary, daughter of David Kirkpatrick, of Bernardstown; he died in 1808, aged seventy-five. In 1812 the large property was sold by the heirs of Dickinson Miller, attorney, to Nicholas Joroleman, whose heirs sold to Moses Craig. A part of it is in possession of Dr. Edward Perry, whose wife is a daughter of Moses Craig. John Bryant owned a large tract on the west side of the Peapack road, opposite the lower portion of Peapack village and south of Van Doren's—now known as Joroleman's Mills—a mill was erected at some remote time. Of this property, 260 acres were purchased in 1808 by Nicholas Joroleman, who removed from Hillsborough. His son Daniel came with him when fourteen, and is still living in Peapack.

The Potter family were residents along the Lamington River as early as 1740, owning land on both sides. Some of their descendants are still living. Robert, Nicholas, and Col. Jonathan Potter are mentioned; Samuel and Sebring are sons of Col. Jonathan. The latter remained at Pottersville; Samuel removed to the Larger Cross-Roads. In 1787, Nathaniel Potter was in possession of 81 acres; Samuel, 75; Isaac, 75.

The Castner family were also settlers in the north part of the township. In 1756 the names of John Castner and John, Jr., Peter, James, and Mary, widow, appear on records, but in 1787 the name does not appear on the assessment-roll as owning any real estate. Widow Castner is taxed on personal property. In 1768, Valentine Rynehart was in possession of 122 acres, which he had purchased some years previous. His land adjoined Robert Barclay's, cornered on that of Thomas Berry, and touched the line of the Axtell tract. His son John, whose son Martin lives east of Pottersville, inherited the property. He may have owned other land south of the residence of Martin Rynehart. Thomas Berry was for many years a justice of the peace, and was active in the Revolution. In 1787 he owned 225 acres. None of the family name are now in the township.

The name of Craig was a familiar one among the old settlers on the west side of the township from about 1740, John Craig being the first mentioned. May 20, 1775, Moses Craig, Sr., sold 201 acres to Simon Hagaman, north from where "Craig's Brook empties into the Allemantunk," adjoining land of Andrew Johnston. A tract containing 875 acres was purchased in January, 1741, by Andrew Hamilton, south of this land of Johnston's. The tract purchased the same year by Alexander and Dunstar comprises the site of Lamington. In 1745 one Roseburg owned the land that afterwards descended to one of the Henrys, who married a daughter. The family of Henry, among whom were Daniel and Michael, as early as 1751, were possessors of large tracts in this section. [John Adams, John and James O'Hara and others were adjoining their lands at the time. Jeremiah Halsey owned 105 acres on the east bank of the Allematunk, which he sold Feb. 24, 1772, to John Demund, afterwards owned by Rev. William Boyd, and known as the "parsonage lot."] In 1787 this family were in pos-

session of an immense tract, as follows: Daniel Henry, 213 acres; James, 440; Robert, 200. Michael Henry was a lawyer in New York City. Dr. Robert R. was also one of this family; he was a physician of much celebrity.*

Alexander Linn was a prominent citizen in the township and county. James Linn represented the district in Congress when Aaron Burr and Thomas Jefferson were rival candidates for the Presidency, and his vote elected the latter.† The name occurs in records in 1756. Alexander died in 1776, and James in 1821. John and Joseph Linn each own 150 acres near the centre of the township. It is probable that the Linn property adjoining the township line at Mine Brook was the homestead of Alexander.

Near the Lamington River, about two miles south of Pottersville and half a mile from Vliettown, on the farm now owned by Mrs. William H. Vliet, lived, during the later years of his life, John Honeyman,‡ the head of the family of that name in this vicinity and in the State. Born in Armagh, Ireland, in 1729, the son of a Scotchman who had emigrated thither,§ and whose ancestors had a coat-of-arms‖ for valor in the days of chivalry, he emigrated to America in 1758, in the English frigate "Boyne," as a soldier in the English army in the French and Indian war. Gens. Abercrombie and Wolfe were with him, and during the voyage he saved Gen. Wolfe's life by his great muscular power,¶ for which he was rewarded by being made one of Wolfe's body-guard. When the latter fell at Quebec, his faithful friend, whose clothes were stained with Wolfe's blood, bore him from the field. After the war he went to Philadelphia, married Mary Henry, an Irish girl from Coleraine, Ireland, and there met Washington, whose spy he became, with the results stated in the chapter on Franklin township. During the Revolution he resided at Griggstown, and was a weaver. Having a wife and seven children to support, he was necessarily kept in moderate circumstances; but, as a result of his valuable services to Washington, he received, it is believed, compensation sufficient to purchase the two farms he owned in Bedminster township.** One of these, the homestead farm,—known as the "Peapack patent, lot No. 19,"—contained 212½ acres, and was purchased of John Bryant and Robert Blair, Jan. 4, 1793; the other contained $166\frac{6}{10}$ acres, and was purchased March 20, 1794, of James Parker, of Amboy. The first cost £500; the latter, £742 4*d.*; in the whole, about $4000. He had never made this money weaving, his real life-occupation.

John Honeyman resided on the farm of 212½ acres from the date of its purchase, early in 1793, until his death, Aug. 18, 1822, at the age of ninety-three. His wife Mary preceded him to the grave twenty years before, dying June 24, 1801, aged sixty-three. Their children were Jane, who was never married; Eleanor, who married Abraham Porter and early removed to Western New York; Margaret, wife of William Henry, and subsequently of George Armstrong;†† John, who married Catharine Covert; Mary, wife of Matthias Lane; James, who married Mary Miller, of Warren County; Sarah, wife of Abraham Van Dyke, mother of Judge John Van Dyke, well known in Somerset County.

By this it will appear that his two male children, John and James, were those through whom the families of that name in Bedminster, Bridgewater, and Tewksbury townships have issued.

John had seven children,—William E., John, James, Peter, Abram V. D., Jane, and Mary. The descendants of the five sons are mostly in Bedminster and Bridgewater townships. The Honeymans at Plainfield and Newark also belong to this branch.

James had four children,—John (Dr. John Honeyman, of New Germantown, for sketch of whom see p. 221, this volume); Robert M., who also settled at New Germantown, a merchant; Mary Ann, wife of Peter Fisher; and Margaret, who married Simon Van Vliet, the mother of Mrs. William Duyckinck, near Lamington.

The name is not a common one in this country, and its origin is unknown. In Scotland the family is more numerous, there being many of them in the Glasgow and Edinburgh directories, and half a dozen in London. Michael Honeyman, Esq., of Glasgow, with whom the writer of this article has corresponded, uses the same family crest, and has been interested in the family history, but has as yet been unable to find the name of the emigrant to Armagh.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

About 1745, Matthias Lane, Sr., of Monmouth County, persuaded by his brother-in-law, Guisbert Sutphin, removed to Bedminster and purchased 800 acres, now owned by Matthew Lane, Isaac P. Voorhees, and part of the farm of Matthew P. Lane. Land adjoining was later purchased, and, in 1787,

* See page 599 of this work.

† See chapter "Prominent Men of Somerset County," pp. 637-38.

‡ This sketch of the Honeyman family is contributed by A. V. D. Honeyman.

§ An examination of the parish records at Armagh, made in 1874 by the writer, failed to show any baptisms or other mention of the name; the inference, therefore, is that the son was born in Scotland before the father's emigration to Ireland.

‖ Described as follows: "Ar., a bend., engr. and voided gu. Crest, an arrow in pale, point downwards." There was another: "Ar., three bendlets, each cotised, engr. on the outer side, gu." In Scotland the name was sometimes spelled *Honyman*. So Justice George Honyman, of the English Court of Common Pleas, London, who deceased two years since, spelled it.

¶ The general tripped on the stairway, and Honeyman's strong arm saved him.

** Says Judge Van Dyke, in his letter concerning John Honeyman, published in the "In Memoriam of Dr. Honeyman," 1874, which is our authority for the latter statement: "He had them" [the farms] "both paid for. He owed nobody; and I remember . . . hearing my father and mother conversing about his property, which they valued at $11,000." The judge was his grandson.

†† They lived at the head of Honeyman's Lane.

Matthias Lane, Sr., was in possession of 200 acres; Matthias, Jr., 306; Matthias Lane, 120; Garret, 127; Matthew, 100. The last mentioned was at this time a merchant at Pluckamin.

Martin Bunn was not a very early settler, having moved in after the Revolution. In 1787 he was the owner of 206 acres in the west part of the township, now owned by John Bunn, a grandson. He had three sons—Morris, Conrad, and William—and two daughters,—Mary and Elizabeth. Morris lived a mile south of Lamington, where he died; he was buried in Lamington churchyard. One of his sons lives on the homestead of his father; Conrad inherited the homestead of Martin Bunn, and had many children; Martin, the eldest son, lives at Lesser Cross-Roads; William owned property at Larger Cross-Roads, now belonging to C. C. Suydam.

Before 1763, Robert Allen purchased 112 acres on the east side of Lawrence or Peapack Brook, and in 1787 owned 212 acres; John, 50; Robert, Jr., 107. Joseph Doren lived in that section in 1764, and in 1787 owned 200 acres. The family were there many years. William Logan was also an early settler at Peapack; in 1787 he owned 50 acres a little northeast of the village. He was a blacksmith. His son John was captain of a company in the Somerset brigade in 1814; the family are still living in the township. The land in the north part of the township was first purchased by Dr. John Johnston. The earliest purchase from that time of which any record is obtained was on March 18, 1757, when Andrew Johnston, William Skinner, and Dr. Lewis Johnston, executors of the last will and testament of Dr. John Johnston, and Mary Alexander, wife of James Alexander and daughter of Dr. John Johnston, sold a small tract of 12 acres to Garret Van Derveer, who afterwards sold to John Smalley.

Stephen Hunt was a colonel in the Revolutionary army from this township, and owned property near Peapack, and later down at the mouth of Peapack Brook, where he tunneled the hill from North Branch to Peapack for a greater supply of water; this is known as "Hunt's Folly." It was afterwards sold to Nicholas Arrowsmith, who came on after the Revolution, and in 1787 owned 76 acres; he married Ellen Sutphin. Among his children were Ann, who married David Magee, whose son is the Hon. William J. Magee, assistant judge of the Superior Court. William Arrowsmith married Mary Jeroleman. Louise, the daughter of William, married Cornelius W. Schomp. They settled on the homestead; Mrs. Schomp is still living there. Her son, Cornelius W., is in possession of the homestead and the mill property. He was elected to the Assembly of the State from his district, Nov. 2, 1880. His father, Cornelius W. Schomp, was also member of the Legislature in 1855–56. Robert Gaston afterwards purchased the Allen tract of 112.19 acres at the junction of Lawrence or Peapack Brook and North Branch. Robert Allen owned this land in 1765, and built a mill on the site of Schomp's Mill. Robert Gaston sold to Stephen Hunt. On account of the scarcity of water to supply both the grist- and saw-mill and the bark-mill of Melick's, across the stream, Mr. Hunt conceived the idea of tunneling the ridge, and by a race from the North Branch to furnish sufficient water for all purposes. Accordingly, a tunnel was cut through the shale, about 100 yards in length, 4 feet broad, and about 6 feet high. A dam was also built across the North Branch. The scheme was successful in its results, but it ruined him financially.

Jacob and William Wolf were located in the northwest part of the township in 1773. Jacob owned 142 acres; William, 70. The family are still residents of the township. The Tigers are settlers of a later date.

The family of Nevius were early settlers in the township of Franklin, and in 1787 three of the name were landowners. Christian owned 208 acres; Peter, 160; Albert, 108. These seem to have been of a different branch of the family from Capt. Joseph Nevius, who came into the township in 1815.

There are many other families whose ancestors came in at an early time, but of whom little has been obtained.

EARLY ROADS.

No records of roads are obtainable in the township, they having been burned, as before stated. The highways from Bound Brook to Peapack and from Lamington to the "Great Road" appear to have been the earliest opened. In an old book of record in the county clerk's office we find that, Sept. 18, 1744, a road was ordered opened which began "at a four-rod road that leads from Bound Brook betwixt the mountain at a black-oak tree standing at ye mouth of William McDaniels' lane"; it ran "down the hill by the salt ponds" and past McDaniels' Mills till it intersected Peapack Road. The tract of land purchased by William McDaniels was situated at what is now known as Kline's Mills. The boys of forty years ago well remember the "Old Bridge Hole" as a famous fishing-place, and the ruins of an old bridge is remembered by many as being opposite the house of George Stevens. The course of the old road has been changed somewhat.

A road was laid out from the township line at the Demond bridge, east of Lesser Cross-Roads, westerly through Larger Cross-Roads to the "High Road" from "Lamington to Piscataqua" in October, 1746.

Aug. 19, 1755, a petition was presented to the surveyors to lay out a "four-rod road from Mr. Andrew Leake's mill to Pluckamin town."*

There were many other roads laid and re-laid in the early days,† but the above mentioned are the most prominent. The reader is also referred to the chapter on early roads in the general history of this county.

* See p. 33, old record of roads, clerk's office, Somerville.

† See pp. 8, 10, 21, 22, 33, 66, etc., old road book, clerk's office, Somerville.

TAVERNS.

The oldest tavern in the township of Bedminster was doubtless that of Jacob Eoff, at Pluckamin; tradition gives the date of its erection as 1750. He kept the tavern through the momentous scenes of the Revolution, and Pluckamin, although to-day off from main lines of travel and an unimportant place, was in that time a centre of interest. A committee of the Council of Safety met at the old tavern, and many of the prominent men of the country were in the habit of gathering there. The idea has obtained from articles heretofore published that Christian Eoff kept the tavern at that time, but, as he was not born till 1762, it is not likely he was landlord at thirteen years of age.* He was an inveterate joker, and many are the stories related of him.† The site of the old tavern is where the house of Joseph Nevius now stands in Pluckamin. It was discontinued as a tavern and occupied by Cornelius Eoff, a brother of Christian Eoff, as a residence. A tavern was built on the site of the present one, and kept by Christian Eoff for many years, and when the old tavern (sometimes called the "Barracks," from its being a long, low building) was torn down, the present tavern building was erected by James Herriot. Christian Eoff had great influence with the court officials; his friend across the way failed to obtain a license, and the house was never used for that purpose.

John Sutphen kept one of the taverns at Larger Cross-Roads during the war, and was a spy for Washington. When the army was on the way to the South, a short time before the capture of Cornwallis, the officers and staff dined here. While Gens. Knox, Wayne, Maxwell, and others gave way to pleasantry over their wine, Washington remained silent and thoughtful at the head of the table. Lucy Smith has told Peter Sutphen that her grandmother, Sarah Phœnix Sutphen, the landlady, watched him taking bread-crumbs between his thumb and finger and grinding them to powder in his abstractedness, his restless fingers keeping motion to the workings of his brain, that then and there was organizing the glorious victory which shortly followed.

The American wagon-master kept his horses in Sutphen's stable. To get into the enemy's camp and find out their plans Sutphen played the horse-thief. In concert with the wagon-master, they got Simon, a negro of Gisbert Sutphen, to break open the stable-door and assist in taking the horses to a thicket, where they were hid for three days, the men in the American camp being told they had been stolen. The negro, who afterwards told the story, said that he carried them hay in the darkness of night for fear of being discovered. Sutphen, watching his opportunity, took the horses to the British, sold them, got into their camp, and obtained on the sly the information he wanted. Many other similar stories are told of the cunning inventions of this man to learn the movements of the enemy.‡ Township elections were held at this tavern.

In 1797 another tavern was kept, across the road, by John Finley, in 1798–99 by Jacob Hoppock, and in 1800 by John D. Van Duyn; later it was kept by Joseph Stevens. The Sutphen tavern stood on the site of the present residence of David Dunham, the Finley tavern where Zachariah Flommerfelt now lives. No tavern has been kept at the Larger Cross-Roads for over forty years. John Melick kept a tavern at Lesser Cross-Roads; his first license was granted in 1786. He remained as late as 1801, and was succeeded by Capt. William Fulkerson (a noted cavalry officer from Virginia), who remained at this place till 1814.

The tavern has had many landlords from that time. It is now kept by George Beavers. A tavern was also kept at Lamington in an early day, of which but little is known except that after the Sunday services the people usually gathered there and partook of cake and beer.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

No positive evidence of the date of organization of the township can be obtained, as the books and papers, together with the charter, were burned about 1845 in the fire that destroyed the residence of Aaron Longstreet, of Lamington, then township clerk. There is no doubt but that the charter was from the king and bore date about the same time as that of the township of Bridgewater, which was in 1749. The subscription-list which is found in the history of St. Paul's Lutheran Church bears date "Bedminstertown, December ye 7th, 1756. . . . For building a church in Bedminstertown," and contains many of the family names of Bedminster at that time.

An election was held in 1797 at the tavern-house of John Finley, innkeeper, at the Larger Cross-Roads, at the same place in 1798–99, then kept by Jacob Hoppock, and in 1800, then the house of John D. Van Duyn.

The civil list of the township is here given from 1845 (the date of the earliest existing records) to the present time:

TOWN CLERKS.

1845–46, Aaron Longstreet; 1847–48, Benjamin R. Honnell; 1849–50, William J. Todd; 1851–52, Frederick H. Kennedy; 1853, Henry Honeyman; 1854–55, David M. Todd; 1856–61, William P. Sutphin; 1862–63, William H. Todd; 1864–66, William P. Sutphin; 1867, David M. Todd; 1868, William P. Sutphin; 1869–73, Wilbur F. Wilson; 1874, David M. Sutphin; 1875, C. B. Messler; 1876–79, Erastus Randall; 1880, George H. Logan.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1845, Henry Sloan, Derrick Lane; 1846–47, Stephen H. Sutphin, Samuel Potter; 1848–49, David G. Schomp, William Wortman; 1850–51, Benjamin R. Honnell, Peter J. Lane; 1852–53, Cornelius M. Wyckoff;

* In the record of tavern licenses in the county clerk's office, Christian Eoff's name first appears as having been granted in the April term, 1791.

† See A. W. McDowell's article in "Our Home," 1873.

‡ Many interesting reminiscences were gathered in 1870 by Jacob Magill, of the Newark *Journal*, some of which are here reproduced.

1854–55, William J. Todd; 1856–57, Benjamin R. Honnell; 1858–59, William J. Todd; 1860–61, Chambers D. Tunison; 1862–63, Samuel Potter; 1864–65, Benjamin R. Honnell; 1866–67, Cornelius S. Sutphin; 1868–69, Morris M. Crater; 1870–73, Benjamin R. Honnell; 1874–75, Peter J. Lane; 1876–77, Peter S. Tiger; 1878–79, Austin Clark; 1880, Isaac Voorhees.

TOWN COMMITTEE.

1845, Aaron Longstreet, Abraham A. Ten Eyck, William J. Todd, Cornelius W. Schomp, Peter Garretson; 1846, James J. Todd, Adam Reger, David Apgar, Peter Latourette, Peter Garretson; 1847, James J. Todd, Adam Reger, David Apgar, Peter Latourette, John D. Kline; 1848, David W. Dillicker, John D. Kline, Morris P. Crater, William Ten Eyck, Cornelius W. Schomp; 1849, Morris P. Crater, John D. Wortman, Peter Melick, William Ten Eyck, Cornelius W. Schomp; 1850, John D. Wortman, Peter Melick, Frederick H. Kennedy, Nicholas Tiger, Aaron Longstreet; 1851, A. A. Ten Eyck, Samuel Potter, Frederick H. Kennedy, Nicholas Tiger, Aaron Longstreet; 1852, Frederick H. Kennedy, Aaron Longstreet, Abraham A. Ten Eyck; 1853, William J. Todd, Cornelius W. Schomp, Samuel Potter; 1854, David W. Dellicker, Cornelius W. Schomp, Samuel Potter; 1855, David W. Dellicker, Abraham A. Ten Eyck, Arthur V. P. Sutphin; 1856, Cornelius M. Wyckoff, Abraham A. Ten Eyck, Arthur V. P. Sutphin; 1857, Arthur V. P. Sutphin, William J. Todd, Abraham A. Ten Eyck; 1858, Arthur V. P. Sutphin, Peter Honeyman, Daniel C. Powelson; 1859, Arthur V. P. Sutphin, George Lawshe, Peter Honeyman; 1860, Cornelius W. Schomp, Barnabas H. Horton, George Lawshe; 1861, Cornelius W. Schomp, Barnabas H. Horton, Theodore Allen; 1862, Benjamin R. Honnell, Lewis Van Doren, Theodore Allen; 1863, Benjamin R. Honnell, Lewis Van Doren, William S. Potter; 1864–65, William C. Potter, Cornelius S. Sutphin, Barnabas H. Horton; 1866, Benjamin R. Honnell, Theodore Allen, Peter S. Tiger; 1867, Benjamin R. Honnell, Peter S. Tiger, William S. Potter; 1868, Cornelius W. Schomp, Benjamin R. Honnell, Horace Van Derbeck; 1869, Horace A. Van Derbeck, Philip M. Crater, William P. Sutphin; 1870–72, Horace A. Van Derbeck, Philip M. Crater, David M. Todd; 1873–74, David M. Todd, John Poole, George P. Vroom; 1875, Theodore Allen, John Poole, George P. Vroom; 1876, Benjamin R. Honnell, Horace A. Van Derbeck, Charles L. Layton; 1877, Austin Clark, David B. Melick, Benjamin R. Honnell; 1878, Elias Philhower, John Rodman, Isaac Voorhees, George W. Mullen, David R. Melick; 1879, George W. Mullen, John Rodman, Isaac Voorhees, George P. Vroom; 1880, Peter S. Tiger, John Rodman, Ralph Davenport.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1850, Elias D. Lawrence, Jacob Losey; 1875, David M. Todd, Horace A. Van Derbeck, John M. Brown; 1880, Horace A. Van Derbeck, David M. Todd.

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

1845, John Wortman, Jr., David Dunham; 1846, William J. Van Doren, Samuel Sloan; 1847, William Wortman, Marten Latourette; 1848–49, John Tiger, Derrick Lane; 1850, Jonathan F. Van Deventer, Simon J. Vleet; 1851, Peter Garretson, Simon J. Vleet; 1852, William Wortman, Simon J. Vleet; 1853, William Wortman, Aaron Longstreet; 1854, John Wortman, Jr., John M. Wyckoff; 1855–57, John Wortman, Jr., John B. Demund; 1858, John B. Demund, C. S. Sloan; 1859–60, John W. Demund, Andrew J. Gulick; 1861–62, John Wortman, Simon J. Vleet; 1863–67, Jacob V. D. Powelson, Austen Clark; 1868–71, Jacob V. D. Powelson, Peter F. Hill; 1872–73, Jacob V. D. Powelson, John G. Schomp; 1874–75, Jacob V. D. Powelson, Charles L. Layton; 1876–78, Joseph D. Nevius, Cornelius M. Wyckoff; 1879, Joseph D. Nevius, Nathan Compton; 1880, Amos C. Sutphin, Robert R. Nevius.

ASSESSORS.

1845, Ralph Davenport; 1846–47, David Dunham; 1848–49, Samuel Sloan; 1850, John Van Derveer; 1851–52, David W. Dellicker; 1853–54, Peter Kline; 1855–61, Ralph Davenport; 1862–63, W. P. Sutphin; 1864–66, Ralph Davenport; 1867–68, John G. Schomp; 1869–72, Jacob Kline; 1873–75, Horace A. Vanderbeck; 1876–78, John G. Schomp; 1879–80, William P. Sutphin.

COLLECTORS.

1845, Morris P. Crater; 1846, Cornelius W. Schomp; 1847–48, Moses Craig; 1849–50, David W. Dellicker; 1851–52, John G. Schomp; 1853, Elias D. Lawrence; 1854, Peter Honeyman; 1855–56, Samuel Potter; 1857–58, John G. Schomp; 1859–60, Theodore Allen; 1861–62, Amos T. Foster; 1863, Nicholas P. Todd; 1864–65, Theodore Allen; 1866–79, Amos T. Foster; 1880, Theodore Allen.

A list of the votes taken Oct. 10 and 11, 1797, at the house of John Finley, innkeeper, at the Cross-Roads in Bedminster, for council, assembly, sheriff, and coroners:

John Mehelm, Abraham Metaney, Giddean Lyon, Jesse Skillinger, Matthias Lane, Daniel Avan, Aaron Melick, Garret Voorhees, William McEwen, Esq., John Wortman, Robert Chapman, John Logan, John Demund, Robert Henry, Guisbert Sutphin, Thomas Stout, Esq., John Whelch, David Dunam, Hugh Gaston, Hugh Barkley, William Van Dorn, Matthias Lane, Sr., John Henry, Peter Lane, Samuel Dunam, Daniel Grandin, Esq., Henry Stone, Alfred Hared, Morris Lane, Cornelius Van Nest, William Perrine, Aaron Van Dorn, Martin Hines, Capt. Samuel Potter, William McDonald, Jr., Job Lane, William Wolf, Philip Van Arsdale, James Wolf, Col. William Todd, Thomas King, Matthew Lane, Gilbert Lane, Hugh Maclure, Thomas Whalen, Matthew McDowell, John McWilms, Cornelius Sidam, Maj. J. Henry, John Van Voorhees, Meahan Powelson, John King, Andrew Vosselar, John McBride, Capt. John Todd, Isaac Van Dorn, Matthew Lane, Jr., Simon Hagaman, Abraham Brown, James Van Derveer, David Cochran, Henry Stevens, William Dowe, Thomas Willett, John Berry, Albert Johnston, Sylvenus Young, John Sidam, James Kelly, Richard McDonald, Abraham Scank, John Honeman, Jr., William Smith, Abraham I. Voorhees, John Steal, James Van Dyke, William Willett, Robert Robertson, William Aiken, Marten Bunn, John A. Hagaman, Enoch Hunt, John Barkley, Jacob Van Nostrant, Christian Eoff, Nicholas Arrowsmith, Esq., Benjamin Babcock, John Teeple, Jonathan Sutfin, Morris Bird, Cornelius Powelson, Rev. William Boyd, William Henry, Daniel Henry, John Vleet, John Arvin, Gerome Van Nest, John Teeple, Sr., Richard Boman, John Hagamam, Isaiah Sharp, David Bird, Hendrick Field, Johannes Voorhees, Robert Aaron, John Missenor, William Arvin, Cristofer Misner, Dr. William McKissac, George Todd, Samuel Perry, John Barkley, Jacob Vandeventer, John Bird, Guisbert Van Dorn, Edde Demund, Mical Auble, Joseph Annin, Esq., Robert Blair, Esq., Samuel Boylan, Albert Nevius, Peter Sutfin, John Finley, John Todd, William McClure, Levi Sutton, David Misner, John Bryan, Esq.

The vote cast in the township at the above election was 152; in 1800, 192; 1809, 154.

The following is taken from the assessment-roll of 1787, and gives the names of persons living in the township, the number of acres owned by each, and the amount of tax paid, in pounds, shillings, and pence:

	£	s.	d.
Robert Allen, 212 acres	3	11	8
John Allen, 50 acres	0	8	7
Robert Allen, Jr., 107 acres	1	6	4
Nicholas Arrowsmith, 76 acres	2	3	1
William Auble, 80 acres	1	15	11
Robert Barclay, 200 acres	5	3	10
Hugh Barclay, 252 acres	7	1	3
John Barclay, 110 acres	2	17	6
Robert Blair, 202 acres	4	12	0
Thomas Barry, Esq., 215 acres	5	16	0
Rev. William Boyd, 103 acres	4	2	0
Morris Bird, 60 acres	1	10	2
John Bryan, 221 acres	10	6	10
Philip Bright, 140 acres	2	15	7
Hugh Bailey, 90 acres	1	10	6
Abraham Brown, 10 acres	0	14	4
Luke Bellows, 30 acres	0	13	11
Martin Bunn, 206 acres	4	9	1
Robert Chapman, 150 acres	2	13	2
John Chapman, 50 acres	1	2	6
Peter Colshe, 142 acres	5	4	5
John Coats, 32 acres	1	0	1
William Coats, 33 acres	1	0	1
Henry Cass, 103 acres	2	5	6
John Cline, 200 acres	4	19	8
Joseph Doren, 200 acres	2	9	4
Peter Dicker, 58 acres	1	5	10
John Demont, 286 acres	6	8	5
John Dikins (Duyckinck), 200 acres	3	7	1
Christian Eoff, 196 acres	5	0	7
Thomas Elston, 122 acres	3	0	10
Abraham Enmons, 200 acres	4	15	10
Christian Filomely, 100 acres	2	13	8

	£	s.	d.
Jacob Filomeff, 96 acres	1	16	5
Hugh Gaston, 300 acres	7	19	1
Robert Gaston, Esq., 20 acres	3	2	4
Daniel Henry, 213 acres	5	7	3
James Henry, 440 acres	12	5	4
Robert Henry, 200 acres	5	9	5
Alford Heriot, 132 acres	3	16	8
Simon Hagaman, 200 acres	5	14	6
Adrian Hagaman, 200 acres	4	4	4
Widow Hunt, 82 acres	2	4	3
Stephen Hunt, 82 acres	1	10	2
James Heath, 277 acres	5	0	7
Thomas King, 243 acres	6	10	8
George King, 60 acres	1	9	8
Nathan King, 90 acres	7	9	5
Garret Lane, 197 acres	4	8	2
Cornelius Lane, 125 acres	4	2	11
Matthias Lane, Sr., 206 acres	5	12	6
Matthias Lane, Jr., 306 acres	8	4	3
Daniel Lawrence, 156 acres	3	9	0
John Linn, 150 acres	3	8	6
Joseph Linn, 150 acres	2	7	11
Matthias Lane, 120 acres	3	10	5
William Logan, 76 acres	2	15	7
Susannah Lake, 30 acres	0	11	6
Peter Low, 282 acres	8	2	4
Mrs. Lafferty, 174 acres	4	15	8
Matthew Lane, 100 acres	8	8	7
Richard McDonald, 470 acres	13	16	8
William McEwen, 136 acres	3	18	9
John McDowel, 120 acres	2	18	11
Matthew McDowel, 200 acres	6	3	7
William McDowel, 106 acres	7	15	1
Aaron Mealick, 200 acres	7	12	1
James Mullen, 132 acres	4	4	11
John Mealick, 97 acres	3	4	11
William McKissick, 50 acres	2	8	1
Christian Nevius, 208 acres	3	14	9
Peter Nevius, 160 acres	3	9	0
Albert Nevius, 188 acres	4	1	11
John Powelson, 100 acres	3	0	10
Cornelius Powelson, 210 acres	5	7	10
Mannah Powelson, 50 acres	1	14	0
Nathaniel Porter, 81 acres	3	12	11
Ralph Phenix, 250 acres	6	13	2
Abraham Powelson, 235 acres	4	5	9
Henry Powelson, 105 acres	2	19	5
Samuel Potter, 75 acres	1	12	1
Isaac Potter, 75 acres	1	13	6
Guisbert Sutfin, 338 acres	7	17	8
Guisbert Sutfin, Jr., 105 acres	2	8	10
John Sutfin, 80 acres	3	7	4
John Smily, 11 acres	0	16	9
Henry Sloan, 370 acres	9	14	6
Martin Stine, 300 acres	6	5	6
Amos Sutfin, 150 acres	2	12	8
William Smith, 20 acres	0	13	11
Jonathan Sutton, 150 acres	2	4	1
Samuel Todd, 100 acres	2	1	8
George Todd, 200 acres	4	8	8
William Todd, 170 acres	5	5	3
John Todd, 80 acres	2	13	8
John Teeple, 50 acres	2	19	4
Peter Teeple, 40 acres	0	15	4
David Traphagen, 100 acres	2	11	3
John Taylor, 11 acres	0	14	4
James Van Derveer, 665 acres	16	11	3
Jacob Van Doren, 240 acres	6	14	1
Aaron Van Dorn, 121 acres	4	3	4
Christopher Van Deventer, 30 acres	2	11	10
John Voorhees, 156 acres	4	0	6
Hans Voorhees, 186 acres	4	12	11
Matthew Webb, 49 acres	1	9	7
Cornelius Van Nest, 149 acres	3	15	2
Philip Van Arsdalen, 64 acres	3	4	2
Henry Van Arsdalen, 20 acres	0	7	8
Abraham V. Voorhees, 156 acres	3	5	2
William V. Kirk, 228 acres	5	19	9
William H. Van Arsdalen, 50 acres	1	1	1
James Van Dike, 35 acres	1	2	0
Abraham Van Nest, 127 acres	2	12	8
Jacob Wolf, 142 acres	3	3	9
William Wolf, 70 acres	1	14	0
John Wortman, 246 acres	8	10	5
Peter Wortman, 260 acres	8	1	5
John Whalon, 120 acres	2	16	6
Andrew Wortman, 52 acres	1	3	6
William Willett, 10 acres	0	16	0
William Willson, 119 acres	3	2	9
Joseph Golden, 80 acres	1	19	9
Peter Lane, 150 acres	3	14	3
Christian Misener, 170 acres	2	2	2
Ezekiel Sharp, 90 acres	2	8	10
Jacob Van Dorn, 80 acres	1	10	8
Guisbert Van Dorn, 75 acres	1	19	9
Abraham Tunison, 53 acres	1	9	8
William Cheevers, 115 acres	2	14	7
Andre Bird, 25 acres	0	13	10

The following are the names of persons who paid taxes on other than real estate, with amount of tax:

	£	s.	d.
John Barclay	1	0	6
John Boylan	4	0	4
Ebenezer Berry	0	7	0
John Berry	0	10	0
Benjamin Babcock	0	9	0
Jobes Compton	0	18	11
Moses Craig	0	7	4
Widow Castner	1	2	0
Benjamin Coronton	0	15	0
Jacob Eoff	2	5	11
Cornelius Eoff	0	17	7
Jacob Fulkerson	0	15	0
Joseph Gaston	0	18	11
William Gaston	0	15	1
William Henry	0	10	0
John Perry	0	15	0
Daniel Semer	0	10	0
Levy Sutton	0	10	4
Samuel Taylor	0	15	0
John Todd	0	16	3
Widow Van Derveer	0	16	3
Court Voorhees	0	10	0
Ralph Van Houten	0	7	11
Peter Van Vleet	0	10	0
Botch Van Nest	0	10	0
George V. Voorhis	0	15	0
Peter Nevius, Jr	0	10	0
Joseph Hendrick	0	15	0
John Hagaman	0	10	0
Aaron Huff	0	10	0
Adam Hair	0	15	0
Samuel Jonas	0	17	7
John Lane	1	0	6
Jacob Lawrence	0	10	0
Robert Little	0	9	10
Abraham Lawrence	0	18	7
Elisha Lawrence	0	8	0
Gabriel Timbrock	0	15	0
Aaron Lane	0	15	0
Daniel Mealick	0	10	0
Joseph McMortry	0	10	0
John McComes	0	9	10
Albert Johnson	0	10	8
Samuel Blair	0	10	0
Peter Bockover	0	12	4
Hugh Gaston	0	10	0
David Bird	0	10	0
Ebenezer Perry	0	7	11
John Doughty	0	14	7
Matthias Demunt	0	12	8
Chris. Van Deventer	0	10	0
John Dale, Jr	0	10	11
Benjamin Remer	0	6	0
Cornelius Doren	0	6	0
John McWilliams	0	15	0
John Sanders	0	6	0

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

PLUCKAMIN.

The land upon which the village is located is within the territory described as being purchased of the proprietors of East New Jersey by Dr. Lewis Johnston and Mary Johnston (afterwards Mrs. James Alexander). Later, Jacob Eoff purchased a large tract embracing the present site, and east to the top of "Pigtown Mountain."

In 1756 the stone church (St. Paul's Lutheran) was built, and the subscription-list contains the names of 151 persons who contributed, many of whom were from adjoining towns, notably Fisher, Van Norden, Anderson, and others from Bound Brook. Jacob Eoff donated the land, and headed the list with £20.

A cluster of dwellings soon gathered and other interests sprang up. John Teeple opened a blacksmith-shop in what is now the upper part of the village. The Lafferty House was built the same year with the church. Col. William McDonald's mill, east from the bridge crossing Chambers' Brook, was erected before 1749. William McDaniels' mill was before 1744 on the spot now occupied by Kline's Mills.

The name Pluckamin has been the subject of wide conjecture. Tradition points to a colony of French living here before the settlement of the Scotch or German, and giving the locality the name Plaquemine, from *plaqueminier*, meaning, in French, the "date-plum," or persimmon-tree, which latter trees grew here in abundance. This is without doubt the real origin of the name Pluckamin, though another story is related to the effect that the landlord of the place was in the habit of going up and down the street inviting the people to come into his house and partake of his liquor, and for so doing he was called *Pluck-'em-in*. The fame of the landlord and the tavern grew from his hospitality and good cheer, and the locality became known as Pluckamin. This last version was doubtless an after-thought,—an invention of some lounger who spent hours by the tavern-fire in incubating the pun on the original French name.

The first record extant of the name Pluckamin is in a road record, Aug. 19, 1755. The first store of which any knowledge is obtained was kept by John Boylan, in the house now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Parker. He came to Pluckamin twenty years prior to the Revolution, and had stores at Vealtown, Liberty Corners, Pluckamin, and Van Derveer's mills. One of the day-books of the Van Derveer mill store is in possession of Samuel W. Davenport, of Somerville, and shows the line of purchase of the people of that time. Some of the prices are here given, the currency being in pounds, shillings, and pence. Rum was the staple in liquors, and sold for 5*s.* 6*d.* per gallon; molasses, 2*s.* 6*d.*; sugar, 8*d.* per lb.; tea, 5*s.*; coffee, 1*s.* 9*d.*; butter, 1*s.*; nails, 11*d.*; red broadcloth, £1 7*s.* per yard; calico, 5*s.* 3*d.*; corn, 4*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. In this day-book John Teeple is mentioned as tapster; John Van Horn, tailor. Mr. Boylan was an extensive manufacturer of potash, that being then an important article of commerce. He purchased 150 acres on the north side of the village, which is still known as the Boylan farm, and where he is said to have entertained Washington in some of his visits to Pluckamin. On the border of the woods, not far from his house, a level spot was cleared for dancing purposes and used by the artillery brigade while in quarters at this place. This land was sold previous to 1787, as Boylan's name appears in the assessment of that year as paying tax only on personal property. Mrs. Boylan lived to be ninety-five, having been a widow for fifty years. They are both buried in the cemetery at Basking Ridge.

Squire William McEown was also a merchant in Pluckamin during the Revolution. He was a commissary for the army, and purchased flour in Hunterdon County of Col. John Mehelm, at the mills now known as Hall's Mills. The flour was loaded on a large wagon, and, drawn by four yoke of oxen, was conveyed to Pluckamin and Morristown. He married Jemima, daughter of Col. John Mehelm (who settled in Pluckamin after the war and lived there while surrogate of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, and died Oct. 6, 1809, aged seventy-six). Squire McEown's store was in the building now occupied by James Brown, Sr. He owned 136 acres of land adjoining in 1787. His only daughter married Squire Elias Brown; James Mehelm Brown is a descendant. Squire McEown died March 10, 1817, in the house where he lived and kept store. He was aged sixty-one.

The following in reference to this store is related by Dr. A. McDowell:

"At one time the British cavalry, after a defeat of our army, made a raid upon the village, took possession of the store, and carried away all the boots, shoes, clothing, teas, etc. . . . At that time several houses were plundered. Mrs. McEown took up her floor, concealed her feather-beds and other valuables under it, and replaced the carpet. Old Mr. Eoff's fences and rails were burnt. Peter Lane's father was appointed to collect all the pewter plates and dishes, which were much in use in those days, and deposit them at certain recognized places,—viz., Pluckamin and Larger Cross-Roads. They were then melted into bullets to shoot the British. Lead was scarce, and these pewter bullets, run in common moulds, were the substitute."

In 1787, Matthew Lane, of the Lane family, who settled east of Van Vleet's Mills about 1748 or 1749, was a merchant and postmaster at Pluckamin. The house in which he lived is still standing; the store adjoined it. It is now occupied by Mrs. Sarah Harmer. He continued in business till about 1800. In this old house, now owned by Mrs. Cornell, of Somerville, several of the prisoners—probably the officers—were confined after the battle of Princeton, and the glass in the windows yet bears the initials cut by their diamond rings. "The interior of this house has remained unaltered since the Revolution; the old-fashioned doors and cornice show the style of that day. The steps are remarkable for their easy ascent, and it is a popular tradition in the village that Gen. Washington rode up and down over them on horseback; indeed, there are marks on the boards which, it is asserted, are the prints of his horse's shoes."* The old church was also used for confining prisoners, as a hospital, and as a store-house for forage.

Christian Eoff kept the tavern on the spot where the present tavern stands. Among other jokes attributed to him is one to the effect that he substituted stones for hams in the wheelbarrow of Edward Hill, which the latter wheeled up a steep mountain-road before discovering the trick.

Dr. Scott, of New Brunswick, a prominent surgeon during the Revolution, attended the army to Pluckamin and remained several days. His quarters were in the village, and he visited the camp several times each day. On the way he had to cross a plank over a deep gully with soft mud at the bottom. The irrepressible Eoff, watching his chance, so shifted the plank that one end barely rested on the bank, within an inch of the edge. Along came the surgeon in his brilliant uniform, with a proud, important tread. He struck the plank, and down he went into the slough.

About 1800, John Davenport, a native of England, came to this part of New Jersey from Connecticut, and purchased the property south of the village known as the Lafferty property. He married Margaret, the daughter of Ruloff Traphagen (who lived at the foot of the mountain south of the Lesser Cross-Roads, on the line between Bernard and Bedminster). He lived in the Lafferty house, and built an extensive tannery. He purchased large quantities of sumach, and prepared it for the use of morocco-manufacturers. He died in 1830, aged fifty-two. His remains lie in the Lamington churchyard. Ralph Davenport, of Pluckamin, is a son by his first wife; after her death Mr. Davenport married Mary, the daughter of John Boylan. Thomas, James, and Samuel Davenport, of Somerville, are his sons.† The old Lafferty house

* Jacob Magill, from articles published in the *Unionist* in 1870.

† See sketch of Davenport family, p. 689, et seq., in this work.

was torn down in 1879, and no vestige of house or other of the various business interests carried on there is to be seen.

In the war of 1812, William I. Hedges and John Hunt came to Pluckamin, and both kept store,—Hunt in a part of the "old Barracks," as it was then called. Hunt a little later opened a recruiting-office in the building. About 1815 this old hostelry was torn down, and James Herod built the present dwelling upon the site. William I. Hedges married a daughter of Christian Eoff, and kept store in Pluckamin until 1817, when he removed to Somerville. Jacob Locey came to Pluckamin about 1810. He was a hatter, and worked at his trade for several years; he was also a justice of the peace for many years, and postmaster forty-five years. His shop was close to his house, still standing on the west side of Main Street. John Van Zandt, whose mother was an Eoff, was born in Pluckamin, and became engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native village, continuing thirty-nine years. He now lives in Somerville, at an advanced age. Squire Elias Brown was born at Pluckamin. (He was a son of Abram Brown, who early purchased 130 acres in the vicinity.) He married the only daughter of Col. William McEown. He was a farmer and justice of the peace, and owned 600 or 700 acres of land. Dr. McDowell relates many anecdotes of the squire and his wife; they are published in "Our Home" in 1873, to which the reader is referred.

The following is related by Mr. Magill and is of interest:

"Garret Conover has in his house in Pluckamin a tea-board or table which bears the hacks of Hessian swords. It belonged to his grandfather, Abraham Conover, who lived on the turnpike below Bound Brook. A notorious friend of the British living on Pluckamin Mountain guided a party to Conover's house and made him get out of bed, harness up his team, and get 400 muskets from a pile of buckwheat straw on the back part of Abraham Brokaw's farm, where they had been concealed by the Americans, and haul them to the British at New Brunswick. For this act Mr. Conover declared he would punish the leader, and watched with his gun several weeks, declaring he would shoot him. At length he was caught, taken to the same house he had invaded, stripped, and covered with tar, and, Grandmother Conover volunteering her feather-bed for the occasion, it was ripped open and the scoundrel rolled in it till he was sufficiently arranged for the ostrich-like run that he made when he was liberated.

"Mrs. Sarah Conover relates that she has often heard her mother, Ida V. Gaston, say, that when Washington's army came from Princeton a commissary was sent ahead to request the farmers to prepare food for them. Huge pots of meat were put over the fire, but when the men came along they were so nearly starved that they fished it out with their bayonets and ate it on their way."

Dr. William McKissack was a physician in Pluckamin before removing to Bound Brook. Dr. McDowell relates the following story of him:

"He was a large burly man, with great rotundity of stomach. Doctors in those days, in visiting their patients, always took one drink at the house. If they wished they could take two; nobody thought anything about it. . . . It was almost impossible for a physician to be a sober man. Our friend went from Pluckamin to Somerville one day after dinner in a sulky. He accomplished his errand, then drank freely. Night came on. He supposed he had come there on horseback, and forgetting the sulky, mounted the horse and started for home. As he rode along the noise of wheels behind disturbed him. How dreadful it would be to be run over on a dark night,—to be crushed to death all alone! 'Turn out behind! Don't run over me!' cried the doctor. He felt reassured, and rode farther. Still those dreadful, dreadful wheels sounded behind. It was too much! Again agony of fear broke forth into words: 'Turn out there behind! The old doctor rides slowly on a dark night.' At last Pluckamin was reached. To his dismay, he found the horse still attached to the sulky. He had *ridden the horse all the way* and left the sulky, without an occupant, to follow behind."

Much that pertains to the history of Pluckamin will be found in the chapter on the Revolution and in other parts of this work. From 1830 the place has given way to other centres, and is now but an outlying village. It contains a church (Presbyterian), hotel, two stores, post-office, two blacksmith-shops, and about forty dwellings.

LARGER CROSS-ROADS.

To-day the place has no importance. In 1775 it contained a hotel kept by John Sutphin; two years later another one, across the way, was opened by John Finley. The road passing through here from east to west was laid out in 1745 along the north line of the Maj. Daniel Axtell tract. Jacob Magill, of the Newark *Journal*, in 1870 gathered many of the Revolutionary incidents of the county and contributed them to the columns of the *Unionist* under the heading of "Somerset, Past and Present." The following will be of interest in this connection:

"Larger Cross-Roads has an almost inexhaustible fund of history. Here lived the fighting men who raised the quotas of Bedminster in the Revolution, and here train-bands met for years to fight their battles o'er again over a glass of apple-juice of any age to suit the taste. After the capture of Gen. Lee at Basking Ridge, the troops of this neighborhood were drawn up in line of battle expecting an attack, and bullets have frequently been found where they stood. The old men who came here to drill on training-days had many a tale to tell of their adventures in the war. On a certain night, when the army lay at Morristown, John Barclay, who lived north of the Cross-Roads, and Malachi McCollum were placed on guard. The notorious Bill Stewart and his brother Lafferty were confined in jail, and it was the duty of these men to watch the prisoners. There happened to be in their rounds a barrel of hard cider, which they, with true soldierly instinct, soon discovered. Whether it was the cold or the cider we cannot say, but something made them decidedly 'blue,' and the prisoners, making ropes of their bed-clothes, escaped. Esq. Peter Sutphin was in the army at the time, in Capt. Logan's company, and stayed the night of the occurrence with his brother-in-law, Capt. Robert Blair. The escape of the prisoners caused great excitement, and the two negligent cider-suckers never heard the last of it.

"A companion of these, and a right jolly one, too, was Robert Little. He was a lion in courage, of powerfully-developed muscle, and one of the toughest veterans of the war. He related to those now living that the hardest fighting he ever did was at the battle of Monmouth, when, in a hand-to-hand fight, they forced a body of Hessians back through a brush fence. A Scotchman, he loved his wife and reverenced the church, but was sometimes overcome by his fondness for a social glass."

Little afterwards lived and died in Branchburg, His son, John, lived to an advanced age, and died in 1879. His children now reside in that township. Robert Little related the following to Dr. McDowell:

"Our company was as ragged as beggars. How could we help it? Our pay was poor, our clothes were wearing out, and we had nothing to replace them. At last the time came to fix up again. The colonel issued the order. I was then the tailor of the company. It was very easy to issue the command; to fulfill it was a different task. We could easily sew and patch, but where was the cloth to come from? We hunted, gathered from all the families and friends around, and I, with my assistants, went to work. We overhauled, patched and mended. We got the clothes in such order that no rags were seen. A grand dress-parade was ordered. Our boys marched with head erect and a proud step. For once

for a long time they had a suit of clothes without any holes in them. The light-horse saw them; they became envious. Then a second order was issued: 'Robert Little must fix up the light-horse and put them in as good condition as the infantry.' This order was harder to fulfill than the first one. We ransacked all the houses in the neighborhood a second time. We found cloth and other material. These we fixed up for the light-horse. Still we were a little behind; something else was wanting. The light-horse wore helmets, intended to be ornamented with horse-tails. We had none of them to spare. We were now in a serious fix. At last I hit upon a plan. I selected twenty of the youngest, smartest men. I awoke them all at 12 o'clock at night. At that time they started, scoured the country for miles around. They drove up every cow they could find. And I tell you each cow went home with a piece off its tail about as long as my hand."

LESSER CROSS-ROADS.

This settlement commenced after the Revolution. The first hotel-keeper was John Melick, about 1780. A post-office was established about 1835. The Bedminster church is a short distance below the corner. The first church was built about 1758, torn down about 1817, and the present one erected the next year. The hamlet contains a hotel, one store, post-office, blacksmith-shop, carriage-shop, and fifteen or twenty dwellings.

PEAPACK.

This village is located on a road running north and south along Peapack or Lawrence Brook, and is a long and straggling village, extending about two miles. Before the beginning of the present century a saw- and grist-mill was built on the stream where the Joroleman mill now stands. Daniel Joroleman relates that when he removed to that place with his father, in 1808, there were but four houses there besides the mill,—those of William Logan, Hugh Gaston (stone), Levi Sutton, and Nicholas Ditmars where Mrs. Ann Tiger now lives. The Van Dorns lived a little west; their mill was built that year. In 1814, William Van Dorn built the residence at present occupied by his son, Lewis Van Dorn.* The first blacksmith was William Logan, father of Capt. John Logan; the shop was opposite the school-house, where Robert Layton now lives. Alexander Kirkpatrick was a surveyor and merchant here before 1800. Peter Doren, about 1814, erected a blacksmith-shop on the spot where now stands the shop of Henry Van Duyn. A school-house once stood where the cemetery now is; John Herod and Stoffel Logan were teachers. A stone blacksmith-shop was erected in 1836, near Van Dorn's mill, by Ferdinand Van Dorn; one Cole was the blacksmith.

The village now contains a hotel, two grist-mills, post-office, two churches (Reformed and Methodist), four stores, three blacksmith-shops, three wheelwrights, distillery, six perpetual lime-kilns, and nine set kilns.†

LAMINGTON.

The land on which this hamlet is located was purchased in 1741 by James Alexander and Daniel Donalson Dunstar, and consisted of 583 acres. The Presbyterian church had been built prior to this, on the ground occupied by the present building. In March, 1743, they conveyed the church and cemetery lot to the congregation. The Rev. James McCrea, the first regular pastor, in the early part of his pastorate lived on the west side of the river, in a house later owned by the father of the Rev. Dr. Messler, of Somerville. He afterwards purchased a farm where George Mullen now lives, and still later the farm on which Peter Lane resides. Rev. J. Halsey purchased 105 acres on the east side of the Allematunk, known later as the parsonage. Feb. 24, 1772, he sold it to John Demund. July 1, 1784, William McEown purchased the property from Thomas Berry, executor of Mr. Demund, and the next day deeded it to the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Bedminster. On this lot was built the parsonage of which the ruins are still standing.

In the old stone ruin on the bank of the river lived the Rev. William Boyd; here he opened a classical school for young men. As was the custom in New Jersey, he owned slaves.‡

During the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Boyd a singular and eccentric woman, known as Betty McCoy, came to Lamington and united with the church. She soon became known far and near not only for her eccentricities, but for her deep piety. This account of her is given:

"She was stolen away when a small child, by the Indians, and was never able to give any clue to the place of her birth or her parentage. She spoke about Minisink, and probably was first taken there, and afterwards carried down into Virginia. Here she formed a plan to escape to the Revolutionary army. Being pursued, she hid in a brush-heap, and the savages set fire to nearly every pile of brush around her, expecting to burn her out; but the heap where she was concealed escaped the conflagration. This she considered such a miraculous interposition of Providence that from that hour she became a devoted Christian. Reaching the army, she served as a *vivandiere* and ministered to the sick and wounded through the eventful Southern campaign, and though her voice was rough, her speech unlettered (for she never learned to read or write), and her face homely, there never was a kinder nurse than Betty McCoy. On the return of peace she came north, and, finding her way to Lamington, though only about sixteen years of age, she commenced her mission, going from house to house scattering gospel seed in her rough but earnest way."

At the time Betty came to Lamington, Simon Suydam owned the most of the landed property. The people were interested in the story of her troubles and wanderings. Mr. Suydam offered lumber if the neighbors would build Betty a house. The offer was accepted, and a small house was erected on a lot set apart for the purpose. Betty built a brush fence around it. She took charge of the church, which, with her spinning and visiting (for she was a welcome guest), kept her very busy.

* See biographical department of this township history.

† Lime-burning started at Peapack as early as 1794, but it did not become very extensive until 1830. There are now about 200,000 bushels of unslaked lime produced annually.

‡ "June 13, 1806.—Rev. William Boyd certifies that in the township of Bedminster he had born of a female slave a female child named Hannah, June 28, 1805, which was duly registered in the clerk's office, and which said child I do hereby abandon and surrender to said township as a pauper of said township, agreeable to the Act of the Legislature, entitled An Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery."

POTTERSVILLE.

In the records of 1741 the name of Potter occurs in this section, it being a mention of one Richard Potter, owning land on both sides of the Lamington. Mills have existed here many years. Col. Jonathan Potter, the father of Sering and Samuel, lived and died here. The village contains about 120 inhabitants, a Reformed church (erected in 1865), a grist-mill, and an agricultural implement manufactory. The property, except the old Potter homestead, is owned by Robert Craig. The place was founded by Sering Potter, who commenced the improvements which caused it to become a busy and thriving hamlet.

SCHOOLS.

It is difficult to gain any accurate information of the early schools of Bedminster, as the records were destroyed about 1845. In the early days the business pertaining to the schools was recorded with the other public business of the town. The earliest reliable information of the existence of a school-house is given in a record of a road laid out Jan. 6, 1759, "beginning at the westerly side of the brook that divides Bedminster and Bridgewater township at the school-house." Exactly where or who were the teachers we cannot ascertain. The next is in an account of a ball given at Pluckamin, Feb. 18, 1779, and published in the *New Jersey Gazette* of that year. "The entertainment and ball were held in the academy of the park." After fireworks in the evening "the company returned to the academy and concluded the celebration by a very splendid ball." The exact locality of this "academy" is supposed to have been on the east side of the main street of the village, north of the residence of John Boylan, on the edge of a wood. The property was a few years ago a part of the farm of the late Dr. Henry Van Derveer. It is not known who were teachers, nor how long it had been in existence. The earliest school at Pluckamin within the memory of those now living was taught about 1810. At that time a school-house was standing about a mile west of the village, by the bend of the road opposite opposite Van Derveer Van Arsdale's house. Among the teachers were John Hardcastle, William Perrine, and "Master Welsh," who wore a gown when on duty and wielded the birch with vigor. Schools were not kept regularly, but only as some stray pedagogue chanced along. Folkert Dowe kept one at the Lesser Cross-Roads before 1818, in a house opposite the Bedminster church. In this year the Rev. Charles Hardenburgh, pastor of the Reformed Church of Bedminster, founded a classical school. It was kept in the second story of a district school-house at the Lesser Cross-Roads. A similar school had been established prior to this by the Rev. William Boyd, of Lamington. He came to that church as pastor in 1784 and died in 1807. A number of young men studied in the old parsonage, the ruins of which are still standing west of the churchyard.

The county was probably divided into school districts in 1832, but no data are obtainable. In the other townships an amount was raised annually for school purposes, and without doubt that was the case in this. The election records of the township of Bridgewater for 1834 show the first school committee to have been elected that year. In 1867 the township contained twelve school districts, as follows: Pluckamin, Lesser Cross-Roads, Holland, Union, Peapack, Lamington, Central, Foot of Lane, Larger Cross-Roads, Duchess, Pottersville, Union Grove. The whole number of children was 633; county surplus revenue interest, $294.73; State appropriation, $292.23; township appropriation, $1266; total, $1852.96.

The number of school districts reported in 1879 were nine, as follows:

Peapack (No. 1), *Union Grove* (No. 2), *Bedminster* (No. 4), *Larger Cross-Roads* (No. 5), *Foot of Lane* (No. 6), *Pottersville* (No. 7), *Lamington* (No. 8), *Pluckamin* (No. 9), *Burnt Mills* (No. 10). Total number of children in township between five and eighteen, 728; total average number in attendance, 255; total value of property, $6150; total received from all sources for school purposes, $2802.78.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

ST. PAUL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

A colony of German Lutherans from old Germantown came to what is now Germantown in New Jersey before 1720, and rapidly spread in different directions, —some to the German Valley, others to Washington Valley, and to Spruce Run. Devotion to their faith led them to institute public worship as soon as possible. The first place in this section known to have been used for that purpose was in the Washington Valley, where a portion of the Germans had settled. Prior to 1730 a log church was built, about a mile and a half east of the village, in the township of Bernard; it has long since passed away, and trees now grow upon the spot.

Upon the organization of the Lutheran congregation in Germantown this church was abandoned, those who attended here uniting with that body. The date of the organization of Zion's Church is not definitely known, but it is said to have been formed in 1742. The oldest record in existence bears date 1749. Lutheran missionaries were here much earlier, as services were held in the log church mentioned and a log church near White House (the old burying-ground of which still exists). In 1748, John Albert Weygand preached on trial, and the next year was called by the society. Seventy-eight names were signed to the call, the signers being residents of Readington, Bedminister, and Roxbury, as well as of Tewksbury. The names of the trustees were Baltus Pickel, Honnes Melick, Philip Phise, *alias* White, Caspar Hendershot, Lawrence Rulison, Samuel Barnard, David Melick, Jacob Kline, Adam Vockerot, Jacob Shipman, George Sweet, and Joseph Hornbaker. It will be noticed that some of the names are still known in the township to this day. In 1756, at a meeting of the vestry of Zion's Church, it was "determined to

build a church at Pluckamin, Bedminster township, Somerset Co., to be called St. Paul's Church." A subscription-list was started, which was favorably received and largely signed. A copy of this list is here given, as fully as possible, a few names being illegible.*

BEDMINSTER, Ye 7th Day of December, 1756.

A Subscription For Raising a Sum of Money For Building a Church In Bedminster town.

Whereas, the Members of the Lutheran Congregation In and near Bedminstertown Being Necessitated For a Place of Public Worship Think it a Proper Place to Erect a House for To Worship God and it is further Agreed By us the Subscribers That one-half of the Preaching on Every Other Sermon Preached By any Minister Chosen by the Said Lutheran Congregation Shall be in the English Language And the other in High Dutch. We therefore the undersubscribers Do Promise To Pay or Cause to be Paid The Sum or Sums Annexed to our Names for the uses abovementioned To any Person or Persons Chosen Collector of Said Money by the Said Congregation. The Money is not To be paid untill Said Church is a Building and the Money Wanted for that Use. We most Humbly would Desire the assistance of all our well Minded friends and Neighbors That are well wishers for Promoting So Good a Deseine To be helpfull to us and Subscribe such a Matter To this our undertaking which will be Excepted with Greatest Humility and thankfulness and will be Attending to the advancement of ye Glory of God.

	£	s.	d.
Jacob Eoff, Sr.	20	0	0
George Remer	20	0	0
Nicholas Hamlin	10	0	0
John Remer	12	0	0
John Castner, Jr.	10	0	0
Christopher Teeple	5	0	0
Jacob Eoff, Jr.	3	0	0
Abraham Eoff	10	0	0
David King	10	0	0
Johannes Kastner	12	0	0
Lucas Diebil	14	0	0
George Teeple	10	0	0
Caltes Appleman			
John Appleman			
Johannes Molin			
Jacob Akerman	3	10	0
William Graham	5	0	0
John Teeple	12	0	0
Jacob Cruger	3	10	0
Markis King	2	9	0
Johannes Gilling	1	0	0
Evan Brommo	1	10	0
Peter Castner	7	0	0
James Castner	1	0	0
Jacob Brommo	0	10	0
Alexander Linn	1	15	0
William McClellan	1	0	0
John Loder	1	10	0
Thomas Lockes	1	0	0
Gisbert Hander	1	0	0
John Melick	1	15	0
Richard Skinner	0	7	0
William Kerney	1	0	0
William Leddel	10	0	0
John Grant	3	0	0
Benjamin Manning	0	10	0
James Adams	0	17	6
Sylvanus Snyder	1	0	0
his Frederick ✕ Morkley mark	1	0	0
Jacob V. D. Veer	5	0	0
Robert Gricemer	2	0	0
John La Grange	0	10	0
Daniel McDaniel	0	10	0
Charles Duryea	1	10	0
Matice G. Appleman	5	0	0
George Forman	1	15	0
Cornelius Doremus	0	10	0
Aaron Boylan	0	14	4
Robert Cross	0	17	4
Nathaniel Ayers	1	0	0
Thomas Phillips	1	0	0
Mary Castner, widow	3	0	0
his Cristeyan ✕ Folk mark	5	0	0
John O'Harah	1	15	0
James O'Harah	1	15	0
Hendrick Van Arsdalen	1	15	0
Daniel Karney	1	15	0
James Graham	3	10	0
Richard McDaniel	3	10	0
David Henary	1	15	0
Mikel Henary	0	5	0
Jones Greenwa	1	0	0
James Linn	0	10	0
Peter Rush, Sr.	1	0	0
Michael Schooley	0	10	0
Gisbert Sutfin	1	1	6
Johannes ———	1	10	0
William William	1	10	0
Aurie Lane	1	15	0
Hendrick R. Lane	3	10	0
Abraham Montaraje	1	0	0
John Compton	1	0	0
Benjamin Loder	1	0	0
Richard Compton	3	10	0
James Rightmire Jones.	...	...	..
Cornelius Lane	0	14	0
William Cavnaga	1	0	0
George Dribbel	0	10	0
Henry Beam	3	10	0
P. Castner, son of John	1	5	0
Aaron Malick	2	0	0
James Cole.	1	0	0
Aaron Boorom	1	0	0
Anson Melick	1	0	0
John Clawson	1	0	0
John Throckmorton	1	15	0
Bryan Lefferty	1	15	0
Daniel McEowen	1	15	0
L. M. Belyen	1	0	0
Patrick Riley, hatter	0	10	0
John Degroot	1	0	0
Hendrick Fisher	1	0	0
Tobias Van Norden	1	0	0
John Anderson	0	3	6
William Stevens	0	14	0
Marius Granvill	1	1	0
Henry McCann	0	10	0
Hugh Sutton	1	0	0
Andreas Jihandler	0	10	0
Robert Skinner	1	0	0
Phinehas Skinner	1	0	0
William Ker	0	7	0
Ephraim Lockhart	0	7	0
John Van Cleef	0	6	0
J. S. Lurane	0	10	0
James Mugelhaney	1	0	0
Thomas Carhartt	1	5	0
David McWilliam	1	6	0
Thomas Willson	1	6	0
Joseph Sharp	0	7	6
John Pool	0	10	0
John Cavill	0	10	0
Thomas Clawson	1	15	0
Josiah Stanbury	0	10	0
Stephen Truesdell	0	14	0
Woodhull Turner	1	0	0
Ryner Van Nest	1	15	0
Henry Van Horne	1	15	0
Hendrick Staats	0	17	0
Abram Van Nest	0	14	0
William Corle	1	0	0
Moses McGraw	1	0	0
Aaron Louzader	1	0	0
William Riddel	0	14	0
Mary Alexander	...	...	..
Lott Low	1	0	0
Isaac Man	0	16	0
Rue Williams	0	15	0
Otto Parissen	...	...	..
William Reade	...	...	..

The amount subscribed was about £350. Degroot, Fisher, Van Norden, Anderson, and others were residents of Bound Brook. William Riddle was probably a son of Archibald Riddle, who located lot 44 on the east side of North Branch, in Bridgewater township. Mary Alexander was the daughter of Dr. John Johnston (who purchased large tracts of land in this region) and the wife of James Alexander, who with D. D. Dunstar bought 583 acres of land, including the site of Lamington and other tracts north.

The church was built on land donated by Jacob Eoff, and stood in the roadway of the churchyard, southeast of the present building. In 1760 the Rev. Paul Bryzelius settled in Germantown as rector of Zion and St. Paul's Churches. He was succeeded in 1767 by the Rev. Henry Muhlenberg. In this year a charter for the two churches was obtained, a part of which is here quoted:

"GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc.: TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING: *Whereas*, the Reverend Henry Muhlenberg, Lawrence Ruloph, Samuel Bernard, Philip Weigs, Jacob Klein, Peter Rish, Wm. Craft, Christopher Vogt, Ruloph Rulofson, John Stone, Balthas Pickel, Herman Rulophs, and Anthony Meelick, Inhabitants of the Townships of Tewksbury, Reading, and Roxbury, in the Counties of Hunterdon and Morris in our Province of New Jersey; Lucas Dipple, David King, Jacob Eoff, John Appelman, Leonard Strait, Conrad Meizing, Aaron Meelick, Jacob Vosler, Mark King, Christopher Tipple, John Teple, and Peter Meelick, Inhabitants of the Townships of Bedminster, Bridgewater, and Bernard, in Our County of Somerset in Our said Province, by the Petition to Our trusty and well-beloved William Franklin, Esq., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of our said Province of New Jersey and the Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same, etc., have set forth that they have at a great Expense purchased several lots of ground in Tewksbury Township aforesaid, and have built a House of Worship called Zion Church and a parsonage House on part thereof, and have set the rest apart for a Glebe and Burying-Ground, that they have also bought a lot of land in the Township of Bedminster aforesaid, and erected a building thereon called St. Paul's Church, that they with the other regular Members of said Churches have heretofore made and signed certain Articles and Rules for the good government of the said societies; but that they labor under many difficulties for want of their being made a Body Corporate and politic, and have prayed OUR ROYAL CHARTER to be incorporated by the names of the Rector, Churchwardens, and Vestrymen, of the United Churches of Zion and St. Paul: And WE being willing to give all due encouragement and to promote the pious intentions of Our said subjects and to grant their regard in this behalf: NOW KNOW YE, that WE, for the considerations aforesaid, of Our especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, have willed, ordained, constituted, and approved, and by these Presents for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, Do Will, Ordain, Constitute, and Appoint, that the Rev. Henry Muhlenberg,† and their successors to be elected and chosen in the manner hereinafter directed, Be and forever hereafter shall be, one Body Politic and Corporate, in Deed and in name, by the name of the Rector, Church-wardens, and Vestrymen of the United Churches of Zion and St. Paul, and them and their successors by the same name, WE do by These Presents, for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, really and fully make, ordain, constitute, and declare, one Body Corporate and Politic in Deed and in Name, to have Community and Succession perpetual, and that they and their successors by the Name shall and may forever hereafter be Persons able and capable in the Law to purchase, have, take, and receive, and enjoy, to them and their Successors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Liberties, Privileges, Jurisdictions, Franchises, and other Hereditaments, whatsoever of whatever nature, kind, and quality, they be, in Fee and Perpetuity, not exceeding the yearly value of Five Hundred Pounds Sterling," etc.

This charter is written on parchment, with the seal of the province attached. Two years later, in 1769,

* The original list is in possession of John Van Zandt, of Somerville.

† Here follow the names of the twenty-four vestrymen.

Peter Muhlenberg was chosen as deacon or assistant rector. In 1770 the following resolution of the vestry was recorded:

"The *pro tem.* rector or his regular assistant minister shall perform Divine service on every second Sun and Feast day in Zion Church, and for so doing enjoy undisturbed habitation on the Glebe and the yearly legacy of Mr. Baltes Pickel. Also every fourth Sunday he shall preach in Roxbury called the Valley, and receive from that congregation £20. Also every fourth Sunday in St. Paul's Church Bedminster and catechise the children, receiving £20 therefor."

In 1775 the Rev. William Graaf was called to the rectorship, the Rev. Henry Muhlenberg living in Philadelphia, his former assistant having been called to a parish in Virginia.

The members of Zion Church applied to the Legislature of the State for an act of incorporation separating them from the church of St. Paul and giving them the corporate name of "Zion's Church." Under this act the trustees sold the lands and church of St. Paul to William McEwen. This sale was contested in the courts on the ground that the original charter conferred no power to sell in fee the lands of the church. The Hon. Richard Stockton rendered a decision in the matter, as follows:

"I decide that lands conveyed by deed to William McEwen, Esq., are null and void, and that Zion's vestrymen have no right to sell church and lands of St. Paul."

The property then reverted to Abraham Van Arsdale in right of his wife, Mary Eoff, the daughter of Jacob.

The church was used as a prison for British soldiers captured at Princeton. The pews and seats were taken out, and it was much injured. It was never repaired after this, neither was any service held there. Compensation for damages was received from the Government in later years. The walls remained standing until they became dangerous, and were finally taken down. Some of the stones were used in the erection of a dam at Kline's mills. On the site, in 1831, a Methodist church was erected; it stood until about 1850, when it was removed to its present location and occupied as a school-house. The Presbyterian Society of Pluckamin purchased the ground, receiving a quit-claim deed of the trustees of Zion Church and of Philip Van Arsdale in behalf of the heirs of Jacob Eoff. The burial-place, east and south of the church, is full of graves; part of the old one was purchased by Peter Worley, a blacksmith, who built a shop upon it, and took the gravestones to pave the cellar of his house. The altar-cloth of the St. Paul's Church is in possession of William P. Sutphin.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT LAMINGTON.*

There is, perhaps, no study which so readily interests the mind as that of history. It is like living ourselves through the ages that are past.

And, first, it may not be improper to remark upon the name which we bear. We have, in fact, two names. Our name in law, according to the act of incorporation passed by the Legislature of this State in 1783, is "The Presbyterian Congregation at Bedminster, in the counties of Somerset and Hunterdon." By this name alone can we receive, hold, or convey property. The name by which we are generally known is derived from the stream near us, called by the Indians, and also in the older statutes of our State, and on Gordon's first map, the *Allametunk*, but, sharing the fate of many majestic Indian appellations, it has now been flattened down into "Lamington." With regard to the time of our organization, the first record in relation thereto is found in the minutes of the Presbytery of New Brunswick. At a meeting held at Amwell, Oct. 11, 1739, the second year of the existence of that Presbytery, the record is in these words: "A petition from Lamintunk, in order for supplies, being offered to the Presbytery, they ordered Mr. Rowland to supply them the 19th inst." At a subsequent meeting, three weeks afterwards, at New Brunswick, it is recorded that Mr. Rowland reported that he had "complied with the order respecting preaching at Lamintunk." Whether he preached here on any other occasion does not appear, although, doubtless, there were other services, both before and afterwards, which led to the organization of a church and the call of a pastor in the spring of 1740.

The first preaching-place, according to tradition, was a barn on the farm now owned by Hezekiah Eyck. As we learn from our trustee-books, in 1740 a house of worship was erected on our present lot. The deed for the lot, of date March, 1743, speaks of the church as already built. The sum paid to the carpenter, Israel Ross, was £134. This building had on the lower floor thirty-six pews, with twenty-two in the gallery, and was probably the first church edifice erected within ten miles of this place, the Lutheran church of New Germantown being built nine years after. The erection of the building was simultaneous with the call of the pastor. April 1, 1840, occurs the following record of Presbytery held at Basking Ridge:

"A call for Mr. McCrea was presented to the Presbytery from the people of Lametunk, Lebanon, Peapack, Readington, and Bethlehem, which he accepted."

As the congregation was not incorporated until 1783, its temporal concerns were for many years managed by a committee. The first chosen in 1740 were John Craig, William Jones, Richard Porter, and William Hugein. To these were added, in 1742, Ephraim Lockhart, William Logan, James Fullerton, and Henry Sloan. In 1749 we find on that committee Ralph Smith, John McFerren, William Colwell, Robert Rosbough, Peter Demun, William Bay, and Thomas Van Horn. Descendants from most of these persons are still connected with us. The name of William Jones is noticeable as the husband of Hephzibah Jones, whose gravestone records her death, in 1740, being the oldest date in our cemetery.

* Extracted from an historical sermon delivered to the congregation, contributed to "Our Home" by Dr. William W. Blauvelt, pastor of the church.

As the records of the church session prior to 1809 are not to be found, we can give no detail of the result of Mr. McCrea's ministry. The following among other names are found in the congregational lists of his pastorate: David Heriot, John Henry, Robert Barclay, Derick Sutphen, James Adams, Patrick Brown, Aaron Dilly, Peter McDowell, Ephraim McDowell, Jacob Van Derveer, William Hoagland, James Gaston, William Linn, Robert Simonton, William Sutton, Jacob Ten Eycke, William Todd, Matthias Lane, Garret Lane, Gilbert Sutphen, Bryan Lafferty, James McEwen, Mrs. Mehelm, John Voorhees, Aaron Beekman, Christopher Beekman, Andrew Leake, Benyew Dunham, Christopher Longstreet, and John Stillwell. We find also that in 1752 there was an agreement to enlarge the building, which shows that the church was then prosperous.

After the resignation of Mr. McCrea, in 1766, the congregation was without a pastor for three and a half years, the pulpit being supplied from abroad. April 17, 1770, a call from the people of Bedminster was made to Mr. Jeremiah Halsey. He died Oct. 2, 1780, aged forty-seven.

In 1768, the congregation purchased a parsonage farm,—the one, it is said, which now belongs to Mr. Beaver. This they sold to Thomas Lambert in the spring of 1784, and in the fall purchased for the residence of their minister, from the estate of John Demund, the farm which is now owned by Hezekiah Eyck.

In the spring of 1782 the congregation obtained the stated services of Dr. John Rodgers, who remained in charge until November, 1783.

Rev. William Boyd followed Dr. Rodgers. His pastorate has always been referred to as the palmy days of this congregation. The number of communicants, however, was not large, as in 1801 there were reported to Presbytery only 80. Mr. Boyd died May 17, 1807, in the forty-ninth year of his age and the twenty-third of his ministry, this having been his first and only charge. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Finley, of Basking Ridge. Among the new families introduced on our books in his time, we find, in 1787, John Boylan, Simon Hagaman, Thomas C. Lambert, William McKissack, John Duyckinck; 1789, Henry Traphagen, Aaron Melick; 1792, Peter Nevius; 1793, John Honeyman, David Traphagen, Thomas Wolverton; 1795, Isaac Farlee, John M. Williams, Jeremiah Field, Joseph Annin, Abraham Van Dyke, Job Lane, Abraham Simonson, John McBride; 1796, Abraham Ten Eyck, Henry Field; 1797, Cornelius Powelson; 1798, John Finley, Henry Stevens, Thomas Stout, Andrew Vosseller, Nicholas Arrowsmith, Everet Bergen; 1800, Dr. Isaac Ogden; 1801, Francis Hagaman, Henry Blackwell, Gabriel Vandervoort, Gilbert Low, John Bunn; 1802, Samuel Potter, Andrew Van Derbeek; 1803, John Beekman, Jeremiah Voorhees, Henry Kennedy; 1804, Benjamin Larzalier; 1806, Aaron Longstreet; 1807, William Lambert. In 1784, and also in 1807, the edifice received considerable repairs. In consequence, it is said, of the difficulty experienced in keeping the parsonage in good order, it was sold to the pastor in 1801.

After the death of a minister so highly esteemed, the people found great difficulty in uniting to call a successor. The strife was so serious and prolonged that the Presbytery sent a committee of conciliation and a letter, though, as subsequently appears, with little effect. At length, in June, 1809, a call from the majority was presented through Presbytery to the Rev. Enoch Burt, of Massachusetts, and accepted by him. His ministry terminated in 1813.

His successor was the Rev. Horace Galpin, who was ordained and installed June 15, 1814, and continued here until April, 1825. During this time 123 persons were received into communion. The largest ingathering was in 1822, when 53 were received.

April 3, 1826, the corner-stone of the present edifice was laid by the Rev. Dr. John McDowell, then pastor of the First Church of Elizabethtown. It was shortly after this event, in the early part of June, that by special invitation the present pastor first visited this place. He preached two Sabbaths, when he received a call, and came July 11th. He was ordained and installed on August 8th, the services being held in the new house, then in an unfinished state. At the time of his settlement the number of communicants was 152. At present the whole number is but 135. This diminution is to be accounted for, in part at least, by the organization of new churches on the outskirts, the passing of many farms to the ownership of persons attached to other denominations, removals, deaths, etc. The contributions for 1879 were $2025 for congregational and $400 for benevolent purposes.

The following persons now deceased are known to have entered the ministry from the membership: Jacob Fields, of Stroudsburgh; Dr. Isaac Brown, of Lawrenceville; William B. Sloan, of Greenwich; Dr. John McDowell; Dr. William McDowell; Dr. Bergen, of Springfield, Ill.; Dr. Symmes Henry, of Cranbury; John C. Vandervoort, of Basking Ridge; and Jesse Lockwood, who died a missionary among the Indians. Also, still living, Abram Hagaman, of Missouri; George Blauvelt, of Tappan; Dr. Morris Sutphin, of New York; Alstyne Blauvelt, of German Valley; and William E. Honeyman, of Minnesota. Two died while in course of preparation,—Warren S. Blauvelt and Isaac F. Sutphin. Two went from the families of the congregation, though not from the church membership,—Oliver Ogden and John Simonson.

Rev. William Warren Blauvelt, D.D., the present pastor, is the oldest minister now in active service in the county. He has already entered upon the fifty-fourth year of his ministry, and if he begins his fifty-fifth he will have overreached the long pastorate of Dr. Ludlow and eclipsed all those famous for their

length in the county.* The early history of the doctor was eventful; the later has not been so. Born in New Brunswick, June 23, 1800, he was an octogenarian last June, and yet all the striking events of his life occurred before he was twenty-seven. His father was the somewhat noted printer, Abraham Blauvelt, brother-in-law of the late Col. Joseph Warren Scott, long the ablest lawyer in the State. Not fancying the printer's trade, he was found studying law at the early age of fourteen in the colonel's office, having already graduated from Rutgers College with the high honor of valedictorian. His reminiscences of college life, published in "Our Home" for 1873, are quaint and humorous. When sixteen it was found that his health was too much impaired for him to continue the study of law, and he was sent to Virginia. He stayed on the Eastern Shore of Virginia scarce a year, when he returned to New Jersey, locating at Flemington as a school-teacher. He taught the academy six months, and was then called by Dr. Brownlee to help him in his school at Basking Ridge. Dr. Brownlee was more an author than a teacher, and almost the full charge of the school fell upon Mr. Blauvelt. William L. Dayton, the eminent Prof. Cross, and others, were among his pupils. He spent two years and a half there, and then concluded to enter the New Brunswick Seminary and prepare for the ministry. He remained from fall till spring only, his close application to the study of Hebrew breaking him down physically. Obtaining a temporary situation in the Trenton Academy, he remained there until the next February (1822), when he was invited to Hampden-Sydney College, Virginia, and was tutor there until 1824. Secretary Preston, Judge Reeves, and other men of note were among his students. The old desire for the ministry returning with better health, Mr. Blauvelt again went to New Brunswick, reaching there the day Gen. Lafayette passed through the city. Re-entering the seminary, he remained until April, then passed a satisfactory examination before the Presbytery at Lawrenceville and was licensed to preach. He attempted the examination without waiting for the completion of his theological course, because his health was again giving way. He was too close a student to keep his physique in repair; but this dear experience was of use to him afterwards. He just missed being called to the First Presbyterian Church at Trenton, and then concluded to horseback it through Delaware Co., N. Y., as a missionary of the Dutch Missionary Society, believing that would give him health and useful experience. Among a plain people, where were no churches, he accomplished a noble work. He rode and preached from April to November, 1825, and then served as the Society's traveling collection agent until April, 1826. Returning to New York City, his connection with the Dutch society brought him into a near business relation to its treasurer, Timothy Hutton, and the still nearer business and social relationship of a son-in-law, as he soon married Mr. Hutton's daughter. His wife lived until 1876, and proved one of the richest treasures ever given to him. A noble woman, she deserved what she received,—the affections of all the people of Lamington Church. On the recommendation of Rev. Dr. Brownlee, the young preacher came to Lamington Church as a canditate, was at once "called," and is yet there. In all that long pastorate of fifty-four years a word of suggestion that a better pastor or preacher could be secured has not been known to have been uttered. The record is yet uncompleted, but it is as bright as the sun and clear as crystal, and will stand when nations perish.

The doctor has given two sons to the ministry,—George M. and I. Alstyne,—and a third one, deceased, was in course of preparation.

* Rev. Dr. G. Ludlow's was fifty-four years; Rev. Dr. A. Messler's, forty-seven; Rev. J. C. Sears', forty-five; Rev. Dr. R. K. Rogers', forty-four; Rev. J. T. English, thirty-six; Rev. J. B. Gardner (still continuing), thirty-six.

BEDMINSTER REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

Bedminster was originally an outpost of Raritan, and the necessity of a church there grew out of the settlement of certain families of influence in that vicinity. We may mention Jacobus and Peter Van Derveer, Mathew Lane, Guisbert Sutphin, and others as among these families. The first record having reference to this church is found in the book of minutes belonging to the church at Raritan, and is dated Dec. 25, 1758. It is in the handwriting of J. R. Hardenburgh, and recites that at a meeting of the Consistories of North Branch, Neshanic, Bedminster, Millstone, and Raritan, at the house of J. R. Hardenburgh in Somerville, Dominies Leydt and Hardenburgh, "a proponent," being present, Elders Jacob Banta and Jacob Van Derveer, and Deacons Rynier Van Neste and Cortelius Lane were chosen as overseers for the first time in the congregation of Bedminster. This, then, is the first Consistory, and properly the organization of this church. The next is dated Dec. 13, 1759, and fixes a line between Bedminster and Raritan, stated to be the lane or line running east and west between Paulus Auten and Hendrick Van Arsdalen, provided the persons on either side were willing to go to Bedminster or Raritan respectively. June 24, 1759, Frederick Banta was appointed a "helper."

Nov. 25, 1761, at a meeting of the Consistory, Johannes Haas and Jan Voorhees were admitted on confession of their faith, and Matthew Lane by certificate. March 8, 1762, Jacob Van Derveer was continued as elder, and John Voorhees chosen deacon in the place of Rynier Van Neste. Dec. 31, 1764, Maria Folkerson, wife of Folkert, Maria Woertman, wife of Jan, and Catherine Bordt, wife of N. N., were admitted on confession of faith, and were baptized April 1st. We have gathered these items from the minute-book of the Raritan Church, in the handwriting of Dr. Hardenburgh.

There are no records which enable us to determine when the first house of worship was built, but it was probably commenced that same year, or the next at furthest, making its date 1759 or 1760.* It was built upon land donated by Jacobus Van Derveer. It was of wood, and stood, facing south, on the ground occupied by the present church. The front door was directly opposite the pulpit, and the galleries were in the two ends. It was longer in front than in depth, never painted, but had a board ceiling and pews, and in general appearance resembled the old church at Readington, after which it was probably patterned. It stood until 1816, when it was removed to make way for a new building. The register of baptisms dates from Nov. 15, 1801, when the ministry of John Schureman began. The first infant baptized was Jane, daughter of Peter Lane.

The history of the church is involved in that of the church of Raritan from its first organization, in 1758, to the close of the ministry of Theodore F. Romeyn. It had a third of the services of Dr. Hardenburgh, as well as of Romeyn, during the period extending to 1787. Then Rev. John Duryea supplied, in connection with the First Church of Raritan, up to 1800.† But the days of its pupilage were now ended. It had grown into prosperity, and felt the developing energies of mature life. It determined to have a pastor of its own, and John Schureman, a native of New Brunswick and graduate of Queen's College, was called Nov. 13, 1800. He served the church faithfully for six and a half years,—then went to Millstone; he died in 1818, regretted by all who knew him. His dismission is dated May 25, 1807.

In July, 1808, Charles Hardenbergh was called from Warwick, N. Y., and served until May, 1820. He did a great work in Bedminster; a new church was built in 1817 and 1818, a classical school founded, and the cause of education generally encouraged and elevated. Mr. Hardenburgh was succeeded in 1821 by Isaac M. Fisher, who was followed in 1840 by George Schenck;‡ he was succeeded, in September, 1852, by Rev. William Brush, who served thirteen years, and resigned December, 1865.

Rev. Charles H. Pool was installed in July, 1866, and remained until 1875, when he was succeeded by the Rev. John L. McNair, still in charge.

The church has at present 100 families, 230 communicants, and a Sunday-school of 170 pupils. There has been raised during the past year for religious and benevolent purposes, $631; for congregational, $1370.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF PEAPACK

was organized by a committee appointed Oct. 3, 1848, by the Classis of New Brunswick, at the request of the Rev. George Schenck, of Bedminster, and the people in the village of Peapack, in the lecture-room, built some years previously. There were received 31 from the church of Bedminster; four from the Presbyterian Church of Lamington, and one from the Congregational Church at Chester. Jacob Tiger, Peter De Mott, Abraham Cortelyou, and Nicholas Tiger, elders, and Henry H. Wyckoff, James S. Todd, John S. Tetinty, and Jacob A. Clawson, deacons, formed the first Consistory.

The corner-stone of the church edifice was laid, July 10, 1849, amid a large concourse of people, and addresses were made by Revs. J. W. Chambers, Dr. Messler, J. K. Campbell, and George Schenck. The Rev. J. F. Morris, Messrs. Williamson, Stoutenbergh, Johnson, and Oakley were present, with the pastor of the church, the Rev. William Anderson. Jan. 15, 1850, the church was dedicated. The pulpit was occupied by Rev. Messrs. J. K. Campbell, George Schenck, D. D. Demarest, and J. M. Knox. The pastor presided, Rev. J. K. Campbell offered the prayer, Rev. D. D. Demarest preached the sermon, Rev. Geo. Schenck offered the dedicatory prayer, and Rev. J. M. Knox the concluding prayer. Rev. William Anderson served from its organization until 1856, and was succeeded in 1857 by Rev. Henry P. Thompson.

In 1872 the church was enlarged at a cost of $4500, and reopened November 21st of that year. After a few months' occupancy it was burned, June 5, 1873. The church immediately proceeded to erect a new edifice; services were held in the lecture-room during the interim. The structure, with furniture, cost $13,000. A bell was soon afterwards obtained for $500. The dedication took place Jan. 8, 1874, the prayer being offered by the Rev. H. P. Thompson, the recent pastor, and the sermon by the Rev. Dr. Edgar Easton. The Rev. James Le Fevre, Charles H. Pool, and the Rev. Mr. Mead, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Peapack, assisted. In the spring of 1874 a call was extended to the Rev. Charles T. Anderson. He accepted, and was installed June 17th, same year. Mr. Anderson is still in charge of the congregation.§ The church has 124 families, 194 communicants. During the past year $106.50 has been raised for religious and benevolent purposes, and $1439.19 for congregational. A Sunday-school having 125 pupils is connected with the church.

* About 1758 or 1759 a meeting was called for the purpose of locating the church site. A committee was appointed to select suitable grounds, and it was also given power to build the church. Jacobus Van Derveer offered to give half of the oak timber, 2 acres, and £50 sterling. Guisbert Sutphin tendered 2 acres, where the Larger Cross-Roads school-house is now located, half the oak timber for the frame, and £50 sterling, the timber and money to be given, no matter where the church stood.

† The following record is taken from Liber A, p. 214, county clerk's office:

"The Church of Bedminster incorporated Sept. 12, 1791. John Duryea Minister; John Voorhees, Elder; Cornelius Powelson, Elder; Aaron Van Doren, Elder; Matthias Lane, Sr., Elder; Stephen Hunt, Deacon; Philip T. Van Arsdalen, Deacon; Philip H. Van Arsdalen, Deacon.

"Received for record Nov. 14, 1791.

"FRED. J. FRELINGHUYSEN, *Clerk.*"

‡ The following is the inscription on his tomb: "Sacred to the memory of Rev. George Schenck, born January 27th, 1816, died July 7th, 1852. He was pastor of this church eleven years."

§ He is a native of Pennsylvania, a graduate of the College of New Jersey and Princeton Seminary, and was ordained in May, 1873, by the Presbytery of Philadelphia.

THE REFORMED CHURCH OF POTTERSVILLE.*

The inhabitants of Pottersville had no church within a convenient distance, and Sering Potter, the proprietor of the mills to which the village owes its existence, felt the deprivation to which all were subjected, and with his sons and others moved in the matter of organizing a church. The first meeting was held in the district school-house, Oct. 9, 1865. A memorial, dated Oct. 10, 1865, was presented to Classis at their stated autumnal session in the Third church of Raritan. The petition was granted, and a committee consisting of Rev. P. M. Doolittle, Rev. Dr. A. Messler, Rev. William Brush, Rev. H. P. Thompson, and the elder Isaac Crater and Zachariah L. Smith, were appointed to perfect the organization. The committee met in the school-house at Pottersville, Nov. 2, 1865. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Messler; certificates of church membership were presented from 27 individuals, embracing 9 from the Presbyterian Church, 7 from the Reformed Church, 6 from the Methodist Church, 3 from the Congregational Church, and 2 from the Lutheran Church. The first Consistory was composed of Sering Potter, Thomas Fritts, and Martin Rhinehart, elders, and Joseph Emmons, Alexander McDougal, and Edmund P. Potter, deacons. Supplies were appointed by the Classis, and religious services were thenceforth regularly held in the school-house.

The corner-stone of the church edifice was laid May 22, 1866, it being finished and dedicated Dec. 26, 1866. The cost was $8552.28. The call of the first pastor, Thomas W. Jones, a licentiate from the seminary at New Brunswick, bears date May 31, 1867. He resigned and removed to Amsterdam, N. Y., in 1870. The call of the second pastor, Vernon B. Carroll, is dated May 25, 1871. He was also a licentiate from the seminary at New Brunswick. He remained until about 1875, and was succeeded by the Rev. William H. Hoffman, who is still the pastor. The church includes 82 families, with 126 members. The Sunday-school numbers 120 scholars. The amount raised during the past year for congregational purposes was $600; for religious and benevolent, $33.67.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PEAPACK.

Early in 1838 that portion of the Methodists in the neighborhood of Peapack united in an organization as above named. April 4, 1838, a plot of land containing half an acre was donated by John Philhower as a site for an edifice. A meeting was held at the house of James Melick, March 27, 1839, for the purpose of electing trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church Society who were intending to build a house of worship in Peapack. Rev. Abraham Gearhart was chosen chairman, Robert A. Craig secretary. The following persons were chosen: James Melick, Robert A. Craig, John Philhower, Tunis Cole, Philip D. Lawrence, Peter Howe, William Greendike. This action was filed in the clerk's office in Somerville in April of the same year. Subscriptions were obtained, and an edifice erected in 1839. This building answered all purposes until about 1859, when it was remodeled and enlarged to its present capacity. A parsonage lot and land for a cemetery were purchased, and a parsonage erected. This church is in the same charge with that at Chester; the united membership is 154. The pastors who have presided are nearly as follows: Abraham Gearhart, Edward Hance, William A. Perry, Richard Van Horn, Peter D. Day, Abram Owen, Charles E. Hill, Charles La Rue, John S. Coit, Jonathan B. Heward, Thomas T. Campfield, David Walters, Thomas Rawlings, Abram Palmer, Jacob P. Fort, Samuel Morris, Edward M. Griffiths, W. H. Haggerty, Joshua Mead, James H. Runyan, James N. Keyes, and Isaac Thomas, present incumbent.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF PLUCKAMIN†

is an offshoot from the Reformed Church of Bedminster. The inhabitants of this vicinity, having long desired more convenient church privileges, at length regularly petitioned the Classis of New Brunswick, in whose bounds they were, to organize them into a Reformed Dutch Church. Their petition, with 81 names, was presented to the Classis at Griggstown, in October, 1850. It met with opposition, and a committee was appointed to visit the ground and try to arrange the matter. At a subsequent meeting of the Classis, at New Brunswick, in November, 1850, the committee reported, and no satisfactory arrangement having been made, the people of Pluckamin, through their commissioners, renewed their application for organization. The matter was postponed until the April meeting of Classis. The people, however, having constitutionally obtained a special meeting of Classis at Branchville, in February, 1851, to consider the matter, again renewed their application, but the Classis declined taking up the subject; whereupon the application was finally withdrawn.

Having already determined that if their efforts failed they would seek to be organized as a Presbyterian Church, they appeared through their commissioners before a meeting of the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, Feb. 25, 1851, and petitioned to be organized into a Presbyterian Church. The Presbytery, after much deliberation, resolved to grant their petition, and appointed a committee consisting of Revs. W. W. Blauvelt, Williamson, and James T. English, and Elders Benjamin McDowell and William Annin, to organize a Presbyterian Church in the village of Pluckamin on the second Tuesday of March. On the day appointed, after suitable preparatory services, 39 persons were received on certificate from other churches. Four of these were unanimously elected ruling elders. On the same day a board of seven trustees was elected, and the organization of the church completed. No deacons were appointed. Before any

* From "Memorial Notes," Dr. A. Messler.

† By Rev. Samuel Parry.

organization had been obtained or application for a separate organization made, decided measures had been taken for building a house of worship, and large and liberal subscriptions had been made by the people for that purpose. Here it may not be uninteresting to record the fact that nearly one hundred years before the organization of this church the German Lutherans had erected a church edifice on the same piece of ground. This property was purchased by the trustees of the Presbyterian Church. They also bought an adjoining lot with a small church on it, erected by the Methodists in 1832, and also a small strip adjoining that. On this lot, having removed the Methodist building (which is now our neat and commodious public school-house) the people assembled July 8, 1851, to lay the corner-stone of their church edifice. A brief statement of the history of the church was read by Rev. William A. McDowell, D.D., who then proceeded to lay the corner-stone.

Feb. 3, 1852, the church was dedicated. Sixteen more persons were received into the church by certificate, 1 on profession, Sept 20, 1851, and 1 April 10, 1852; 11 more were received by certificate, and 14 on profession, making a total of 81 members with which to begin the second year. There have been received up to November, 1880, 559 members, of whom 195 who have not removed their certificates are still living. The number of resident members last reported to Presbytery, April 1, 1880, is 160. The largest number of communicants received in any one year since the beginning was in 1870, during Mr. Carter's ministry, when 79 were received, 63 on profession. The total number of infants baptized is 287.

The pastors of this church and the time of their pastorates have been: Rev. James Petrie, 1852 to October 1856; Rev. F. F. Cornell, DD.,* January, 1857, to January, 1863; Rev. Thomas Carter, May, 1863, to November, 1872; Rev. Samuel Parry, April 30, 1873. The list of elders is as follows: John Van Zandt, Francis Hastings, Peter Garretson,† John Collyer,‡ ordained second Tuesday of March, 1851; Elias Brown,§ Abraham Powelson, ordained March 5, 1854; John McCullough, John S. Felmley,‖ Jacob V. D. Powelson, ordained Feb. 22, 1857; Charles Suydam, Jacob T. Wortman, John C. Bergen,¶ Paul V. Tunison, ordained March 3, 1861.

June 14, 1873, the plan of term service in the eldership was unanimously adopted. Three elders are annually elected to serve for the term of two years. Since then the following elders have been elected and installed into office: James G. Kline, Abraham V. Wortman, William L. Lyon, June 29, 1872; Philip I. Van Arsdale, Abraham Powelson, Jacob T. Wortman, March 29, 1874; John McCullough, James G. Kline, William L. Lyon, April 4, 1875; T. V. Van Arsdale, J. V. D. Powelson, Jacob T. Wortman, April 2, 1876; James Brown, Daniel S. Doty, Abraham Powelson, April 1, 1877; J. V. D. Powelson, Jacob T. Wortman, T. V. Van Arsdalen, April 7, 1878; Daniel S. Doty, William L. Lyon, Abraham V. Wortman, April 6, 1879; Abraham Powelson, Jacob V. D. Powelson, Jacob T. Wortman, April 4, 1880.

Organizations that had a brief existence were the Methodist Church at Pluckamin, Baptist at Larger Cross-Roads, and Christian Association at Peapack. Jeremiah Conover obtained permission in 1831 to erect a Methodist church building on the lot owned by St. Paul's Lutheran Church. He was the only member who lived in the village. Preaching was occasional, members were few, and no minister was ever settled over the church. About 1850 the building was sold, and it is now used as a school-house.

A Baptist Society was organized at Larger Cross-Roads, and a church edifice erected about 1850. Preaching was held by missionary labors only. This church was afterwards occasionally used by the Methodists; it finally fell into disuse, and was sold, taken down, and removed to Chester, Morris Co. The Baptists for a short time after the close of the church of the "Christian Society" at Peapack used that building. The Rev. William Shrope received a call in 1850, and commenced his labors April 1, 1850, and remained a year or two. Since that time no stated preaching has been held in the township by that denomination. May 10, 1853, Pethuel Mason, of the Baptist Church of Somerville, was appointed by the Association to visit the Bedminster Baptist Church. He reported that "he found them much embarrassed in pecuniary matters, house closed, no preaching, and in a very unfavorable state."

Jan. 11, 1838, a meeting was held at the house of Moses Craig, in Peapack, and the following trustees elected: Abraham Wortman, Philip D. Lawrence, Stephen Rush, David Apgar, Moses Craig, John Jeroleman, and Hugh Runyan, Jr. These persons certified that they had taken upon themselves the name of "Free Christian Society." A stone church was erected on the west side of the Main Street, and services were conducted by the Rev. Moses Cummings, Austin Craig, and others for a year or two, then discontinued. The building was afterwards used for services by the Baptists for a time, and these also were discontinued. The building is still standing, occupied as a store and dwelling.

BURIAL-PLACES.

THE LAMINGTON CHURCHYARD

is doubtless the oldest cemetery in the township. The land was deeded to the Presbyterian Church of Lamington in March, 1743, by James Alexander and Daniel D. Dunstar, who were the original purchasers of a large tract where Lamington now stands. The

* Died Aug. 7, 1875.
† Died Nov. 24, 1851, aged fifty-four.
‡ Died Jan. 5, 1865, aged eighty-three.
§ Died Feb. 5, 1857, aged seventy-five.
‖ Died May 1, 1860, aged forty-three.
¶ Died March 15, 1864.

church, however, was built before this time, and burials had been made in the grounds. The first of which any record is extant was that of Hephzibah, wife of William Jones, who died in 1740. Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Ross, is recorded as having died June 2, 1741, aged twenty-nine. The following names and dates are given as among the many found there: Elizabeth, wife of William Hamlin, July 4, 1746, aged thirty-three; Ann, wife of Richard Porter, Sept. 7, 1747, thirty-one; Bryan Lefferty, Esq., 1749, sixty-four; John Craig, May 23, 1753, sixty-five; Hugh Gaston, Sr., Dec. 23, 1772, eighty-five; Hugh Gaston, Jr., June 25, 1808, seventy-five; Moses Craig, July 31, 1775, seventy-five; Dr. Aaron Craig, Aug. 31, 1785, thirty-seven; Robert Craig, 1797, sixty-three; Samuel Barclay, January, 1750; William Ker and Catharine, his wife, 1777; Ephraim McDowell, March 2, 1762, seventy-four. One inscription reads:

"Here lies what could die of Capt. Thomas Weir, of the Bucks County militia, who departed this life 26th Jan'y, 1777, aged 35 years."

Capt. John McCarter, Oct. 14, 1777, sixty-three, and Margaret, his wife, 1769, forty-five; Michael D. Henry, "counselor-at-law in the city of New York," May 2, 1799, thirty-nine; David Henry, January, 1783, fifty-five; John Lefferty, 1776, thirty-five; Elizabeth, his wife, and daughter of the Rev. Thomas Jones, 1772, twenty-six; Catharine, wife of Maj. Richard McDonald, July 23, 1813, seventy-nine.

The families of Linn, Porter, McKinstry, Traphagen, Henry, and many others are buried here. Here also, side by side, each covered by a broad marble slab, lie the remains of two of the former pastors of the church,—the Rev. James McCrea and the Rev. Jeremiah Halsey. A little way to the northeast rests another, the Rev. William Boyd.

The inscriptions are here given:

"Here lies the Body of the Rev. James McCrea, who departed this life May the 10th, 1769, in the 59th year of his age.

"To rouse the sleeping sinner's fears
Thy mouth did faithfully proclaim
The Terrors dire from Sinai's Mount
In Great Jehovah's awful name.

"With weeping eyes and melting heart
Thy Master's love thou didst declare,
With Gospel cords to draw the Soul
Christ's sweet and gracious calls to hear.

"A Friend sincere, of generous mind,
A husband kind, and parent good,
A minister of fervent zeal,
To bring the people home to God.

"And, having trod thy Master's path,
The cross is past, the crown is won,
The fight is fought, and by Christ's blood
And Spirit thou hast overcome."

"Here lies the Body of the Rev. Jeremiah Halsey, who was for some years Eldest Tutor in the College of New Jersey, and afterwards Pastor of this church; and departed this life 2nd Oct., 1780, aged nearly 47 years.

"The Friend, the Scholar, Christian and Divine,
The faithful Pastor and the Husband Kind,
The Honest lover of both church and State
Did all in thee unite and make thee great.
We hope to Regions of the purest Love
Thy Soul is gone to dwell with God above,
Where perfect holy growing Life and Light
Doth ever fill the mind with fresh delight."

"In memory of the Rev. Wm. Boyd, who died May 17th, 1810, in the 49th year of his age.

"By his death society has lost an invaluable member, religion one of its brightest ornaments and most amiable examples. His genius was masterly and his literature extensive. His judgment was strong and penetrating, his taste correct, his style nervous and elegant. In the pulpit he was a model, in the judicature of the church distinguished by his accuracy and precision. As a companion interesting, as a husband affectionate, and as a parent indulgent.

"After a life devoted to his Master's service he rested from his labors lamented most by those who best knew his work."

THE CEMETERY AT BEDMINSTER.

The land for the church and cemetery at this place was donated by Jacobus or Jacob Van Derveer. The first burial in the plot was that of his own wife, Phebe Ditmars, who died Sept. 11, 1759, aged fifty-three. Her grave is in the southeast corner of the yard, and is the only one of any member of the family buried in this part of the grounds, her husband having exchanged lots with Guisbert Sutphin soon after her death. East of the church lie buried side by side Guisbert Sutphin and his wife, Areantje; he died Nov. 16, 1796, aged seventy-six; she died May 31, 1788, aged sixty-eight. Around them are several of their descendants. Near the northeast corner of the church rests Robert Blair, Esq., who died Feb. 8, 1800, aged fifty-one; Sarah, wife of Peter Wortman, and daughter of John Van Nest, who died in 1771, aged thirty; Margaret, the wife of Richard McDonald, Aug. 16, 1773, aged thirty-six; Margaret, wife of Stephen Hunt, Sept. 2, 1769. In 1763, Rachel Longstreet, the wife of William Van Doren, was buried in this part of the ground. Directly west of the church are the graves of the Van Derveers. An incident connected with this portion of the ground is worthy of a place here:

"Jacob Van Derveer had a daughter who became insane and died. Though this old man had given every inch of ground for the church and burying-ground, so strong were the superstitions of some of the church elders that, on account of her infirmity, they actually refused him the right of burying his unfortunate child within the inclosure, and he was compelled to make her grave outside the fence. Afterwards, while the army lay encamped in the vicinity, Gen. Knox lost an infant daughter, and, as he was a New England man and held to Congregational doctrines, the same prejudices which excluded Jacob Van Derveer's daughter a burial-place refused the right of sepulture to the child of this brave officer who had bared his breast to thousands of bullets and was one of the best heroes of the war. His amiable wife was with him, and their tears fell thick and fast as the thought came up that the Jersey soil which the battle-scarred soldier came to defend refused their little one a grave. Old Jacob Van Derveer's honest cheek blushed scarlet with shame for his church and congregation. He took the veteran by the hand and led him to a little corner of his own land, close by the west side of the church and right at the entrance-gate, near where his own daughter lay outside the fence, and said, with a choking voice, 'Gen'ral Knox, this is my ground; bury your child here.' So there the little one was laid; and a few days since we brushed the autumn leaves away and read on a broad marble tablet level with the earth:

"'Under this stone are deposited the remains of Julia Knox, an infant who died the 2d day of July, 1779. She was the daughter of Henry and Lucy Knox, of Boston, in New England.'

"After this, Jacob Van Derveer made the church a present of this ground, and the fence was removed, so as to bring in the grave of his

child and that of Gen. Knox. This strange conduct on the part of these church officers is not easily accounted for, as the Dutch Church was always proverbially liberal in its ideas, and the congregations of the Dutch Churches of New Jersey generally treated those of other denominations with great neighborly kindness and consideration."*

The following epitaph occurs among the Van Derveers:

"Sacred to the memory of Elias Van Derveer, who died 29th Nov. 1778, in the 33d year of his age.

"In consequence of his cruel incarceration while prisoner to the British army, a detachment of which had been expressly sent out for the purpose of taking him by surprise, with a few other active and spirited Whigs of the Revolution in this vicinage."

Between the Van Derveers and the church lies a former pastor beneath a marble slab, with the following inscription upon it:

"This Tomb covers the mortal remains of the Rev. Isaac M. Fisher and Margaret C. Martin his wife, they departed this life; the former on the 14th of Feb., 1840, aged 44 years, and the latter on the 31st March, 1838, aged 42 years. They died in the hope of the Gospel, whose doctrines they had adorned by a holy life. This church enjoyed the faithful ministry of their late Pastor for the term of 17 years. He was a preacher of distinguished ability, ardent in his love of the truth, deeply skilled in experimental religion, and eminently successful in winning souls to Jesus. This stone was erected as a grateful tribute to their memory by those who loved them in life and honored them in death. Their best record is on high, and their best monument in the hearts of the people."

Near this grave is that of the Rev. George Schenck, pastor from 1840 till his death, July 7, 1852.

Near the church also are buried two of the daughters of Dr. and "Juffrow" Hardenburgh; Laura, the wife of Michael Lane, July 28, 1785, aged twenty-eight; and Maria, wife of James Van Derveer, March 12, 1789, aged thirty-two. The family of Powelsons occupy the southwest corner of the yard, the Van Arsdale the northwest, and in other parts of the grounds are the families of Conover, Nevius, Vroom, Voorhees, Van Doren, Melick, Demott, Tiger, Wolf, Wyckoff, and many others. At the extreme north side is the grave of Maj. John Todd, a Revolutionary officer, who died Sept. 4, 1820.

THE CEMETERY AT PLUCKAMIN.

When St. Paul's Lutheran Church was organized, in 1756, as a part of Zion's Church, of New Germantown, the land for a building and cemetery was donated by Jacob Eoff. Many burials were made in this ground, but the hands of desecrating vandals of later days have left their mark, and few are the stones that now mark the resting-spot of those who were active in the stirring events of that time of a century ago. The Presbyterian church at Pluckamin is built on the site of the old one; a few graves are marked north of it. The family of Castners are buried there, eight in number, from 1780 to 1801. Robert Eoff and wife, in 1775; Richard Eoff, in 1814. Other dates are John Melick, died Nov. 16, 1763, aged sixty-one; Catharine Melick, Oct. 17, 1763, sixty-four; Mary Magdalena, wife of Jacob Eoff, Nov. 11, 1761, fifty-seven; Aaron Melick, April 7, 1809, eighty-three; Charlotte, his wife, 1802, sixty-seven; Elizabeth Melick, May 14, 1768; Margaret Melick, Sept. 10, 1807.

One brown stone bears three inscriptions, as follows:

"In memory of John Weygand, who died Feb. 3, 1782, aged 25 years, of Hannah wife of Dr. Thos. Chrystie, who died Aug., 1782, aged 30 years, and of Elizabeth Weygand, who died Feb., 1783, aged 18 years."

The Rev. John Weygand was pastor of Zion Church in 1749. It is not known whether John and Elizabeth Weygand were of his family or not.

The following Revolutionary incident will be of interest to many, as in this old cemetery the gallant young officer is buried: A plain monument marks the spot in the Pluckamin graveyard:†

"In memory of
the Hon. Captain William Leslie,
of the 17th British Regiment,
son of the Earl of Leven, in Scotland.
He fell January 3, 1777,
aged twenty-six years,
at the battle of Princeton.
His friend, Benjamin Rush, M.D.,
of Philadelphia,
hath caused this stone to be erected as a
mark of his esteem for his worth
and respect for his
noble family."

The ground south and east of the church is full of graves of the ancient dead, but many of the stones that bear the names and dates of death and mark the place of the burial now form the pavement of a cellar. A blacksmith-shop and a stable stand upon the spot once sacred to the memory of the dead.

On the west side of the road from Lesser Cross-Roads to Peapack, before the latter village is entered, on a knoll now owned by Watson C. Allen, there was a burial-place seventy years ago, but nothing of it now remains.

On the west side of the road, a short distance north of the Reformed church at Peapack, on land now owned by Ellis Tiger, there was also a burial-place, in which monuments were standing as late as 1812, but of which nothing now remains.

The land donated for the Methodist church in 1838 at Peapack was also used for a burial-place; likewise that around the Reformed church at Peapack. The first burial in this ground was that of Mrs. Barnabas Horton, who was interred there before the church was completed, in January, 1850.

In 1875 four acres were purchased of Elias Philhower and William Hilliard on an elevated spot in the upper part of the village for a "union cemetery." The grounds were handsomely laid out, and many remains were removed from the other burial-places and deposited in the new ground. The Jeroleman family burying-ground is in the centre of the village. The Lane family burying-ground is situated about half a mile west of Van Vliet's Mills. The following are a few buried here: Matthew Lane, Sr., died Jan. 17,

* Jacob Magill.

† See p. 59 of this volume.

1804, aged eighty-three; Matthew Lane, Jr., Nov. 7, 1819, seventy-three; Peter Lane, Sept. 19, 1819, fifty-five; Matthew P. Lane, March 3, 1870, eighty-one.

The cemetery of the Presbyterian Church at Pluckamin is situated southeast from the village, on the Washington Valley road. It was purchased by the society shortly after its organization, in 1851.

A short distance north of the Lesser Cross-Roads is a plot of land, containing about half an acre, that was used years ago for the burial of colored people who were slaves. About 1873 an acre of land was purchased southeast of Lamington as a burial-place for colored people.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY.

Soon after the church was organized 1.15 acres was purchased of Elias Brown, Esq., situated on the south side of the road leading to Washington Valley, for cemetery purposes. It was laid out April 1, 1851, and contains 220 lots 9 by 20 feet, and 22 lots 9 by 12 feet. The first interment was of a little child of David Dawson, who died April 1, 1851, and is buried near the entrance. The cemetery is under the control of the trustees of the church. In 1879 considerable improvement was made in its condition. An effort is now being made to keep a complete record of every interment, so that every grave may be known, whether marked by a headstone or not.

SOLOMON'S LODGE, No. 1, F. AND A. M.

At some time in 1767 a warrant was issued by the Provincial Grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania for a lodge at Basking Ridge, N. J., to be known as No. 10 on the Pennsylvania registry. The precise time and the names of the individuals cannot be ascertained, as the records of the Grand Lodge of that State were lost or destroyed prior to the Revolution. The number is found on the registry of Pennsylvania, and is there mentioned as a lodge located at Basking Ridge, N. J. March 26, 1781, inquiry was made at the Grand Lodge concerning this warrant, and it was said to have been seen in the possession of Dr. Blatchley. This was doubtless the same person who signed the agreement by which the Grand Lodge was constituted. It was then signed by him as Ebenezer Blatchley, Jr., Past Master of Lodge No. 10. It must have been in successful operation at that time, as the agreement spoken of was signed by more members of that lodge than of any other. The names of two Past Masters, Worthy Master, Wardens, Deacons, and 16 other members of Lodge No. 10 were attached to it. In the proceedings at the organization of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, Dec. 18, 1786, mention is made of the "Lodge of Bedminster," which is undoubtedly the same, and by a general consent No. 1 was assigned to this lodge, April 7, 1787. It was first known and designated as "Somerset Lodge, No. 1," and soon afterwards changed to "Solomon's Lodge, No. 1." It became migratory; meetings were held at Bedminster, Somerville, Bound Brook, and Millstone, and it expired about 1830.

At the November session of 1829 a communication from this lodge was read to the Grand Lodge, then in session at Trenton, stating a wish to resign the warrant, reserving the privilege of retaining its number and of being taken up at some other period of time. This privilege was not granted, but they were informed that the surrender of their warrant would be accepted if made in the usual manner. The names of the representatives to the Grand Lodge resident of Bedminster were Robert Gaston, 1786; William McKissack, 1787; James Henry, 1787; George McDonald, 1792; Aaron Boylan, 1806; Henry Suydam, 1811; Peter Van Doren, 1817.

POST-OFFICES.

The first in the township was established at Pluckamin. Matthew Lane was first postmaster. He was succeeded by Jacob Losey (who held the position about forty-five years), John Van Zandt, J. D. Potter, David H. Wortman, and James Brown, Jr., present incumbent.

Lamington office has been conducted by John Skillman and Abram K. Hutton; that of Peapack, by William A. Van Doren, Elias J. Lawrence, and Amos T. Foster, who is still the postmaster, having held the position fifteen years.

Lesser Cross-Roads office was established about 1800. Jacob Van Doren was postmaster about eighteen years, and was succeeded by Capt. Joseph Nevius. Cornelius W. Schomp, Dr. Staats Woodruff, Nicholas Arrowsmith, Martin Bunn, William C. Joroleman, Elias T. Wood, and the present incumbent, Martin Bunn.

The office at Pottersville was established very early. Sering Potter was the first postmaster, and the only one for about fifty years. He was succeeded by Elias Bartles, who still holds the position.

MILITARY.

Many things that are of particular interest to the people of the township of Bedminster will be found in the Revolutionary chapter of the general history of this work. The rosters of the companies formed for that struggle have not been found. Below is given that of one raised for the war of 1812:

"A list of the names of all the persons belonging to the Second Company of the First Battalion of the Second Regiment of Somerset Brigade: John Logan, Captain; John Tiger, Lieutenant; John Craig, John Wolfe, John Arrowsmith, Daniel Todd, Sergeants; John Mizner, Charles Lyon, Aaron Craig, John Mullen, Corporals; David Ammerman, Jr., Albert Ammerman, Samuel Todd, Jr., Andrew Todd, John Phenix, Cornelius Willitt, Isaac Willitt, Conrad Hardy, Francis V. Hagaman, Simon Hagaman, Jr., David Hagaman, William Hagaman, Ames Dunham, Simon Vleet, Andrew Auble, John Runck, Peter Case, William J. Todd, Benjamin Arrowsmith, Jr., Abraham Van Dike, Abraham Hoagland, Isaac Voorhis, Jacob Voorhees, Jr., David Van Nest, Shepherd McCoy, Nicholas Ditmars, Robert T. Craig, William J. Van Dorn, Jacob Allen, Peter Dorn, James Johnston, Jacob Wolfe, William A. Van Dorn, Isaac Van Dorn, Aaron Van Dorn, Jr., William Irwine, Peter Demont, Jacob Tiger, Jr., Peter Tiger, Abraham Smith, Cornelius T. Bowman, Henry V. Voorhees, James Voorhees, Jr., Cornelius Wolfe, Jeremiah Dunn, Cornelius McCloe, Gilbert Van Dorn, Benjamin S. Brown, Jacob Van

Dorn, William Burvis, Lewis C. Voorhees, William Todd, Jr., William Honeyman, Andrew Ammerman, William Ammerman, Samuel Lockhart.

"The persons below named have performed a tour of duty already: John Tiger, Lieutenant; John Mizner, Corporal; John Willett, John Mullen, Lewis Chapman.

"Persons named below are now on a tour of duty: John Logan, Captain; Jacob Tiger, John Devore, Jr., Joseph Van Horn, Albert Ammerman, Privates.

"September 8th, 1814.

"JAMES WOLFE, *Sergeant*,
"By me, JOHN LOGAN, *Captain*."

The following is an account of proceedings of the town committee during the war of the Rebellion in reference to raising money for volunteers.

Special town-meeting September, 1862:

"It was voted unanimously to sustain the action of the chosen freeholders of Somerset County in their action in regard to paying bounty."

Aug. 27, 1863, it was voted to raise a bounty of $300 for each man who entered the service of the United States, whether as a volunteer or as drafted; also that the money for 1863 be raised by assessment. Dec. 28, 1863, it was voted that the town committee be empowered to raise town bonds for the money, payable Jan. 1, 1865. May 30, 1864, voted that each person enrolled, liable to military duty, pay to the collector $10; all persons refusing are not entitled to $300 in case of draft. It was voted Oct. 9, 1864, to pay a bounty of $800, and Jan. 7, 1865, to pay for three-years' men $600, two-years' men $500, and one year men $400. The final account of committee reported of moneys raised as follows: For the draft of June, 1864, $10,377.52; September, 1864, $33,256.22; call of Dec. 19, 1864, $21.346.52; total, $64,980.26.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REV. WILLIAM A. McDOWELL, D.D.

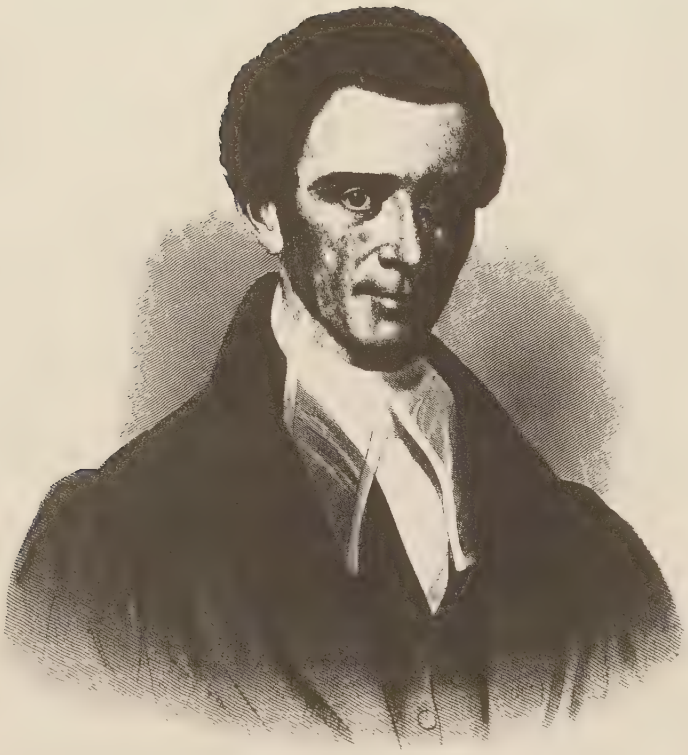
The McDowells of this family trace their ancestors back to Ireland, and thence to Scotland. Hence they were properly Scotch-Irish, and are believed to have been among those numerous Presbyterians who passed over to Ireland to escape the oppressive Act of Uniformity passed in the reign of Charles II. The first ancestor who emigrated to America was Ephraim McDowell, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch.

William Anderson McDowell was born in Bedminster, Somerset Co., N. J., on the 15th of May, 1789. He was a son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Anderson) McDowell, whose parents had settled in Bedminster, whither they came from Long Island (?) as early as 1767. His older brother, Rev. John McDowell, D.D., was also born in Bedminster, on the McDowell estate, and received his first impulse towards that distinction in scholarship and in the ministry which he attained from his rudimentary lessons at the grammar school taught in the neighborhood by Rev. Mr. Hannah.

At this or a similar school at Lamington William also began his preparatory course for college, and at Elizabethtown was so far advanced in his studies that he entered the Junior Class at Princeton in 1807, and graduated in 1809, having throughout his whole course maintained a superior standing both for scholarship and deportment. In the spring of 1810, as his brother had done before him, he placed himself under the tuition of Rev. Dr. Woodhull, of Freehold, as a student in theology, and in June of that year became a candidate for the ministry. In November, 1810, he became a tutor in Princeton College, and continued in that relation till September of the next year, pursuing his theological studies meantime under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Stanhope Smith, then president of the college. His health having become delicate, he resolved to try the effect of a Southern climate, and in November sailed for Savannah, the residence of Rev. Dr. Kollock, whose sister he afterwards married. Under the direction of this eloquent divine, he resumed his theological studies, and, returning after a time to Princeton, was the fifth on the catalogue of the first class in the theological school of that place, which his brother, Rev. Dr. John McDowell, did so much towards founding and placing on a firm basis, and which has since become so famous an institution throughout the Christian world.

Mr. McDowell continued his connection with the seminary until May, 1813, having been licensed to preach in April preceding by the Presbytery of New Brunswick. He was ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Bound Brook on the 22d of December following, and about the same time united in marriage with Miss Jane Kollock, daughter of Shepard Kollock, Esq., of Elizabethtown. His connection with the church at Bound Brook was dissolved Oct. 19, 1814, and on the 15th of the next December he was installed pastor of the church at Morristown, N. J. He had previously declined a call from the church in Flemington. His ministry at Morristown was alike highly acceptable and highly useful. It was while earnestly laboring here that his health so declined that he was induced to try the experiment of a Southern climate, and made a visit to Charleston, S. C., which resulted in his settlement as pastor in that city in 1823.

This was an epoch in his life: his health was in a great measure restored, and his pastorate of ten years eminently successful, during which he did much towards the more thorough organization of the Church South. At the meeting of the General Assembly in 1833 he was appointed Secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church,—a position which he felt it his duty to accept, although his people in Charleston released him with great regret. This arrangement made the city of Philadelphia henceforth his home for the balance of his life. In the discharge of his duties as secretary his labors were abundant, and he frequently made tours South for the purpose of extending the influence of the board in



William F. M. Dowell

that direction. His wisdom, zeal, and ability, but not his health, were adequate to the task imposed by his office, or rather the task which his own devotion and energy imposed upon him; for, although he was afflicted with a difficulty of the throat which rendered public speaking exceedingly difficult, and the tax upon his energies was felt to be more and more exhausting, it was impossible for one of such a spirit not to work up to the full measure of his ability.

The summer of 1850 he spent at his "Retreat" in Bedminster, preaching occasionally as his health would permit, and dividing his time between his pen, his books, and his friends. In the autumn he made his last tour, with his wife, to the South, in hopes that the change of climate might be beneficial to him. It was to some extent; but soon after his return to New Jersey, in May, 1851, he appears to have grown worse, as the following letter, written to his brother, shows:

"RETREAT, June 18, 1851.

"MY DEAR BROTHER,—Your kind letter of the 12th inst. came by the mail of yesterday. I thank you for it, and will attempt a brief reply. I wrote you not long since, and gave you a full account of the illness with which our Heavenly Father has been pleased to visit me. I then expressed the hope that I was better, and was slowly gaining strength; and I venture to indulge that hope still, though my cough is troublesome and I continue very weak. The weather has been much against me. It is now quite dry, and rain is much needed; but it is cold, especially in the mornings and evenings.

"The Pluckamin people are going forward with some spirit. They have commenced their church edifice on a lot adjoining the old graveyard. They build there to avoid covering graves and a threatened lawsuit. The site is a good one.

"The Lord seems disposed to keep you from stagnating, and for your general good health you owe him much. You have, indeed, a heavy task, but I am persuaded that few others could do it as well as you,* and I rejoice in your good success. That building will remain, after your work on earth is done, as a precious monument to your indefatigable industry and perseverance in the best of causes. May a kind Providence enable you to complete the important enterprise! and when finished, may God, by His Spirit, take up His abode there! It is the presence of the Holy Spirit, and that alone, that can give prosperity to a church. O that we all felt this more deeply than we do! We greatly need an unction from the Holy One.

"As soon as I am able, I wish to write to your Presbytery and give some account of myself. Although not now within their bounds, I am not prepared at present to change my Presbyterial connection. Should my health be restored, I do not expect to spend the winter here, and I know not exactly where I may be. If I have strength to labor I do not expect to be idle. If my health should not be restored, I shall not be in a situation to join any other body. I trust my good brethren of the Presbytery will not object to my retaining my present connection until I can see more clearly what God designs for me.

"Let me hear from you soon and often, and believe me,

"Your affectionate brother,

"WILLIAM A. MCDOWELL."

Dr. McDowell's health continued feeble during the summer, yet in July he officiated in laying the corner-stone of the church at Pluckamin. About the 1st of September he went to Morristown, with a view of placing himself under the care of his former physician, Dr. Johns, in whom he had great confidence. Even then he was not so ill as to occasion any immediate alarm, but he gradually declined until he died from exhaustion, on the 17th of September, 1851. The night before he died he was much engaged in prayer for the church and for the cause of missions, which was especially dear to his heart. His remains were removed to Lamington for interment, and the sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. W. W. Blauvelt, pastor of the Lamington Church.

Dr. McDowell was of a slender form, rather below the medium height. His countenance indicated thoughtful earnestness and purity, and his utterances fulfilled all that his looks foreshadowed. He had a fine, clear, well-balanced intellect, which had been subjected to early judicious training, and had also been kept in careful culture in connection with the great and diversified labors of life. He possessed wonderful transparency of character, and a modesty which shrank from aspiration to high places; was of an amiable and kindly spirit, of admirable discretion, and of an energy of purpose which never faltered in the most difficult enterprises. As a preacher he took high rank, being among the most clear, forcible, practical expounders of truth of his day. In each of the congregations to which he ministered, especially the two last, there were very marked results from his ministry, not a small number both in Morristown and Charleston being converted under his labors.

But the chief monument which he erected was in the hearts and affections of those who knew him best. Every community in which he lived has loved to do him honor, and multitudes still pronounce his name with reverence and gratitude.

Rev. John McLean, D.D., president of Princeton College, writes of him, in 1864: "Dr. William A. McDowell was a favorite pupil of my father, who for many years was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the college, and its first teacher in chemistry. During a part of the summer term of 1812 he supplied my father's place in the college as teacher of mathematics, and sustained himself well. In the autumn of that year, if I err not, he entered the theological seminary at Princeton, which had been recently established, the only professor being the late venerable Dr. Archibald Alexander.

"At that time, there being no building erected for the seminary, its students were permitted, if they desired it, to lodge in the college buildings and use the recitation-rooms, etc. . . . This led to a great intimacy between the students of the two institutions, and to co-operation in their benevolent efforts. In these Dr. (then Mr.) W. A. McDowell took an active part, and at the formation of the Nassau Hall Bible Society he was chosen its first president, and wrote an address setting forth the object for which it was established. The address was published, with a copy of the constitution as then adopted, and it was probably the first article from his pen that ever appeared in print. This was three years before the founding of the American Bible Society, at the formation of which delegates were present from the Nassau Hall Bible Society. Those familiar with the history of Bible

* Referring to the rebuilding of the Spring Garden Presbyterian church, Philadelphia.

agencies in our country know the important services rendered by the Nassau Hall Society in the first efforts made to supply every destitute family in the State of New Jersey with a copy of the Holy Scriptures.

"In 1817, Dr. McDowell was chosen a trustee of this college. In 1824 he resigned his seat in the board, and was elected again the following year.

"Dr. McDowell was a man of no ordinary ability; he was a good scholar and an instructive preacher. Pious, active, cheerful, he was a most agreeable companion and an exemplary Christian minister. I might say more, I could not say less."

A. W. McDOWELL, M.D.

The late Augustus W. McDowell, M.D., of Bedminster, was a son of Rev. William A. McDowell, D.D., and was born in Morristown, N. J., Dec. 11, 1820. He was prepared for college at the age of twelve years, graduated at Princeton at the age of sixteen, and received his medical degree at nineteen. It was against the college rule to give a diploma to any undergraduate less than twenty-one years old. When asked "What will you say if they ask your age?" he replied, "I will tell the truth." But they did not ask his age.

By the removal of his father from Charleston to Philadelphia, in 1833, he was brought into the best opportunities for medical study, which he improved by attending both the summer and winter courses of lectures, and at the same time pursued the study of French. Graduating at the Medical College of Philadelphia, he established himself at the home of his ancestors in Bedminster,—the "Retreat,"—where he carried on a very large medical practice till the breaking out of the civil war.

Dr. McDowell married, Sept. 3, 1844, Anna Maria, daughter of Rev. Enos A. Osborn, a prominent Presbyterian divine of New Jersey.

At the breaking out of the war Dr. McDowell earnestly espoused the cause of the Union, and entered the service as a surgeon. He served at different times, both as regimental and brigade surgeon, with the rank of major, and in March, 1865, he was brevetted colonel "for faithful and meritorious services during the war" by Andrew Johnson and Secretary Stanton. His first medical services rendered were in the Department of the West, where, with two assistants, he had charge of the hospital at Ironton, Mo., containing about six hundred patients.

At one time the hospital was entirely surrounded by the Confederate Gen. Price and his troops. Gen. Price sent in a flag of truce and demanded their surrender. Dr. McDowell and his assistants were not ready to give up without doing all they could. The messenger was blindfolded before being brought into their presence, while they, from the convalescent patients, made all the show of force they could, and then, removing the bandage from his eyes, told him to tell Gen. Price if he wanted the place to come and take it. The show of force so deceived the emissary that, upon his report being made to his general, he made his advance with such care and loss of time that the United States troops were reinforced, the property saved, and the retreating Confederate force overtaken and defeated. In this malarious region first both of his assistants and then himself were stricken with disease; but he clung to his duty, not only taking all their work upon himself, but the care of them also, until, broken down, he applied for leave of absence. As soon as he could again return to duty he was placed in charge of the government hospital at Staten Island. With renewed strength he sought more active duty, and became the surgeon of the Sixth Regiment of Hancock's corps of veteran volunteers, soon to be promoted to brigade surgeon of the same corps. With the renewal of hard service his disease returned upon him and clung to him until death.

At the close of the war he was retained by the government for some time at Harrisburg, Pa., for the purpose of disposing of the hospital property at that place. He put the property in such order that he was afterwards complimented by the government agents for the highly successful manner in which it was disposed of. While in the army scarcely a day passed in which he did not write a letter home, giving his anxious wife and family many details of each day's progress of the war. These letters, in the possession of Mrs. McDowell, would constitute a valuable contribution to the military history of the war of the Rebellion.

Dr. McDowell took great interest in the Presbyterian Church at Lamington, of which he was for many years a member and elder. Like his revered father, he was a man of earnest Christian faith and of a devoted, exemplary life. At the celebration of the semi-centennial of the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Blauvelt, in 1876, he delivered the address of congratulation, on the part of the congregation, in such a manner as to elicit the highest commendation. He took a prominent part in every good word and work connected with the church and society, and was a lifelong friend of its beloved pastor, Dr. Blauvelt. No man who had not held public office in Somerset County was more widely known or more highly respected than Dr. McDowell.

Dr. McDowell was a historian. He treasured up every scrap of local history that was ever told him or put in print. Next to Judge Ralph Voorhees, the octogenarian chronicler, he had, perhaps, the best-informed mind on local matters of a hundred years ago of any one in this locality. His articles to the newspapers during the last few years of his life were almost always historical, and are extremely valuable. He wrote many still more valuable articles for "Our Home" in 1873, notably those entitled "Pluckamin

J. H. McJunkin

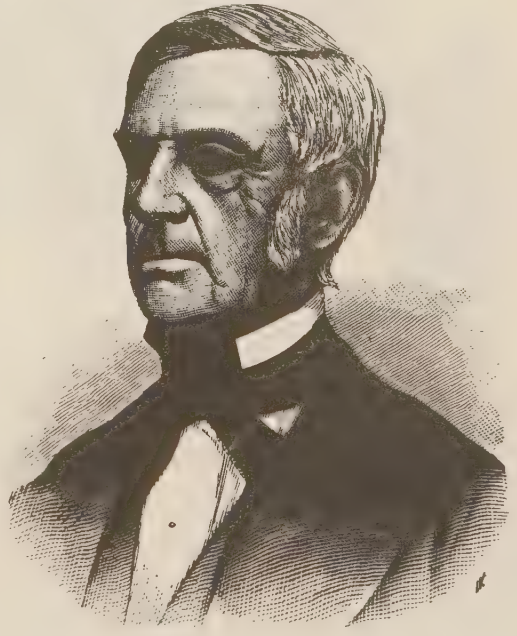
One Hundred Years Ago," "Our Old Physicians," and "Dr. Van Derveer and Sister." During the year 1876 he contributed many things to *The Gazette*, of which he was a warm and consistent friend.

The following is contributed by a member of the family:

Mrs. McDowell has in her possession a number of books given him before he went to college as premiums for being first in his class,—Greek, Latin, sacred history, etc. His was a warm-hearted, loving, and affectionate nature. In the latter days of his life he spent several winters at the South, among the scenes of his boyhood, and in the mild, soothing climate of Florida. In the fall of 1877 a Southern trip was again talked of, fearing he could not stand our rigorous winters. But his health was too delicate to travel, and we said, "We will make our home as nearly like a Southern climate as possible." His home was made warm and cheerful. He enjoyed his books, his writings, and his friends. As the spring of 1878 approached his physical weakness increased, but with it came a calm, happy state of mind. The Bible, always a book he loved to read and study, now became his greatest joy and comfort. He would often say, "What would I do without the comfort derived from this blessed book?" His wife and daughters read to him daily, and he generally had the portion selected in his mind, asking them to read it. He loved to have us read of heaven, the New Jerusalem; of his Saviour and the angels, saying, "I shall soon be there. I have no doubt, no fear, not one. I know I am accepted; I know I am forgiven." About this time the silver question was before the public, and he was interested, and wanted his family to read the papers daily. When the question was settled he was satisfied, and said, "Now you may put away the papers; we will just come down to 'the good old book!' all the reading I have now may be from that," often exclaiming, "How beautiful! how sweet! how precious!" His brothers-in-law, Dr. Joseph and Mr. Frank Osborn, at his request, came from Newark to visit him a few days before his death. He asked them to unite with the family in his room in prayer, which they did. His two sons, William and Charles, came to see him for the last time. He asked them to pray with him, gave them pleasant, parting messages, talked of his heavenly hopes, and of the happy meeting in the beautiful home above, and sent messages of love to his absent son, Frederick, in California. They were expecting to come again on Saturday. On Wednesday, March 5th, he said, "Wife, this is death! prop me up; open the windows, and do not leave me for a moment; it won't be long. Keep me alive till Saturday, if you *can:* I would love to see my boys once more. Just you stay with me, with good Aunt Leah (a faithful colored woman who had been with us for many years) to wait on you; let all the rest sleep." He fell into a quiet, steady breathing, which kept up for more than an hour. I knew it was the sleep of death, and said, "Aunt Leah, this is his last sleep, shall I awake him, or let him pass quietly away? I feel as if we must hear him speak once more." I laid my hand on his forehead and said, "Would you not like some hot beef-tea?" He said, "Hot beef-tea? Oh, yes!" He took two cups, very hot, and then asked for hot coffee, and said, "Maybe you can keep me alive till Saturday, and I can see my boys once more." He seemed unconscious of any one around him, and prayed distinctly one of the most beautiful prayers ever repeated: thanked the Lord for giving him such peace and joy; prayed for his loved ones; mentioned by name friends he loved who were not Christians, and asked his Heavenly Father to show them the way clearly to prepare for a meeting with him in heaven. That wonderful night, the sacred messages and words of love to us in the morning, while memory lasts will never be forgotten. When asked "How does the other world appear now?" he said, "Beautiful! beautiful! It is all true: heaven, the angels, all—all! I'll come and meet you when you are ready." At 10 A.M., March 6th, we closed his eyes,—he had left us.

PETER J. LANE.

Peter J. Lane, whose portrait appears herewith, lives on the old McCrea estate in Bedminster, which his



PETER J. LANE.

grandfather, Cornelius Lane, purchased of James and Catharine McCrea, the parents of the ill-fated Jane McCrea,* Dec. 23, 1769. The house in which

* See Irving's Life of Washington, p. 142, other histories of the Revolution, and the history of Bedminster and general history, in this work.

Jane McCrea was born is occupied by Mr. Lane and his family, the place having descended from Cornelius Lane through Job Lane to the present proprietor and occupant.

Cornelius Lane came from Monmouth County and settled in Bedminster prior to the purchase of the McCrea property. He married Mary Compton, and his second son, Job Lane, born in Bedminster, Oct. 6, 1769, married Susannah Nevius, and had a family of ten children, four of whom died in the old McCrea house, and but two of whom are living,—viz., George Lane, who resides in Bridgewater, Somerset Co., and Peter J. Lane.

JOHN G. SCHOMP.

John G. Schomp was born in Readington, Hunterdon Co., N. J., June 5, 1812. He is a son of George P. and Elizabeth (Anderson) Schomp. George P. Schomp was a son of Peter Schomp.

JOHN G. SCHOMP.

Mr. Schomp moved into Bedminster in 1830, and has never missed an election since he became a voter. He has been twice married,—first to Avaline Layton, who died a few years afterwards; his second wife was Elizabeth Ann Van Liew, whom he married in 1848, and has had seven children, all of whom are living.

Mr. Schomp purchased his present farm of the Vail estate in 1849, and by his systematic mode of farming has made it a rich and valuable property. He has always been a Democrat in politices, and has held the responsible offices of assessor and collector of his township, discharging these duties with fidelity and satisfaction to his fellow-citizens, who hold him in high esteem.

HON. CORNELIUS W. SCHOMP.

Few men have been held in higher esteem by their townsmen, and there have been few whose memories are cherished with greater respect and affection than the subject of this brief memoir. Cornelius Wyckoff Schomp was descended from Holland ancestors, who emigrated to America and became early settlers of Readington, Hunterdon Co., N. J. His father's name was George Schomp, who married, first, Elizabeth Anderson, by whom he had seven sons and one daughter, of whom Cornelius W. was the seventh son. He was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., Oct. 20, 1816. His mother died when he was an infant, and he was brought up by his sister, Mrs. Cornelius M. Wyckoff, till he had attained the age of nineteen. His health was quite delicate, and, after spending several years as clerk in a mercantile house in New York, he sought recovery by traveling with goods in the West. In this occupation he spent about one year. His health being sufficiently restored, he settled at Lesser Cross-Roads (now Bedminster), where he followed mercantile business for seven or eight years. Finding his health again declining, he sought change of employment, and in 1845 removed to the estate of Judge Arrowsmith, in Bedminster, now known as Schomp's Mill, having purchased the estate of the heirs. He married Louisa Arrowsmith, a granddaughter of Judge Arrowsmith, Jan. 21, 1840. The family was a prominent one in Bedminster, and the judge a man of considerable distinction in his day. In 1845, Mr. Schomp removed to the estate, where his active energies, except when engaged in public duties, were employed for the rest of his life. He rebuilt the mill and family mansion, and made many important and valuable improvements, designing others which were not fully carried out ere death had called him from the scene of his earthly activities. While devoting himself chiefly to the pursuit of agriculture and milling, he was an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, and took an active part in the affairs of his township and county, extending his social and political influence far beyond their limits. In 1855–56 he represented his district in the Legislature, being a popular and influential member of that body. He was also for several years a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of New Jersey, and always acted with the Democratic party, whose principles he earnestly supported. He was at the same time popular with all parties, and exceedingly liberal in his views, as well as in the distribution of his means for the promotion of every useful enterprise.

By his marriage with Louisa Arrowsmith, Mr. Schomp had one son, William A. Schomp, Esq., present proprietor of the home estate. He is a graduate of Rutgers College in the class of 1860; studied law in the city of New York in the office of David Dudley Field, and was admitted to the bar in 1862.

Cornelius Wyckoff Schomp died Sept. 17, 1872. At a meeting of the Consistory of the Reformed

Church of Bedminster, N. J., held Sept. 21, 1872, the following resolutions expressive of the feelings of that board respecting his decease were adopted. He was at the time of his death an acting elder in the church:

"WHEREAS, It has been the will of our Heavenly Father, who is infinitely wise and good, to suddenly call from us by death our dearly beloved brother, Cornelius W. Schomp; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That while we cannot but feel this sore bereavement to be a great mystery, we do not question the wisdom and tender love of God, who 'knoweth the end from the beginning,' and 'who doeth all things well,' and that we find comfort in His own assurance, 'What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter.'

"*Resolved*, That we cherish the memory of the many virtues of our beloved brother, of his genial and amiable disposition, of his exemplary Christian deportment, and of his devoted zeal and usefulness as an officer in the church he loved.

"*Resolved*, That we offer our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow and only son of our departed brother, and that we commend them to the tender sympathy and love of the dear Redeemer, who is 'our refuge and strength and a very present help in trouble.'"

WILLIAM HEATH.

The ancestors of the Heath family in Somerset County are traced back to Thomas Heath, who died in Stafford, England, date unknown. His widow, whose maiden name was Annie Neville, married again to his cousin, Thomas Heath, by whom she had one child, Mary Heath, born April 23, 1737. She, together with her mother, emigrated to America in 1742.

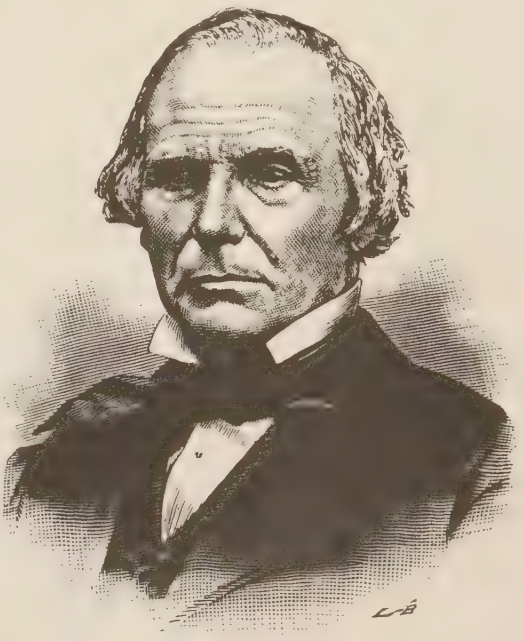
Anne Neville, wife of Thomas Heath, died Nov. 28, 1776. Mary Heath died Jan. 6, 1773, at the age of fifty-six.

John Heath, son of the first-named Thomas Heath, was born in Stafford, Staffordshire, England, and emigrated to America in 1741. He married Ann Lewis. John Heath died April 22, 1806.

He had children,—Thomas, born July 23, 1747; John, born Feb. 6, 1748; Daniel, born Aug. 30, 1750; Ann, born June 19, 1752; Samuel, born Jan. 16, 1754; James, born Oct. 11, 1762; Esther, born April 18, 1766; Isaac, born Nov. 3, 1780; Elizabeth, born Dec. 3, 1781. The mother of the two last-named children was Naomi Leigh.

Of the above family, Daniel Heath was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was born near Amboy, N. J., and afterwards lived near Princeton, where he was a farmer by occupation. He removed to Mine Brook, Somerset Co., in 1792, and there bought a farm of Andrew Kirkpatrick, on which he lived till his death, which occurred in May, 1825. He married Eleanor Runyon, who was born Oct. 1, 1748. The children of Daniel Heath and Eleanor Runyon were John, born Aug. 14, 1772; Ann, born Jan. 16, 1774; Hugh, born July 20, 1775; Elizabeth, born Feb. 15, 1777; Margaret, born Nov. 26, 1778; Daniel, born July 19, 1780 (the seventh child, a son, born June 27, 1782, died in infancy); Mary, born Sept. 19, 1783; Daniel, born April 25, 1785; Thomas, born Feb. 19, 1787; Robert, born Feb. 6, 1789.

Robert Heath, father of our subject, married Sarah Cole, Jan. 1, 1809, who was born July 24, 1787. They had children,—Daniel, born Nov. 24, 1809; Sarah Ann, born Feb. 27, 1813; William, born June 1, 1817; Eleanor, born Sept. 21, 1820. Robert Heath died in 1880, aged eighty-one.



WILLIAM HEATH.

The subject of this sketch, born, as above, at Mine Brook, married Ann Voorhees, Nov. 15, 1849. She was born at Mine Brook, Aug. 12, 1820. They have one son, John Heath, born near Burnt Mills, Sept. 25, 1856; married Emma J. Fritts, Feb. 8, 1879. She was born Aug. 10, 1860. They have one child, Louanna, born Feb. 17, 1880.

William Heath was a Whig up to the formation of the Republican party, since which he has been a supporter of the principles of the latter. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Church of Bedminster.

GARRET VOORHEES was born Nov. 5, 1784; married Sarah Whittaker, Sept. 19, 1816. She was born Sept. 8, 1792. Their children were,—John, born June 14, 1817; Matilda, born Oct. 19, 1818; Ann, born Aug. 12, 1820; Hannah, born Jan. 4, 1823; Ellen, born Jan. 21, 1825; Garret, born March 20, 1827; Nathaniel W., born June 29, 1829; Samuel S., born June 19, 1831; Mary, born Aug. 20, 1833; Ruth E., born Sept. 19, 1835; Ralph, born March 20, 1838. All are living but Matilda, who died Sept. 28, 1851, and Ruth E., who died Jan. 10, 1879.

Garret Voorhees died Feb. 24, 1870, aged eighty-six. Sarah, his wife, died Aug. 8, 1873. She was a member of the Bedminster Reformed Church.

MARTIN LA TOURETTE.

His ancestors removed from France to Holland, and thence at an early time to Long Island, N. Y. Cornelius La Tourette, his grandfather, was born March 27, 1778, and settled in the township of Readington, Hunterdon Co., N. J., where he remained until the time of his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Wyckoff, of that place, when he removed to Bedminster and settled on the place where Peter La Tourette now resides. He became a resident of this township about 1802.

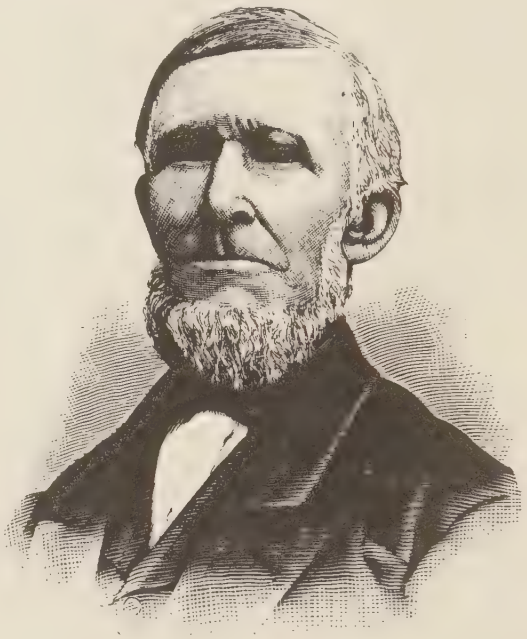
Cornelius La Tourette had children,—Martin, born Sept. 11, 1803; Peter, born Oct. 3, 1805; Henry, born May 9, 1808; Girtright, born Oct. 30, 1811; John W., born July 23, 1814; Margaret E., born Aug. 10, 1823.

Martin, the subject of this notice, was the oldest son. He was a farmer, and followed that occupation through life, acquiring a comfortable estate and leaving a reputation unsullied for honor and integrity. He married Mary Armstrong, Nov. 30, 1825. She was born Sept. 25, 1806. The following were their children: Henry, born Oct. 23, 1828; Hannah, born Dec. 28, 1831; Elizabeth, born March 19, 1834; George, born July 23, 1836; John, born April 18, 1839; Margaret, born Aug. 5, 1844. All died of consumption, as did also their father and mother. Martin La Tourette died Feb. 3, 1880; his wife died in September, 1862. He willed his estates to Henry and his grandchildren. Henry La Tourette remains on the homestead. He married Harriet Backer, Dec. 10, 1856. Their children are Ophelia, born Sept. 18, 1857; Emma B., born April 12, 1859; Martin, born Jan. 27, 1861; Stephen B., born June 15, 1866; Carrie B., born June 30, 1874; Charlie K., born Aug. 26, 1877. Henry is a Democrat in politics, and has taken some part in the local affairs of his township. His father and grandfather were elders in the Reformed Church of Bedminster.

JOHN McDOWELL.

Ephraim McDowell, an ancestor of John and the first settler on the estate, was a native of Ireland. On the 1st of May, 1750, he purchased the property of William Axtell, a merchant of New York. It then embraced 238 acres, which he gave to his two sons, John and Matthew. He afterwards purchased the adjoining farm (151 acres) of William Cummings; this he willed to his son Ephraim, who sold to his brother Matthew, and the latter purchased a portion of John's estate. The whole was subsequently divided into two farms of about 200 acres each, a part of which is now in the possession of John McDowell and the widow and heirs of the late Dr. William A. McDowell.

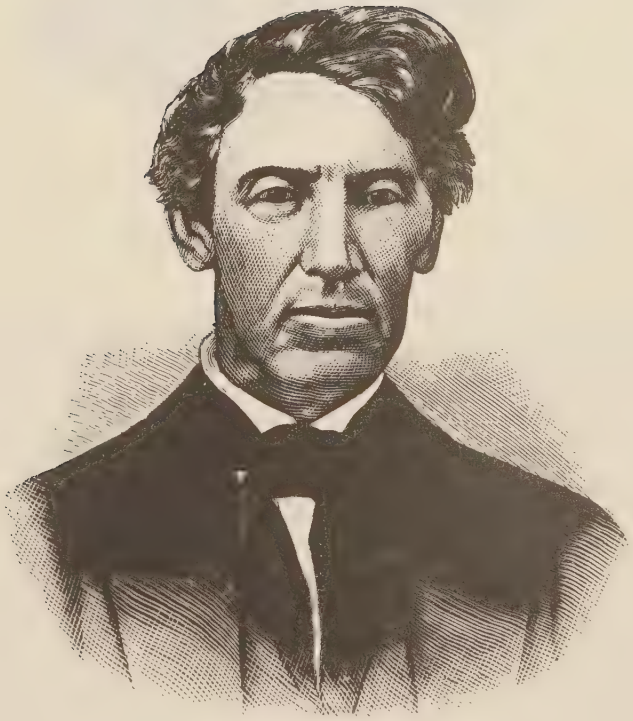
Ephraim McDowell had sons,—John, Matthew, Ephraim, Peter, and Benjamin. Ephraim and Peter removed to the West. Benjamin became a settled minister in Dublin, Ireland, having gone there to finish his education. He had pursued his preparatory course at the grammar school kept by Rev. Mr. Hannah on the McDowell estate in Bedminster,—an old school quite noted in its day.



JOHN McDOWELL.

Matthew McDowell was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was twice married,—first to Miss Simpson, of Lamington, and second to Elizabeth Anderson, of Bound Brook. By Elizabeth Anderson he had John, William (both became clergymen), and Benjamin, father of our subject, who retained the estate, and was a farmer during life. He was a justice of the peace for about fifteen years, and for ten years judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He married Elizabeth Field, daughter of Jeremiah Field, of North Branch, and had two children,—John and Elizabeth A., widow of the late Abraham Ten Eyck, of Somerville. He died July 24, 1855. Mrs. McDowell died March 28, 1873, in her ninetieth year.

John McDowell was born on the estate in Bedminster, Jan. 12, 1810, and was educated at the common schools. He married Maria, daughter of Robert Todd, of Lamington, and has one son and three daughters living. A Whig from early life, he joined the Republican party upon its organization in 1856, and has since adhered firmly to its principles and measures. He is a man of sound judgment and exemplary habits, and is an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Lamington, of which he and his wife have long been members.



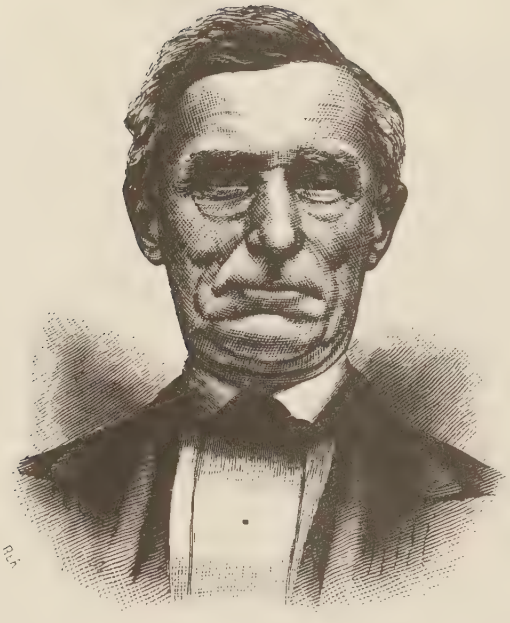
MARTIN LA TOURETTE.

FREDERICK H. LANE.

Frederick H. Lane, son of Matthew P. and Anna (Hownel) Lane, was born in New Germantown, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Dec. 22, 1813. Married Mary Ann Craig, daughter of William Craig, of New Germantown, Dec. 3, 1840, and had fourteen children,—seven sons and seven daughters,—of whom eleven are living in Hunterdon and Somerset Counties. Mr. Lane devoted his attention to agriculture, and was a thrifty and successful farmer. In 1855 he purchased one of the most beautiful estates in the township of Bedminster, on which his widow and sons now reside, where he made various improvements, and spent the remainder of his quiet and exemplary life attending to his domestic duties, the education of his children, and the interests of the church of which he and his estimable wife were members. They belonged to the Presbyterian Church at Lamington, N. J. Mr. Lane died on the 7th of October, 1873. From the obituary notice published at the time of his death we extract the following just tribute to his character:

"When a good man dies a great void is left. When a useful man departs few can take his place. Both these vacancies were made when our friend FREDERICK H. LANE left us. Some of the old-fashioned men of honor, probity, and religion are still left as ancient landmarks among us, men who act out Christianity in their daily walk and habits. Many men can talk Christianity. How few there are that the whole community know and feel are good men in word and deed! Frederick H. Lane's light was set upon a hill seen of all men. No man doubted that in him the genuine root of the matter existed. He came from a noble father. A fine-looking man, his soul was as large as his body. He raised a family that inherited those qualities. Frederick possessed noble feelings and strongly exemplified them. You could not be in his company for a minute without recognizing a noble Christian man, of fine, commanding person and marked features. He had a large soul, a numerous family; his children loved and revered him. A young man to the end of life, full of innocent fun and mischief, he never became old. He was the perfect model of a wise, skillful, judicious farmer. His judgment seldom erred. Surrounded by laboring hands, he was prompt in his payments and a most judicious friend and adviser. As a Christian man he shone with the best and purest lustre. From church, prayer-meeting, Sabbath-school he was *never* absent, and their most able supporter. Having a large family, he was a strong advocate and efficient sustainer of our common-school system. As a public man holding office he never prostituted his powers, but retained the firm confidence of his fellow-citizens in his unbending integrity. A community that loses such a man has met with a great misfortune. To his friends he has left the best of consolations; we know and feel that he was a good Christian man. To his family he has given the noblest legacy—a name pure and unsullied, without a single blemish."

William Adam Dorr



Benjamin B. Hageman

Dolis or Dollius, Nyse or Denyse, Adrian, and Jacobus Hegeman, of the Raritans and vicinity of New Brunswick in 1703, were sons of Denyse and Liurstia Hegeman, of Flatbush, and grandsons of Adrian, the emigrant, who came over in 1650 or 1651 and settled in Flatbush.

The subject of this sketch is a grandson of Benjamin Hegeman, and a great-grandson of Adrian Hegeman, who served in the Revolutionary war. The former occupied the old homestead of the family at Six-Mile Run, where John Garretson now resides. His first wife, Gertrude, bore him five sons and three daughters. The sons were Adrian, Benjamin, Peter, Simon, and William. Ann died aged eighteen; Mary married Jacob Skillman; and Jane, Cornelius Waldron. For a second wife he married the widow Sarah Brown, and had a son, Isaac, and a daughter, Gertrude, who married John Nevius. He died June 14, 1804, over seventy-three years of age, and was buried on his own farm. His first wife died Feb. 6, 1777.

Benjamin, father of our subject, was born on the old homestead in 1762. He married Magdalene, daughter of Bernardus and Leah Garretson, in 1809, and had two sons, Bernardus G., born Jan. 5, 1810, died April 14, 1864, unmarried, and Benjamin B. Mr. Hageman died Feb. 15, 1829, aged sixty-seven. His wife died April 19, 1814, aged forty years five months and twenty-four days.

Benjamin B. Hageman was born on the northeastern half of the old homestead, where Henry P. Cortelyou now resides, March 2, 1812. When two years of age his mother died, and he was taken to the old Garretson homestead at Middlebush, where he now resides, and which has been in the possession of the descendants of that family since Feb. 14, 1756. He grew up on the farm and attended the common schools of his day. In February, 1845, he married Jane Ann, daughter of Samuel V. T. and Catherine (Smith) Van Wickle, of Middlesex County, and for sixteen years engaged in farming operations near Somerville. March 20, 1861, he returned to the Garretson homestead in Franklin township, erecting his attractive residence the same year. His barns were built in 1876–77.

Mr. Hageman is of a quiet and unostentatious temperament, and, while he has always taken a deep interest in events transpiring around him, he has kept aloof from the strifes and contentions of public life. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Reformed Church of Middlebush. He is recognized as a man of integrity in all the relations of life, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all. His children are Garretson, a graduate of Rutgers College in 1868, residing on the home farm, engaged in surveying and civil engineering and notary; and Samuel Van Wickle, born July 13, 1853, and died March 25, 1878, a graduate of Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1874.

WILLIAM A. VAN DORN.

Jacob Van Dorn, the ancestor of the family in New Jersey, came from Holland with his parents about the year 1660 when a lad ten years of age. They landed on Long Island, where the city of Brooklyn now stands. Jacob afterwards married a Miss Bennett, and removed to Monmouth Co., N. J. Their family consisted of six sons and four daughters, one of whom was Jacob Van Dorn, Jr., born Jan. 21, 1703. He married Maria Schenck, by whom he had ten children, and after her death, which occurred Oct. 31, 1756, he married for his second wife Rachel Longstreet. Aaron, a son of Jacob Van Dorn, Jr., born Sept. 14, 1744, married Geshea Schenck, of Monmouth Co., May 9, 1765, and had twelve children, of whom William Aaron Van Dorn, born at Peapack, Somerset Co., N. J., July 26, 1781, was the eighth child. He was one of the most enterprising and highly-esteemed citizens of Somerset County, and belonged to a numerous and influential family, many of whom have since become widely scattered. His father and the older members of the family settled at Peapack, where they purchased a large tract of land, which has since been divided into nine farms. William A., at the age of nineteen, left home to see the world and seek his fortune. He went to Pittsburgh, and thence in a "flat-boat" down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to Natchez, where he began to raise cotton. He cultivated the growing crop much in the same manner that he did corn, and was quite successful, thus doing three-quarters of a century ago what planters are just now learning to do in some parts of the South. At the end of two years, not liking a state of society where difficulties were settled by a resort to the knife or pistol, he returned home.

Peapack was then a little hamlet, with its post-office at New Brunswick, and subsequently at Somerville, until by his influence an office was opened there. With the proceeds of his cotton he began business in a store, and extended it until he had also a large farm, mill, lime-kiln, and other branches of business. He took more pleasure in helping his family and friends and the neighborhood than in accumulating property. He became identified with all the improvements of the place. By purchasing various strips of land he straightened the roads, had bridges built, and set an example to others in draining and clearing the land. He introduced the first threshing-machine in that vicinity, and other implements now so common, though there were many evil predictions concerning them.

In public life he was well known, his integrity securing for him continuously some office of trust or honor. Such was the confidence in which he was held that, though always an ardent politician, he was continued through all the changes of party for thirty-five years in the office of justice of the peace and judge of the Common Pleas, and, as an indication of the soundness of his judgment, though an immense amount of business came before him, his decisions were never set aside nor an appeal taken but in three instances.

He was a man of great firmness and dignity of character; his habits were temperate, and all his appetites and impulses under remarkable control. His vigor of body and mind was retained to an advanced age, so that he was able to prosecute improvements at a stage of life when men generally think such work out of the question. When nearly eighty years of age he enlarged his water-power and rebuilt his mill, superintending the getting out of the timber and going upon the roof of the mill to see that the work was well done. He lived to see a dozen years after the work was completed, almost reaching the rare age of ninety years. At his death, June 13, 1871, he was the last of a long-lived family of twelve children, himself and five brothers having reached the average age of seventy-nine.

His life was rigidly moral and upright, and he had been brought up in the strictest manner. Although not connected with any church as a member, he was an earnest supporter of religion, and at one time raised the subscription money for building a Reformed church in the place; but, owing to some opposition of their pastor at Bedminster, it was not until afterwards that the building which now stands was erected. His views of religion are well summed up in the remark which he made on one occasion: "I may not understand the letter of the Word, but I will take its spirit and try to live according to that."

Such are a few of the leading traits of this truly strong and exemplary character. He is remembered as a man of great firmness and self-reliance, and yet he possessed an amiable and generous disposition, was much beloved by his family and friends, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He married Elsie Sutton, and left at his death two children,—Mary Ann, born 1805, and Ferdinand, born April 17, 1807.

ABRAHAM SMITH.

Abraham Smith was born in Mendham, Morris Co., N. J., Jan. 15, 1830. His father, Jacob Z. Smith, removed to the township of Bernard, where the subject of this sketch was brought up and attended school till the age of fifteen. His father settled on the estate of his father, Zackariah Smith, who afterwards divided the property among his children (see biography of Peter Z. Smith, of Bernard). At the age of fifteen Abraham Smith went to learn his trade—that of a carriage-maker—with his uncle, David B. Logan, at the Lesser Cross-Roads, in Bedminster township, where he served an apprenticeship, with hard and diligent labor, of four years. At the expiration of this period he engaged with David Apgar as journeyman, where he remained two years, and in the mean time, Oct. 27, 1849, he married Ann Daily, daughter

of William Daily, of Readington township. The result of this marriage has been four children,—viz.,

ABRAHAM SMITH.

William Anderson Smith, born Nov. 28, 1850; George Logan Smith, born Nov. 20, 1852; Jacob Wesley Smith, born July 27, 1855; Sarah Ann Elizabeth Smith, born Oct. 1, 1870. Jacob Wesley died Aug. 7, 1855.

Upon leaving David Apgar, Mr. Smith removed to Plainfield, in 1851, where he was for eight years foreman for the firm of Heath & Dunning, engaged in the manufacture of carriages for the Southern trade. Here he carried on other enterprises, dealing to some extent in real estate, and building and selling two houses, out of which he realized a handsome profit. This was during the growing and rapid period of Plainfield. Hard times coming on in 1857, induced Mr. Smith to leave Plainfield, which he did in the spring of 1859, establishing the shops at Peapack, which he has carried on successfully for the past twenty years. In 1865 he added the undertaking business, which he has since conducted in connection with carriage- and wagon-making.

Mr. Smith, in connection with his uncle, Peter Z. Smith, and others, founded, in 1876, the "Smith Family and Friends' Reunion," on the grounds of the ancestral estate in Bernard, near Peapack, which has become one of the most popular institutions of the country, being attended, as it was in 1879, by about ten thousand people. Mr. Smith is vice-president of the association, and has filled that position since its organization in 1876.

His son, William Anderson Smith, married Emma Violet, daughter of Daniel T. Overton, of Yaphank, L. I., Dec. 24, 1875.

BERNARD.*

SITUATION AND BOUNDARIES.

THE township of Bernard is situated in the northeast corner of Somerset County, and is bounded north by Mendham, in Morris County; east by the Passaic River and Warren township; south by Warren and Bridgewater; west and southwest by Bedminster and Bridgewater townships.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Bernard comprises a superficial area of 41.47 square miles, or 26,541 acres. The principal valleys are those of the Passaic and the Raritan, which bound the township on the east and west, and, with their tributaries, drain its entire surface, with the exception of the extreme point of the southern projection, between Warren and Bridgewater. Dead River, which forms a portion of the southern boundary, rises in the southwestern part of Bernard and flows in an easterly direction to the Passaic River. Two of its most eastern tributaries from the south rise near the southwestern line of Bernard and flow in courses nearly parallel across the northwestern corner of Warren. The principal tributary from the north is Green Brook, which rises a few miles northeast of Basking Ridge and runs southward, nearly parallel with the Passaic River, and at an average distance of 2½ miles from it, and falls into Dead River below Liberty Corner. Basking Ridge, the most famous in the township, lies between this brook and the Passaic, extending southward and terminating in Pleasant Valley. At the north end of the ridge is Penn's Brook, rising near the source of Green Brook and flowing eastward

* By Prof. W. W. Clayton.

into the Passaic River. The streams named and a few other small brooks are all that flow into the Passaic on the eastern side of the township.

Mine Brook is quite an important stream. It rises in the northern part of the township, near the Morris county line, and, passing southward through a chain of small lakes at Bernardsville, keeps thence a general southwest course till it enters the North Branch of the Raritan, on the western boundary of the township. This brook affords in its course several fine mill-sites, which are well improved. As a general rule, the valleys and ridges which form the most interesting topographical features of the township follow the courses of the streams we have described. In many places the hills are rounded and isolated from the general ridges, and of a structure entirely different, geologically speaking. The lesser hills throughout the township are composed of transported materials, the drift of the glacial epoch, while the mountains, such as Mine Mountain, the mountains about Bernardsville, and the crests of the principal ridges, belong to the trap formation.

We quote from Professor Cook's "Geology of New Jersey": "South of the village of Basking Ridge trap outcrops in the hill on the road to Liberty Corner, and also on the road to Millington Church. This may be a part of the Long Hill range. The interval between these outcrops is low, and indicates only shale. Denuding forces may have swept away the intermediate trap and left this strange and anomalous hill; or this may be the end of the range which curves round from Long Hill, cut off, however, by Harrison's Brook. West of Harrison's Brook the trap extends almost to the Liberty Corner and Bernardsville road, but none appears west of that limit. Northward, a ledge of it is seen in the brook east of T. Holmes', near a road leading to Basking Ridge."

The soils of the township are generally productive, being well adapted to wheat and grass, and no portion of the country exhibits a finer succession of well-cultivated farms.

In this township is the Janes Mine (magnetic iron ore), situated on the southwest end of Mine Mountain, on the property of Bishop Janes. It is an old mine, but has never been much worked, and is partly filled with earth. This mine is interesting as being located on the extreme border of the gneiss.

There is also a mine opened on another point of the same mountain, on the farm now owned by Mr. Edmunstone. Ore was taken from this mine about six years ago.

LAND GRANTS AND TITLES.

In 1701 the Governor and proprietors of East Jersey, then residing in England, being desirous of extinguishing the Indian title to lands and extending settlements in their province, appointed John Harrison agent for that purpose. Harrison made large purchases from the Indians and their chiefs in the Passaic Valley, and, among others, about 3000 acres in what is now the township of Bernard, embracing the eastern portion of the township between the Passaic River on the east and Green Brook on the west. The tract extended from Dead River on the south to Penn's Brook on the north, and from the name of the purchaser and its peculiar shape was long known and familiarly spoken of as "Harrison's Neck." The deed to this land, obtained from Nowenoik, an Indian chief, bears date June 24, 1717. Harrison must have been living at that time on Rocky Hill, as he is called in the deed "John Harrison, of Rockie Hill."

Harrison's Indian deed is believed to be the oldest in the township. He purchased the 3000 acres, more or less, for a consideration of $50, and the validity of his title appears to have been ever after recognized. It was probably confirmed by the proprietors in consideration of the services of Harrison, as Indian deeds were not usually accepted as valid, they having only a possessory right, and no title to the land in *fee simple*.

However this may be, after the death of Harrison his son Benjamin sold the whole purchase to Daniel Hollingshead and George Risarick, who again sold half their interest to Col. John Parker, of Amboy, and James Alexander, of New York.

Harrison must have died, and the property passed through Hollingshead and Risarick to Parker and Alexander as early as 1720, for in that year Parker and Alexander sold a portion of the southeast corner of their purchase to Cornelius Brees, of Staten Island. The four proprietors had the lands regularly surveyed in 1727, and laid out into farms of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres each. These were drawn by ballot by the four joint owners at the spring term of the Supreme Court for 1728, held at Perth Amboy. The respective proprietors were then left to dispose of their lots on their own terms.

James Alexander, father of William Alexander (Lord Stirling), seems to have drawn what has since been known as the "Stirling Property." He was also associated with John Budd, of Philadelphia, in lands which extended north into Morris County.*

From the Elizabethtown bill in chancery are given the following titles of what is now Bernard township:

"Northwest part taken up by Dunstar and Alexander and Budd and Alexander. The land west of Passaic River, east of the North Branch, and north of Dead River, and south of Penn's Brook was divided into sixteen lots, and this plot is known as Harrison's Purchase.

"No. 97, John Parker, March 28, 1728, 147 acres in Harrison's Neck, John Ayers' place.

"No. 100, George Ricarick, March 28, 1728, 184$\frac{13}{16}$ acres between Dead River and Penn Brook.

"No. 121, James Alexander, Sept. 17, 1741, 785$\frac{48}{100}$ acres in six tracts in Harrison's Neck.

"N 99, James Alexander, March 28, 1728, 272$\frac{13}{16}$ acres on east side of North Branch of Dead River.

"No. 103, Daniel Hollinshead, June 18, 1729, 132$\frac{7}{8}$ acres on the North Branch of Dead River.

"No. 111, John Parker, July 10, 1731, 100 acres in Harrison's Neck.

* Messler's History of Somerset County, p. 29.

"No. 105, John Parker, Feb. 27, 1730, 83¾ acres joining Sutton's in Harrison's Purchase.

"No. 106, John Parker, Sept. 29, 1730, 159 acres of Harrison's Purchase, joins John Brown's.

"No. 142, James Alexander, July 10, 1744, $65\frac{86}{100}$ acres at Basking Ridge.

"No. 109, John Parker, Nov. 4, 1729, $98\frac{1}{10}$ acres on Dead River, begins at Moses Ayers' corner.

"No. 76, John Campbell, 200 acres on Dead River, 120 chains up from Passaick.

"No. 117, Nathaniel Rolph, March 28, 1740, 83 acres on Harrison Purchase

"West and north of the Harrison Purchase mentioned above is tract 82, located by William Penn, June, 1717, of 7500 acres, on Dead and Passaic Rivers. This extended north to the county line and along the west and south line of Budd and Alexander and Dunstar and Alexander, and west to tract 119; from thence along the east base of the range of mountains, south of Dead River, and east to Mordecai Brook.

"Tract 119, bordering on Peapack or North Branch, was taken up on 1st of June, 1740, by Alexander and Dunstar and contained 1240 acres."

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Settlements were made in this township soon after John Harrison made his purchase of the Indians, 1717–1720. In the latter year Cornelius Brees, of Staten Island, bought land of James Alexander, "on the east side of the north branch of Dead River, at the southwest corner of the Parker and Alexander purchase, said land being *now in the occupation of James Pitney.*" Pitney was therefore in the country as early as 1720, and we do not know how much earlier. He was one of that class known as "Squatters," who pitch their cabins in the wilderness, irrespective of any legal title to the land they occupy.

The lands in this section were very desirable, and no doubt quite a number were induced to squat upon them before any titles could be obtained. Several complaints against "squatters" are found about this time. In 1729, a few years later, Alexander directs his agent, Daniel Shoemaker, to dispossess certain parties then occupying his land, and give the right of possession to others. It was not long, however, before a class of actual purchasers of the soil came in, with means and enterprise to make the wilderness blossom in a few years, and laid the foundation of that thrift and prosperity and that sturdy and excellent social and moral order, which has ever characterized the people of this region.

Obediah Ayers, son of John Ayers, who settled on the Millstone, in 1717, is mentioned as having lands in the east part of the township in 1727. It is thought that the senior Ayers never moved here, but purchased the desirable lands for his children. It appears that John Ayers owned land at Basking Ridge; for on the 8th of February, 1731, he conveyed the land (one and a half acres) on which were the meeting-house and burying-ground to his son, Obediah Ayers, Mordecai McKenne, James Pitney, George Pack, Samuel Rolfe, Daniel Morrice, and Thomas Riggs. It appears from this that James Pitney remained in this viciniy and became a freeholder, notwithstanding his first habitation was sold from under him to Brees; and was one of the trustees to whom the church lot was deeded in 1731.

From this time forward settlers multiplied rapidly in the township. About 1732 came the Cauldwell, Carle, Cooper, Boyle, and McEowen families to Long Hill; the Annin family to Liberty Corner (formerly called Annin's Corner); and to other parts of the same general neighborhood, the Riggs, Conklin, Alward, McCollum, Dayton, Doty, Boylan, Heath, Hall, Lindsley, Rickey, Lewis, Anderson, and Hand families, into the particulars of whose history we have not space to enter, but all of whom became numerous and influential. Among these patriarchal ancestors were John Annin, great-grandfather of the late William Annin; Solomon Boyle, great-grandfather of Augustus A. Boyle, residing until recently on the ancestral farm; John Hall, great-grandfather of Samuel Hall, lately removed from the township; William Conklin, great-grandfather of Isaac Conklin, lately deceased; Henry Alward, great-grandfather of the late Jonathan Alward; Daniel Cooper, great grandfather of William and Alexander Cooper; Jacob Carle, grandfather of the late Daniel Carle; Daniel Heath, grandfather of Mrs. Barclay Dunham; and John McCollum, believed to have been the great-grandfather of A. B. McCollum. He died April 18, 1760, at the venerable age of one hundred and three years.

Another family worthy of particular mention was that of Alexander Kirkpatrick, who settled at Mine Brook in 1736, on the farm lately owned by Henry Baird. The Kirkpatricks belonged to a noble family in Scotland.* Alexander, the ancestor of the family in this country, was born at Watties Neach, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. He removed with his family to Belfast, Ireland, after the birth of his son David, about the year 1725. In the spring of 1736 he embarked at Belfast for America, and after a stormy voyage of thirteen weeks, landed at New Castle, Del. Passing through Philadelphia, they wandered up through the State of New Jersey (which was then partially settled, till they reached Bound Brook, and thence went over the mountains to the place which they selected for a habitation. There being no roads in the country, they followed an Indian path through the wilderness.

When they came to a spring of water at the side of what has since been called "Mine Brook," there they settled down, built a log house and went to work. The spot was well chosen, about two miles west of the present site of Basking Ridge. It embraced the southern slope of Round Mountain, in a well timbered region, with unfailing springs of pure water, the rich meadow-land through which Mine Brook runs with a sufficient fall of water for a mill-seat, and with these material advantages, a charming, picturesque view of the adjacent region. The spring of water is still there, marking the site of the original log house, and until within a few years could be seen the remains of

* See Kirkpatrick Memorial, published 1867.

the apple-trees planted by Alexander Kirkpatrick and his sons. This improvement many of the early proprietary leases required. In a lease of 137 acres (which it may be remarked was a minor portion of what the family eventually obtained by title in fee simple) granted Nov. 23, 1747, to Alexander Kirkpatrick, he agreeing "to plant an orchard of at least one apple-tree for every 3 acres, and in case this lease shall continue beyond three years, then (to) plant one apple-tree for every 6 acres, all regular in one orchard, and to keep up the number planted and to keep the orchard in good fence."

"Alexander Kirkpatrick died at Mine Brook June 3, 1758, mentioning in his will, which was executed 'in *articulo mortis*,' his wife Elizabeth, his sons Andrew, David, and Alexander, his son-in-law Duncan McEowen, his youngest daughter Mary, and his grandson Alexander."

Andrew married Margaret, daughter of Joseph Gaston, and had one son, Alexander, and seven daughters. He inherited the homestead, but not long after the death of his father sold to his brother David and removed to Western Pennsylvania. David married Mary McEowen, March 31, 1748, and had four sons and four daughters. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, born at Basking Ridge in 1748, married first (in 1769) a Sloan, and was the grandmother of the late William H. Sloan, Esq., of Flemington; she married, second, John Maxwell, and died at Flemington, Dec. 14, 1829.* Alexander, born Sept. 3, 1751, died Sept. 24, 1827, was the father of Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, D.D., of Ringos. Hugh, the third child, died unmarried, Jan. 9, 1782. Andrew, fourth child, born Feb. 17, 1756, was chief justice of the State of New Jersey. The fifth child was David, born Nov. 1, 1758; the sixth, Mary, born Nov. 23, 1761, married Hugh Gaston, of Peapack, and had one son; married, second, a Todd, and died July 1, 1842. Of the other daughters, Anne and Jennet, the first married Moses Esty, of Morristown, and the last Dickinson Miller, of Somerville.

Andrew Kirkpatrick,† third son of David Kirkpatrick, Esq., and Mary McEowen, was born at Mine Brook; he graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1775, while Dr. Witherspoon was president; studied law and practiced at New Brunswick, where he married Jane, daughter of Col. John Bayard. His oldest son, Hon. Littleton Kirkpatrick, graduate of New Jersey College in 1815, was a member of Congress from New Jersey. He was married, but had no children who survived him. The second son, John Bayard Kirkpatrick, Esq., graduate of Queen's, now Rutgers College, in 1815; was for some time connected with one of the departments at Washington; died, leaving two sons and two daughters. Of these, Mary Ann married Rev. Samuel B. Howe, D.D., for some time pastor of the First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of New Brunswick; and Jane married Rev. Jonathan Cogswell, D.D., formerly Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the East Windsor Theological Seminary, both deceased, leaving one daughter.

Capt. David Kirkpatrick, fourth son of David Kirkpatrick, Esq., was born at Mine Brook, Nov. 1, 1758, and resided there till his death, Dec. 11, 1828. He had sons—Walter and Hugh—and daughter Elizabeth, who married Hon. Andrew B. Cobb, of Parsippany. Walter was born April 12, 1795; graduated at College of New Jersey, 1813, and was three years a member of the Legislative Council of New Jersey. He was a fine classical scholar and an amateur of the fine arts. He died Dec. 13, 1841. No children survive him. Hugh was born May 31, 1797, died March 11, 1860. He was familiarly known as "Doctor Hugh," having graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1815, and became an excellent and popular physician. He served one term as sheriff of Somerset County, and was a man fond of literary pursuits.

Alexander Kirkpatrick, the eldest son of David Kirkpatrick, Esq., married Sarah, daughter of Judge John Carle, of Long Hill. They had thirteen children, of whom we have space to give only the names in the order of birth: David, Mary, John, Jacob, Sarah, Elizabeth, Lydia, Anne, Rebecca, Martha, Jane, Alexander, and Robert Finley. Mary married John L. Cross, of Basking Ridge; John married Mary, daughter of David Ayers, and sister of Dr. Ayers, of Liberty Corner; Sarah married William Annin, of Liberty Corner; Elizabeth married Alexander Vail, of Bernard township, and after his death, William Gaston, of Basking Ridge; Anne married John Stelle, of Bernard township; Rebecca married Squier Terrell, of Warren township, whose sister was the wife of the youngest son, Robert Finley Kirkpatrick.

John Annin, the ancestor of the Annin family, came from Scotland, with his wife Elizabeth and several children, among whom was William, then seven years of age. They came over soon after the Kirkpatricks, and gave to the place of their settlement the name of Annin's Corner, now known as Liberty Corner. Here John Annin erected a log cabin in which he lived with his family the rest of his life. The farm on which the "Stone House" stands was purchased of the assigns of William Penn, and the house erected in 1766. (See account elsewhere of the centennial of this building.)

Henry Alward, another of the early settlers, came from England. He lived between Liberty Corner and Basking Ridge, near the mill formerly owned

* From an obituary published in the *Hunterdon County Gazette*, Jan. 6, 1830. The "Kirkpatrick Memorial" (page 22) says, "She, after the death of Mr. Sloan, married Gen. William Maxwell, and died in 1829." This is evidently an error, as Gen. William Maxwell, of the Hunterdon County family of Maxwells, died a bachelor after the Revolutionary war, in which he figured. ("Biographical Encyclopædia of New Jersey," p. 222.) His brother, John, died in Flemington, at a good old age, about 1825. We think the obituary, written *at the time of her death*, the best authority.

† He was for 27 years a judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. See sketch in chapter on Bench and Bar.

by Matthias Woodard. He had three children,—David, John, and Henry; the last mentioned married Mary Cox, by whom he had eight children. His second son, Samuel, married Caty King, sister of John King, of Liberty Corner. Benjamin, the third son, married Sarah, daughter of Elisha Ayers, and sister of Maj. John Ayers, of Basking Ridge. William married Elizabeth, daughter of William Cross, and removed to the State of New York.

Benjamin Alward, who married Sarah Ayers, had children, Elisha, Mary, Jane, Hannah, Benjamin, Jr., Sarah, Esther, William, Elizabeth, Anne, Stephen, Daniel, and Phœbe,—a family of thirteen. Elisha died from the kick of a horse, at the age of twenty-seven. Mary married Joseph, son of Jonathan Ruckman, and Hannah married his brother Nathan. Benjamin, Jr., married Lydia Coddington, daughter of Benjamin Coddington. William married Phœbe Lyon, and removed to Pennsylvania. Elizabeth married Benjamin, son of Dr. James Boylan, of Bernardsville, then called "Vealtown," and had children, Anne, Sarah, John, William, and James Boylan, whose descendants are scattered in different portions of the country.

William Conklin was an early settler. He married Ruth Hedges, of Long Island, and removed from there to Basking Ridge. He had eight children in the order following: Stephen, William, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Thomas, Mary, and Ruth.

Stephen Conklin had nine children by Deborah Dimon, to wit: Clemena, William, Stephen, Ruth, Mary, Isaac, John, Abraham, and Deborah. Clemena, the oldest, married Josiah Ayers, and had Stephen, the celebrated itinerant Dr. Ayers, so eminently successful in curing cholera in Montreal in 1832, and Deborah, who married Stephen Cave, of New York.

William Conklin (3d), who married Rebecca Whitaker, was a tanner and currier at Basking Ridge, where he had a farm and tanyard. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church here, and a justice of the peace. His family of nine children consisted of Phœbe, Stephen, Jonathan, Mary, William, Joseph, Isaac, Nathaniel, and Sarah.

Stephen Conklin, second child of William, resided on the homestead, was an elder of the Presbyterian Church at Basking Ridge, and subsequently removed to Somerville, where he died Nov. 3, 1849. His first wife was Sally Coriell, by whom he had a daughter Sarah, who married Thomas Layton, father of Theodore Layton. William Conklin, fifth child of William Conklin (3d), married Cornelia Goltra, and had six children,—viz., William, Mary Elizabeth, James Alonzo, Stephen, John L., and Sarah Augusta. Isaac Conklin (3d), seventh child of William, lived at Basking Ridge, where he was a shoe-manufacturer and farmer; married Sarah Hall, and had four children,—Nathaniel, Stephen, Isaac, and Joshua Conklin. All had large families, and their numerous descendants are scattered over a wide extent of country.

James Finley, father of Rev. Robert Finley, D.D., was an early resident of Basking Ridge, whence he came from Princeton, having immigrated at an early day from Scotland. He had children, James, a physician, who lived in Western New York; Robert, the well-known minister and teacher; Annie, who married Charles Morford, and lived at Basking Ridge in 1810; and Alexander, who was a carpenter and cabinet-maker in the same place. The children of Rev. Robert Finley were Mary L., who married John, only child of Peter Davison, of Basking Ridge; Helen Smith, who married James Cammack; James C. Finley, who became a Methodist minister, and married a daughter of Dr. Smith, of Cincinnati; Robert S. Finley, editor of the *Liberia Advocate*, first at St. Louis for several years, and then in New York. He subsequently became a Presbyterian minister, and died without issue.

John Hall, one of the early settlers at Basking Ridge, had a family of five children. His son John died at that place, about 1845, an old man. Richard, the second son, married Elizabeth Roy, widow of William, the son of Judge John Roy, of Basking Ridge. Judge Roy had a son Joseph, who was the father of Major Peter Roy, of Bernardsville; married Nancy, daughter of Col. Israel Rickey, who lived at the saw-mill on the Passaic River east of Basking Ridge. Hannah Roy, daughter of William and Elizabeth Roy, married Aaron Hand, son of Jonathan Hand, of Basking Ridge.

Richard Hall, second son of John Hall, who married Elizabeth Roy, had six children, the eldest of whom, Isaac, married Betsey Strimple, and lived near Liberty Corner. Ruth, the fourth child, married Levi, son of Jonathan Dayton, of Basking Ridge, and had an only son, Elias H. Dayton, who married Huldah Conover, of Monmouth County. Samuel, the fifth child, married Maria, daughter of Alexander Finley, of Basking Ridge. Richard Hall, a younger brother of the first John Hall, lived at Basking Ridge and had numerous descendants, intermarried with the Compton, Austin, and Burrows families.

Oliver Stelle, the ancestor of the Stelle family, was a son of Isaac Stelle, of Piscataway. He was born Aug. 1, 1766; married, Jan. 21, 1778, Mary Ryno, and removed to Bernard township in April, 1794. Their children were eleven, viz.: Christiana, Ephraim, Isaac, Harriet, Ruth, Sarah, John, Anne, Mary, Clarkson, and Rachel. Ephraim Stelle married Anna Manning, and had six children,—Elizabeth, Sally, Margaret, Daniel S., Isaac, and Jane. Isaac Stelle married Rachel Clawson, and had two children,—Mary and Clarissy. John Stelle married Anne Kirkpatrick, and had five children,—Jeptha, Jacob, Freeman, Lewis, and Provy. Clarkson Stelle married Lucinda Terrell, and had six children,—Rachel, Mary Anne, Mercy, Lewis, Thomas Terrell, and Adeline.

The house in which William L. Dayton was born is still standing at Basking Ridge. It is the house

next south of the Methodist church, now occupied by Bennehue Dunham. His father was born on the place now owned by Ezra Dayton, one mile west of Basking Ridge. His mother, Nancy Lewis, was born in the house where Dr. John Dayton now lives. One room of this house is the same as it was one hundred and thirty years ago. There are three bricks in the chimney bearing the following dates: 1750, the time when the house was originally built; 1855, when it was first repaired; and 1870, when it underwent repairs the last time.

Rolph Dayton, born in Yorkshire, England, in 1588, immigrated to America in 1639, landing in Boston, where his autograph appears June 4, 1639. He had two sons, Samuel and Robert, born in England. Rolph Dayton and family moved to East Hampton, L. I., where, in 1649, he "was President and Constable of the place." Robert Dayton, son of Rolph, ancestor of the Daytons of this township, died in 1728, leaving several children, one of whom, Samuel, was born in 1666, at East Hampton, L. I. One of his children was Jonathan, born in 1701, died Oct. 4, 1776. He moved and settled at Elizabethtown, N. J., and had three wives, by whom he had ten children. Robert, one of his sons, born in 1742, died May 31, 1814. He married Mary Owen and had eight children. His sons were John, Noah, Levi, Joel, Amos, Bailey, and Jonathan. Joel was the father of William H. Dayton. He married Nancy, daughter of Edward Lewis, Esq. Joel Dayton died May 3, 1833, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, leaving four children,—William L., Alfred D., Maria, and James B. Dayton.

William Lewis Dayton was born in 1811, married Margaret, daughter of Judge Van Derveer, of Somerville. He had five children, one of whom, William, is living in Trenton. His son Ferdinand was a surgeon in the army during the Rebellion, and died soon after the close of the war.

The old homestead where Joel Dayton was born is still in the hands of the Dayton family.

Baily, son of Robert Dayton, was the father of John Dayton, M.D., of Basking Ridge. He had brothers, Edward L., Samuel C. L., and sister Phebe L., all living except Phebe L., wife of William Cooper. Dr. John Dayton married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel S. Doty, M.D.

Henry Southard was one of the old and prominent settlers. His father came from Jamaica, L. I., and settled at Basking Ridge. His son, Samuel L. Southard, was one of the most distinguished men of New Jersey,—Secretary of the Navy, Governor of the State, justice of the Supreme Court, president of the United States Senate, and acting Vice-President of the United States under Mr. Tyler. He was born at Basking Ridge. Henry Southard, his father, was twenty-one years in Congress. His only daughter married Samuel S. Doty, M.D., father of the present Dr. James Doty, of Basking Ridge. Daniel Doty was born in New Jersey and served in the Revolution. He was the father of Samuel S. Doty, M.D., one of the leading physicians of the State, who practiced medicine at Basking Ridge nearly forty years.

In addition to physicians who have already been mentioned was Dr. Israel L. Coriell, who practiced here in the early part of the century, who moved to Kingwood, Hunterdon Co., about the year 1824, and there met a sudden death, in 1829, by being thrown from his sulky.*

"CENTENNIAL REUNION OF THE SMITH FAMILY."

In the north part of the town, about one and a half miles east of Peapack, Zachariah Smith was located at a very early day. This property is now owned by one of his lineal descendants, Peter Z. Smith, and there was held (Sept. 6, 1876) the famous "Smith Picnic," at which were gathered the Smiths, not only of this particular family, but of a host of others, descendants of John Henry Smith and Christiana his wife, their childrens' sons and daughters, with those who had joined the great family by marriage. It is estimated there were two thousand five hundred Smiths present from various portions of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, and including a large delegation from Morristown. By actual count there were four hundred and eighty-three carriage loads who participated on this festive occasion, the first of any general reunion of the family. A business meeting was there held of which Isaiah Smith was chairman and Abraham Smith secretary. It was resolved to hold an annual picnic in the same grove on the first Wednesday in September of each year. Isaiah Smith was chosen president, Abraham Smith, secretary and treasurer, with the following executive committee: Jacob Z. Smith, Zachariah Z. Smith, William Z. Smith, Abraham Smith, Oscar Smith, Andrew Cole, Andrew D. Peterson, Peter S. Tiger, Jacob S. Garrabrant, Henry Garrabrant, John Savidge, all of Peapack. James A. Cramer and George Hedden, of Morristown; Ziba S. Smith and Daniel J. Cole, of Mendham; Jacob D. Smith and William P. Smith, of Raritan; Isaiah Smith, of Milburn; John S. Smith, Iowa; Isaiah C. Mullen, Bedminster; Peter Smith, Round Valley; Charles Quimby, Bernardsville; Cornelius J. Garrabrant, Flemington; Cornelius P. Garrabrant, Brookside; Covert Smith and Oliver C. Smith, of Seneca Co., N. Y.

The business meeting then adjourned and dinner was partaken of. Then followed addresses by Rev. Charles Woodruff and others, with singing by the glee-club and music by the band, the remainder of the day being given to a pleasant reunion of families and friends. A registry-book, in which the Smiths present registered their names (and their descendants and connections by marriage), contained nine hundred names.

* *Hunterdon County Gazette*, Aug. 12, 1829.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Of the early civil affairs of this township we find absolutely no record, not even the date of its organization. The digest of the laws of New Jersey, which usually contains the acts for the erection of townships and the description of their boundaries, contains nothing relating to this township. We have examined the historical collections, the State "Gazetteer," consulted other works and interrogated the best informed men on the subject with like results. The records of the township itself are lacking for nearly a hundred years of its corporate existence, having been destroyed by fire at Basking Ridge in 1850. The most that we can do under the circumstances is to give a probable or proximate date for the organization of the township and the beginning of its civil or municipal history.

The township was unquestionably named after Governor Francis Bernard, who superseded President Reading on the 13th of June, 1758, and continued his administration until the 4th of July, 1760. The name would not be likely to be given before he was Governor. The nearest date we have to this, in which "Bernardstown" is mentioned, is 1763. It is the trustees' record of the Presbyterian Church of Basking Ridge, entitled "The Book of the Congregation of Bernardstown, A.D., 1763–1815." This seems to settle the point that the township organization dates somewhere between 1758 and 1763, probably about 1760, at the close of Governor Bernard's administration. We can only add to this brief statement of probabilities the civil list for the time during which the records have been preserved.

TOWN CLERKS.

1851, William R. Wilson; 1852–53, John S. Quimby; 1854–55, James W. Arrowsmith; 1856–57, Benjamin Smith; 1858–59, James W. Arrowsmith; 1860, Ira B. Pruden; 1861, John W. B. Lewis; 1862, William A. Wilson; 1863, William Van Doren; 1864–65, Joseph S. Clark; 1866–78, William B. Cooper; 1879–80, P. F. Randolph.

ASSESSORS.

1851–53, Israel Rickey; 1854–55, John H. Anderson; 1856–57, David L. Lewis; 1858–59, Samuel Lewis; 1860–61, Peter Z. Smith; 1862–63, Ferdinand Van Doren; 1864–65, Peter Z. Smith; 1866, A. V. P. Sutphen; 1867–73, William A. McMurtry; 1874, Freeman Stelle; 1875–78, William A. McMurtry; 1879–80, S. W. T. Meeker.

COLLECTORS.

1851, Alvah Lewis; 1852, John H. Anderson; 1853, Alvah Lewis; 1854, Francis Runyan; 1855–56, Oliver R. Stelle; 1857–58, Samuel Hall; 1859–60, William A. McMurtry; 1861–62, James H. Thompson; 1863, Jacob K. Lewis; 1864–66, Ira B. Pruden; 1867–68, Thomas Terrell; 1869–70, William Van Doren; 1871–72, Joseph S. Clark; 1873, David L. Lewis; 1874, Oscar McMurtry; 1875–77, George L. Rickey; 1878, Nicholas Bowers; 1879, Calvin D. Smith; 1880, Ira B. Pruden.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1851–52, William Annin, Joseph De Coster; 1853, Joseph De Coster; 1854–56, Peter Z. Smith; 1856–58, James King; 1858–60, Henry Baird; 1860–62, David G. Schomp; 1862–64, Joseph De Coster; 1864–66, David G. Schomp; 1866, David L. Lewis; 1867–69, Samuel Lewis; 1869–71, Thomas Terrell; 1871–73, Aaron Dilley; 1873, Charles S. Quimby; 1874–76, Jacob S. Garrabrant; 1876–77, Charles S. Quimby; 1877–79, Freeman Stelle; 1879–80, William B. McMurtry.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEALS.

1851, John S. Quimby, Oliver R. Stelle, James W. Arrowsmith; 1852, David L. Lewis, Oliver R. Stelle, James W. Arrowsmith; 1853, David L. Lewis, David Morris, Oliver R. Stelle; 1854, David Morris, Henry Baird, Pierson S. Colyer; 1855–57, Richard Coriell, Andrew Cole, John McBride; 1857–59, David S. Dunham, Israel Compton, James McMurtry; 1859, John S. Quimby, Jacob Cole, George F. Scofield; 1860, Jacob Cole, George F. Scofield, Oliver Dunster; 1861, Josiah Layton, Thomas Lewis, Oliver Dunster; 1862, Josiah Layton, Thomas Lewis, Oliver Woodward; 1863, Oliver Woodward, Josiah Layton, Oliver R. Stelle; 1864, John M. Holmes, Oliver Woodward, Oliver R. Stelle; 1865, Jacob Cole, William Child, William Rush; 1866–67, Joseph J. Stergis, John O. Rush, Henry Apgar; 1868, Joseph S. Clark, Amadee Sanders, David G. Schomp; 1869–71, Joseph S. Clark, Oliver Dunster, David G. Schomp; 1871, Oliver Dunster, James H. Day, Calvin H. Dunham; 1872, John Guerin, John O. Rush, James H. Day; 1873, John Guerin, James H. Day, Theodore Baird; 1874, James H. Day, William Child, Oliver Dunster; 1875–77, Josiah Layton, Theodore Baird, Seneca White; 1877, Seneca White, William Child, Theodore Baird; 1878, F. H. Flagg, Henry H. Apgar, Richard Irving; 1879, Henry H. Apgar, Richard Irving, James H. Day; 1880, Henry H Apgar, Richard Irving, Aaron Dilley.

TOWN COMMITTEES.

1851, Jonathan Ayers, David Morris, Abraham B. McCollum, Frederick Childs, Daniel Whitenack; 1852–53, John Guerin, David Dunham, William Ballentyne; 1854, John Guerin, Samuel Lewis, Thomas Richards; 1854–56, William Ballentine, Isaac S. Runyon, Freeman Pennington; 1857, Joseph De Coster, Oliver R. Stelle, David Morris; 1858, William Ballentine, David Morris, Waters B. Alward; 1859, William Ballentine, Waters B. Alward, Oliver Dunster; 1860, Waters B. Alward, John S. Quimby, Isaac Compton; 1861, Isaac Compton, John S. Quimby, Freeman Stelle; 1862, John S. Quimby, Freeman Stelle, James P. Goltra; 1863, Amadee Sanders, Freeman Stelle, James P. Goltra; 1864, Amadee Sanders, Joseph De Coster, James P. Goltra; 1865, Amadee Sanders, John Guerin, Oliver R. Stelle; 1866, John Guerin, Oliver R. Stelle, Josiah Layton; 1867–68, John Guerin, Josiah Layton, Charles N. Conkling; 1869–70, Charles N. Conkling, John O. Rush, William B. McMurtry; 1871, John O. Rush, William B. McMurtry, John Compton; 1872–76, John Compton, John R. Lewis, Jacob Van Arsdale; 1877–78, John Compton, John R. Lewis, Jerome E. Helderbrant, Edward Haight, William Van Doren; 1879–80, John Compton, William Child, William Van Doren.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1851.—Nathaniel Compton, Hezekiah Norris.
1854.—Peter Irvine, John S. Quimby, Benjamin Smith.
1855.—John S. Quimby, Nathaniel Compton, Benjamin Smith.
1859.—Peter Irvine.
1860.—Nathaniel Compton, Ira B. Pruden, John S. Quimby.
1861.—Ira B. Pruden.
1862.—Jacob Cole, William A. Wilson.
1863.—Waters B. Alward, Richard Irvine.
1864.—Nathaniel Compton, James H. Thompson, Calvin H. Dunham.
1870.—Nathaniel Compton, James H. Thompson, Calvin H. Dunham, Roderick Mitchell.
1872.—Roderick Mitchell.
1873.—Horace Woodruff.
1875.—James H. Thompson, Nathaniel Compton, Calvin H. Dunham.
1876.—David S. Dunn.
1878.—James Doty, Horace Woodruff.
1879.—Charles N. Conkling.
1880.—Dr. H. G. Whitnall, P. F. Randolph, Calvin H. Dunham.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1851, Walters B. Alward; 1852, James T. English; 1853, William R. Wilson; 1854–66, Rev. John C. Rankin, D.D.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

THE STIRLING PLACE.—William Alexander, familiarly known as Lord Stirling, lived in baronial state before the Revolution on the "Stirling farm," so called, about two miles southeast of Basking Ridge. The place is now owned by Mr. Barcalow, and is

one of the historic places of this portion of New Jersey. Lord Stirling acquired his title to large estates in this quarter prior to 1720, and built his manor-house as a summer retreat about 1761. He adopted it afterwards as a permanent residence, and continued to improve his estate, together with a mining and iron interest in Morris County, till the Revolution called him to the field. He became a zealous Whig, and as a soldier under Washington rendered important service to the cause of independence. He was not, however, to see the final triumph of the glorious cause to which he had sacrificed health, property, and life itself. Worn out by fatigue of body and mind, he died on the 15th of January, 1783, less than a week before the solemn recognition by treaty of his country's independence. His private fortune was expended in the contest.

WHITE'S TAVERN.—The house where Gen. Charles Lee was taken prisoner by Col. Harcourt's dragoons, on the 11th of October, 1776, while on his way to join the army under Washington, stands by the roadside at the south end of the village of Basking Ridge. It was then called "White's tavern," being kept by Mrs. White, a widow. The house is still standing, though it has undergone considerable changes.

THE KIRKPATRICK MANSION.—Another place of historic interest is the old Kirkpatrick mansion, on the homestead where Alexander Kirkpatrick and his son David settled in 1736. The solid, substantial stone house which he built in 1765, with its thick, firm walls laid in mortar almost as hard as the gray sandstone itself, and with floors made of white oak plank laid double, was but an exponent of the solidity and self-reliance of his character. With proper care the house might be made to last five centuries more. On a stone over the front door (but now concealed by a portico) are chiseled "D. M. K., 1765," —meaning David and Mary Kirkpatrick.

David Kirkpatrick, Esq., as he was remembered by the old settlers, was a thorough-going Scotchman in every respect, not excepting the broad accent of his nationality. "Although he lived about two miles from the church at Basking Ridge, he always preferred to walk while the rest of the family rode. It is said of him, when a member of the New Jersey Legislature, that although he would commence his journey on horseback, he soon dismounted and, leading his horse, walked the remainder of the way to Trenton. He lived to enter his ninety-first year; educated one son at the College of New Jersey; knew of at least six grandsons who were liberally educated; and at his death left a numerous posterity to bless his memory."

THE ANNIN HOUSE.—In 1766 the old "Stone House" on the Annin estate was built by William Annin, son of John, the first pioneer. In 1866, the descendants of John Annin met in the venerable mansion to celebrate the centennial of its erection. The meeting was on the 15th day of August, and there gathered grandparents, parents and children, the representatives of every period of life, from infancy to old age, to the number of one hundred and twenty. We give the following list of the kindred and descendants of John Annin present on the occasion:

William Annin, Eliza H. Annin, Gertrude S. F. Annin, Jane Annin, Sarah Annin, Sarah E. Annin, Mary C. Annin, William Annin, Robert Edward Annin, Phebe Ayers, James Van D. Ayers, Fanny B. Ayers, Fanny Ayers, John Fred. Boyle, Lydia Annin Boyle, Harriet P. Boyle, Sarah Annin Boyle, Edward P. Boyle, John Annin Boyle, Mary P. Boyle, Helen H. Boyle, William F. Boyle, Nettie A. Boyle, Parmenas Castner, Fred. K. Castner, Mary Annin Castner, Alfred S. Castner, John L. Van Liew, Antoinette Van Liew, Julia B. Van Liew, Sarah K. Van Liew, William E. Van Liew, Mary A. Van Liew, Martha A. Van Liew, William Annin Losey, Harriet O. Losey, Samuel Annin, Jesse Irving, Charles Conklin, Emeline A. Irving, Hiram Ayers, Eliza Neville Ayers, Joanna Gaston Brown, Mary Brown, Isaac Gaston, Ida Brown, William Sergeant, Daniel Annin, Abbey P. Annin, Phebe M. Annin, Adeline C. Annin, Sarah Ross Beach, Sarah M. Bliven, Sarah R. Bliven, Charles Bliven, Abby D. Bliven, Moses Sayre, Elizabeth Dickinson Sayre, Alexander Annin, Susan Annin, Margaret Annin, Margaret Miller Norcross, Alex. Annin Norcross, Joseph M. Norcross, Joseph Annin, Margaret Annin, John Annin, Samuel Annin, Esther Morford, George Morford, Alexander Annin, Elizabeth Annin, Phebe Miller Johnson, Mary Emma Johnson, Ferdinand Dreer Johnson, Frederick Dreer Earl, Mary M. Annin, John J. Annin, Edwin L. Annin, Ferdinand J. Dreer, Abigail Dickinson Dreer, Abigail Matilda Dreer, Ferdinand J. Dreer, Jr., Frederick Alex. Dreer, Edwin Greble Dreer, Rev. John C. Rankin, D.D., Mrs. Rankin, Rev. James T. English, Rosella May Anderson, Charles T. Anderson, William W. Anderson, John C. Sutphen, M.D., Fanny K. Sutphen, Hugh M. Gaston, Mrs. Gaston, Miss Gaston, Isaac Gaston, Francis Runyon, Clarissa C. Runyon, William A. Compton, James H. Day, James S. Day.

The walls of the old "Stone House," laid up with massive blocks taken from a neighboring quarry, are as sound and solid as when first placed there in the colonial days. It is a quaint old building with projecting eaves, in which have lived three generations of the Annin family. William Annin, great-grandson of the emigrant ancestor, was host of the mansion at the time of the centennial. The initials "W. A." and "H. S. M.," cut in the stone with the date "1766," indicate the builder, William Annin, and Hugh Sunderland, mason.

A large black walnut-tree stands on the road from Basking Ridge to Morristown. It is a historic tree. Under it near the roots is a spring, not at present used, at which Washington and La Fayette lunched when the army was moving from Morristown towards Trenton. The incident is not given in any history, but was communicated by La Fayette himself to the late Dr. Samuel S. Doty, who as major of militia escorted the Marquis during his visit here in 1825. This walnut-tree was struck by lightning on Sunday, June 28, 1880, which will probably destroy the old relic of bygone days.

CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BASKING RIDGE.*

Among the floating statements as to the origin of this church, that which assigns to it the greatest

* The following history of the Presbyterian Church of Basking Ridge is condensed from a historical discourse by Rev. John C. Rankin, D.D., pastor of the church since 1851, delivered August 11, 1872. The discourse contains much other interesting matter, which we have given under the head of Early Settlement.

antiquity is in the New Jersey Historical Collections (new edition, 1852, p. 442), and is in these words:

"Basking Ridge was early settled by Scotch Presbyterians, and a log church erected about the year 1700."

The next is in a "History of the Presbyterian Church of Madison, N. J.," drawn up some years ago by the Rev. Mr. Tuttle, then the pastor of that people. He says (pp. 10, 11),—

"The first church ever organized in what is now the county of Morris, was the old Presbyterian Church in Whippany, which was formed about 1718. . . . In Baskenridge, some Scotch Presbyterian families who had settled there, were worshipping in a log meeting-house which they had erected a year or two previously."

Dr. Rankin has been able to discover no data upon which these statements can be substantiated, and thinks, from evidence adduced further on in his discourse, that the origin of the church dates from about 1720–25. There could have been no church here before there were Christian inhabitants, and the earliest definite account of the settlement places it at A.D. 1717, the 24th of June of that year being the date of the Indian deed to Harrison. In 1720, Cornelius Beers, of Staten Island, bought the land then occupied by James Pitney, who was, without doubt, the first settler in the township, and whose name appears as one of the original trustees of the church. Henry Rolfe was also living in the neighborhood the same year, and one of his family, probably his son Samuel, was another member of the original board of trustees. There were actually settlers here, then, as early as 1720, who were active and prominent in the movements of the church. Among these were Pitney, Rolfe, some of the Ayers family, and probably others whose names are not mentioned.

In 1728, John Budd, an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia, in writing to his agent here, speaks of "the hundred acres I lately gave away," and in 1737 specific mention is made of his conveying one hundred acres—probably the same before alluded to—"for the use of a meeting-house." Here we see the source of the old parsonage farm. When and where they first assembled for worship cannot be determined. It is morally certain, however, that they were not long without some place, and the probability is that at least as early as 1725 there was a nucleus of praying men and women who came together somewhere in the neighborhood to worship God.

Passing now from these probabilities and conjectures, the first authentic date in the history of this church (the sessional records having unfortunately perished) is on the original deed of John Ayers, conveying a certain plot of ground to Obadiah Ayers, Mordecai McKenne, James Pitney, George Pack, Samuel Rolfe, Daniel Morrice, and Thomas Riggs. This document is dated Feb. 8, 1731, and conveys to said trustees one and one-half acres of land, "on or near the middle of which now stands a house built and intended for the exercising of religious worship in." This was no doubt the old log meeting-house of traditionary notoriety. One hundred and fifty years ago it stood on the spot of the present church, with a thickly-wooded grove around it. In all probability the first work of those sturdy pioneers, as they began to form a community here, was the erection of a school-house, where some of them taught the children of their families in winter, and where the parents assembled for prayer before they had a church or minister. The same circumstances which made this the religious centre must also have made it the educational centre even earlier. The school- or session-house therefore probably went up from 1720 to 1725; the church soon followed, from 1725 to 1730, and was made secure to trustees, as above, Feb. 8, 1731.

In 1733 the name of Basking Ridge first appears in the old ecclesiastic records of the parish, spelled uniformly in all early documents as here written, showing the purely English origin of the name. It is supposed to have been derived from the fact that the wild animals of the adjacent lands were accustomed to *bask* in the open forest of this beautiful ridge. There was as yet no church at Morristown; in fact, there was no town there.

The first minister of the gospel known to have labored here was the Rev. John Cross, who became a member of the Synod of Philadelphia in 1732, and seems to have begun his labors in that year. It is not known that he was ever installed as a regular pastor over the church, but it is certain that he preached here, with more or less regularity, from 1732 to 1741. He seems to have been rather a self-willed man, who followed his own course, without much regard to ecclesiastical law and order. On the next day after his reception as a member of the Synod he withdrew from the session without permission, and was censured for his conduct. Three years later complaint was made to the Synod against him by his Presbytery that "he absented himself from their meetings and removed from one congregation to another without the concurrence of Presbytery." For this he was again censured, and admonished "to be no more chargeable with such irregularities for the future."

He was not here, therefore, all these years. The reason may have been that the congregation was still too weak to "subsist alone," so that he was compelled to seek elsewhere for support. This whole region was now rapidly filling up with inhabitants, and no doubt as the size and strength of the congregation increased they gave him a better support and he gave them more labor. After a time this became his permanent home.

VISIT OF REV. GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

When the celebrated George Whitefield visited this place, Nov. 5, 1740, he stayed at Mr. Cross' house, two miles from Basking Ridge, probably the house owned by the late Judge Goltra. Whitefield speaks of a wonderful work of grace as then in progress, the first great revival, no doubt, that had occurred in this

part of the country. As many as three hundred persons are said to have been awakened at one time under the preaching of Mr. Cross. "When I came to Basking Ridge," says Whitefield, "I found that Mr. Davenport had been preaching to the congregation. It consisted of about three hundred people. In prayer I perceived my soul drawn out and a stirring of affection among the people. I had not discoursed long, but in every part of the congregation somebody or other began to cry out, and almost all were melted to tears. At night also there was preaching to an immense audience in Mr. Cross' barn, when God was present in great power. . . . Next morning I with pleasure took my leave of them, and rode agreeably, in company with many children of God, to New Brunswick, twenty-three miles from Basking Ridge."

OTHER MINISTERS.

The last mention of the name of Mr. Cross in Presbytery or Synod occurs in 1746. His death must have occurred between that date and 1750, as in the latter year his wife, "Deborah Cross, widow," is mentioned as buying certain land from James Alexander. His grave is probably in the burial-ground at the church, though marked by no stone to tell where his dust reposes. His farm, which embraced several hundred acres, was one of the finest sections of the township, and descended to his heirs. His deed to it was obtained in 1741. During his ministry, in 1737, the parsonage farm of 100 acres was given by John Budd, of Philadelphia, though it is not probable that Mr. Cross ever occupied it.

In 1742, Basking Ridge and Staten Island asked for the ministerial services of Mr. Charles McKnight, the son of a Presbyterian clergyman in Ireland, and supposed to have come to this country, a young man, about the year 1740. He was taken under the care of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, June 28, 1741, and ordained on the 12th of October of the next year. He probably served both congregations. He remained here only about two years, and in the autumn of 1744 was installed pastor of Cranberry and Allentown. During the Revolutionary war he was captured and imprisoned for a time by the British, and soon after his release died, Jan. 1, 1778.

Mr. McKnight's successor, the Rev. Joseph Lamb, was called, and May 24, 1744, he removed to this place and became a member of the Presbytery of New Brunswick. No particulars of his pastorate here are known. Dr. Brownlee speaks of him as "a Scottish worthy," but he was probably a native of Connecticut, though of Scotch descent. He is the first of the pastors of this church who died in its service. His tombstone in the burying-ground bears the following inscription, which we transcribe as throwing light on the character of his preaching and as a specimen of the obituary literature of the age:

"Here lies the remains of the Rev'd Joseph Lamb, who departed this life July 28, A.D. 1749. Etatis suæ 60.

"The terrors dire from Sinai's Mount
Thy mouth did once proclaim,
As well as Messages of grace
In thy great Master's name.
But with pure ethereal fires,
With Seraphim above,
We hope and trust thou now dost sing
The wonders of his love."

The congregation had so grown under his ministry that the original log house was no longer large enough to contain the audience. It was therefore taken down, and the venerable frame building which stood for ninety years, and was then superseded by the present house, was erected. According to a well-authenticated tradition, the frame of that building was put up on the very day of Mr. Lamb's death, July 28, 1749 (a brief description of it will be given at another point in the narrative), but it was doubtless in size and comfort a decided improvement on the old log house.

Following Mr. Lamb came the Rev. Samuel Kennedy, M.D., who was born in Scotland in 1720, and received his education at the University of Edinburgh. His theological studies were pursued in this country, under the care of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, by which he was licensed to preach in 1748 and ordained in 1750. His settlement here took place June 26, 1751, and lasted thirty-six years,—*i.e.*, until his death, Aug. 31, 1787. It may be remarked here that the records kept by Mr. Kennedy, according to tradition, were medical and ministerial accounts mingled on the same pages of his day-book, and that they were not regarded as of sufficient importance to insure their preservation. The trustee book, however, is extant, and bears on its cover the following title: "The Book of the Congregation of Bernardstown, A.D. 1763, 1815." This book contains accounts, more or less full, of the doings of the parish for little more than half the time of Dr. Kennedy's ministry,—that is, from 1764; and from this time we come into clearer light respecting the history of the church. The first record in this volume is in these words:

"The following is the account and proceedings of the committee appointed by the Presbyterian congregation of Bernardstown (formerly called Basking Ridge) to receive and dispose of the money left to said congregation by Mr. Samuel Brown in and by his last will and testament, which bears date the 17th day of June, 1763."

This committee consisted of Edward Lewis, John Carle, and Nathaniel Ayers, who were chosen on the 12th of November, 1764. The money bequeathed was £200, the interest of which, according to the terms of the will, was to "be yearly every year, from generation to generation forever, paid unto the regular Presbyterian minister of the congregation for his support."

Among the first things found in this record is the plan of the house of worship as it then stood. It contained fifty-two seats on the floor and twenty-six in the gallery,—seventy-eight in all. This is the frame building which in 1749 had superseded the primitive log house. It seems to have been about 55 feet long

by 35 feet wide, having its length east and west, with pulpit in the north side, and the greater part of the seats running lengthwise of the house.

Among the earliest entries these statements occur: "It was agreed that the congregation should take the parsonage place in its own care, and, instead thereof, pay Mr. Kennedy £20 yearly as an addition to his salary." For the first year thereafter it was rented for £9, and for several succeeding years for £12. This arrangement, with a salary of £110 above the parsonage rent, seems to have lasted many years. In 1786 a new contract was made with Mr. Kennedy, whereby he was to receive £120 yearly and "the benefit of the parsonage free, the house and land kept in repair, and firewood cut and delivered without any of his expense."

The salary paid to the sexton at this time was fifteen dollars per annum, and it is stated that the parish-meeting of the same year "appointed Joseph Roy and Joseph Annin to give out the lines, and John Annin and Jeremiah Sutton, clerks, to sing."

Rev. Mr. Kennedy's remains lie in the church burying-ground, where his epitaph may be read. It is as follows:

"God's holy law thy mouth proclaimed,
Pure gospel flowed through every vein;
To dying men thy lips proclaimed
The glory of thy Saviour's name.
Sleep, then, beneath this earthly clod—
Thy flesh shall see its Saviour-God—
Till the bright morning shall appear,
And thou thy Saviour's image bear."

For nearly eight years after his death the pulpit of the church was vacant. In the winter of 1795, Mr. Robert Finley, a young licentiate of great promise, was sent by the Presbytery of New Brunswick to preach for a few Sabbaths. The attention of the congregation was soon fixed upon him as a pastor. During this long vacancy they had become divided and distracted, but, with singular unanimity and high hopes, all parties united in a call for his services. He was installed on the 17th of June, 1795, and from that date began a bright period in the history of the church. The members of the session, with the pastor, September, 1795, were John Carle, Hugh Caldwell, Henry Southard, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Philip Lindsley, Jacob Rickey, David Lyon, John Annin, and Robert Dayton,—men who may well be regarded as "pillars of the church."

The first roll of church-members now in existence was formed in 1804. There were then 227 communicants, of whom 74 were members before Mr. Finley's settlement, and 127 had been received during the preceding twelve months. This unusual ingathering was the result of the great revival which spread over the country at that time. During this time the Friday evening lecture and prayer-meeting of the church was established, which has never been intermitted to this day. The remaining years of Mr. Finley's ministry were accompanied with accessions to the church of from one to twenty-four each year. In 1815 occurred a special revival, in which nearly every member of the advanced class in Mr. Finley's classical school was converted. Some nine or ten of them became preachers of the gospel, of whom the Rev. B. C. Taylor, D.D., pastor of the Reformed Church in Bergen, still survives, or did a few years since. Dr. Finley was a man of commanding influence, who swayed the minds of the people among whom he moved almost at his pleasure. We shall revert to him again under the head of his celebrated classical school. Meantime, it may be remarked that after the great revival of 1803 the house of worship was found too small for the congregation, and was therefore enlarged by adding 28 pews on the floor and 12 in the gallery, making 118 pews. The highest pew-rental was $14.74. The church underwent a similar enlargement in 1871, extending over a portion of the burying-ground, so that the headstones removed now stand in a leaning posture against the rear and side basement walls of the building, some of them the oldest monuments in the ground.

Dr. Finley's pastoral relations with the church were dissolved April 22, 1817, having lasted about twenty-one years. He was released with great reluctance that he might accept the presidency of the University of Georgia, to which he had been called. His death occurred Nov. 3, 1818. His widow died Sept. 23, 1844.

The successor of Dr. Finley in the pulpit of this church was the Rev. William C. Brownlee, D.D., who began his labors April 30, 1818, and was installed as pastor in June following. The congregation was now large, covering nearly all the township of Bernard and running over almost an equal territory in the adjoining county of Morris. The people came mostly on foot or on horseback, or in an occasional farm-wagon, from New Vernon, from Long Hill, from Liberty Corner, from Mine Brook, and from the mountains towards Mendham. No other church as yet existed in all this space; now there are eleven congregations besides in the same territory. One of the first works done by the new pastor was to visit his entire congregation and take a complete census of his parishioners. The result showed a record of 260 families, comprising in all 1700 individuals, whose names, with the ages of many, are given with scrupulous exactness. Among the heads of families, 7 bear the name of Doty; 6 the names of Lyon, Lewis, and Saunders; 5 each the names of Cooper, Southard, Cross, Hand, and Miller; 4 of Ayers, Riggs, Boyle, Lindsley, Kirkpatrick, Annin, Heath, McMurtry, Guerin, and Wilson; and more than a dozen other names have three families each to represent them. The size of families, too, is an impressive feature of this list, from eight to twelve being the common number of a household. Ninety-one names have become extinct in the congregation in fifty years.

Dr. Brownlee is described as "a broad-shouldered,

large-headed, round-faced Scotchman, with resolution and thoroughness written on every feature and expressed in every tone." His pastorate was successful, and closed, after seven and a half years, in October, 1825. He was called from here to the professorship of languages in Rutgers College; died Feb. 10, 1860. Two tracts written by him and published by the American Tract Society—entitled "The General's Widow" and "The Spoiled Child"—had their incidents in the scenes of his pastorate at Basking Ridge. The successor of Dr. Brownlee was the Rev. John C. Van Dervoort, who was installed in September, 1826. He was an earnest, warm-hearted, evangelical preacher, whose labors were crowned by the ingathering of many into the church. In 1829, especially, there was an unusual revival under his ministry, fifty-six persons being converted and added to the church. About this time other churches began to organize and to take away from the congregation considerable strength. New Vernon and Liberty Corner organized churches of the same faith and order.

Mr. Van Dervoort was released by the Presbytery to accept a call to another field in the spring of 1834, and in the autumn of the same year was succeeded by the Rev. John Anderson, who, after trial of one year, was ordained and installed Oct. 8, 1835. In a report, during his ministry, he gives "308 families, comprising 1672 individuals, of whom 258 are members." He was, at his own request, released from the pastorate in August, 1836, and went to the Canal Street Presbyterian Church of the city of New York.

After a vacancy of nearly two years, the Rev. Oscar Harris was installed pastor on the 27th of March, 1838. He was a ripe scholar, a fine theologian, an earnest, modest Christian gentleman, and commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him. His health declining, he resigned in the spring of 1851, and in September of that year the present pastor, the Rev. John Chambers Rankin, D.D., was installed. He is the tenth in the line of regular pastors of the congregation, covering a period of 148 years from the settlement of Rev. Mr. Cross.

Rev. Dr. Rankin* is a native of North Carolina,—born May 18, 1816,—and was educated at the University of that State, at Chapel Hill. He commenced the study of theology at Princeton in 1839, and after completing his course went as a missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions to India, where he remained eight years, when declining health compelled him to return to the United States. During his pastorate of this church, a new and commodious parsonage has been built; a new and comfortable lecture- and Sabbath-school-room has been erected; the church (once refitted, and then enlarged and ornamented) has been rendered as commodious and attractive as the congregation could desire; while the membership, which had declined to 170 in 1851, has again advanced to 260. Both the Sabbath-school and church are now in a prosperous condition.

We append the following summary, which may be convenient for reference:

1717–25.—Religious settlement formed.
1725–30.—Public worship instituted.
1732–41.—Rev. John Cross, pastor.
1742–44.—Rev. Charles McKnight, pastor.
1744–49.—Rev. Joseph Lamb, pastor.
1751–87.—Rev. Samuel Kennedy, pastor.
1795–1817.—Rev. Robert Finley, D.D., pastor.
1818–25.—Rev. William C. Brownlee, pastor.
1826–34.—Rev. John C. Van Dervoort, pastor.
1834–36.—Rev. John Anderson, pastor.
1838–51.—Rev. Oscar Harris, pastor.
1851.—Rev. John C. Rankin, D.D., pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF LIBERTY CORNER.

The origin of this church is given in the following extract from the parish records:

"LIBERTY CORNER, April, 1837.

"The inhabitants of this place assembled in the Academy, in accordance with public notice previously given, to adopt such measures as were requisite to the organization of a Presbyterian Church in this vicinity. A deep interest was manifested on the subject, and, after fully considering the propriety and importance of the matter, the congregation unanimously appointed Mr. William Annin to wait on the Presbytery of Elizabethtown at its next meeting in Rahway, and request the Presbytery to come and organize a church as soon as practicable, to be known by the name of "The Presbyterian Church of Liberty Corner."

"On the application of Mr. Annin, the Presbytery appointed a committee to make all suitable inquiries as to the propriety of granting the request and report at the next meeting. The committee reported at the next meeting, and the Presbytery appointed the Rev. Messrs. Abraham Williamson, Daniel H. Johnson, Thomas Cochrane, and Joseph Cory a committee to meet at Liberty Corner on the 10th of June following and organize a Presbyterian Church, agreeably to the request made. The committee met at the time and place above named, and a sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Williamson. After the sermon the following-named persons produced certificates of their church-membership, which were read and approved, viz.: Mr. Nehemiah Scofield, Mr. William Annin, Mr. John King, Mr. Samuel Cross, Mr. James Irving, Mrs. Phebe Ayers, Mrs. Sarah Cross, Mrs. Margaret Jobs, Mrs. Sarah Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Mary Dunham, Miss Hannah Ayers (from the church in Basking Ridge), Mrs. Sarah Annin, Mrs. Elizabeth King, Mrs. Sarah Annin, Mrs. Nancy A. Dunham, Mrs. Elizabeth Cross, Miss Catharine Dunham, Miss Frances Dunham, Miss Maria Dunham, Miss Martha Dunham (from the church at New Vernon)."

After the usual questions had been propounded and answered in the affirmative, Messrs. Nehemiah Scofield and William Annin were unanimously elected ruling elders and deacons, and were individually ordained as such.

The corner-stone of the house of worship was laid on the 5th of September, 1837, by Rev. Messrs. R. K. Rodgers, of Bound Brook, Lewis Bond, of Plainfield, and Abraham Williamson, of Chester. Rev. James T. English was called to supply the church for one year. The house of worship was dedicated on Saturday, July 21, 1838, Rev. Nicholas Murray, of Elizabethtown, preaching the sermon. Oct. 23, 1838, Rev. James T. English was duly installed as the first pastor. The communion of the Lord's Supper was for the first time participated in by the church on Sunday, the 27th of August, 1838, the officiating minister being Rev. Lewis Bond, of Plainfield.

* He received the honorary degree of "Doctor of Divinity" in 1867, from the trustees of the College of New Jersey. (See page 624, this work).

On the 4th of November, 1837, the following persons were received to membership:

Mr. James Rice, Mrs. Phebe Irving, Mrs. Sarah King, Miss Mary Lewis, Miss Abigail Parsils, Miss Harriet Scofield, Miss Sarah Annin, Miss Mary Elizabeth Jobs, Mr. Adrian V. King, Mrs. Nancy Irving, Mrs. Sarah Cross, Miss Mary Annin, Miss Emeline Ayers, Miss Caroline Irving, Miss Sarah J. Ayers, Mrs. Ann Rue.

Nov. 11, 1837, the following united with the church:

Mr. William C. Annin, Mr. Thomas A. Williams, Mr. Samuel Lewis, Mr. Jesse Irving, Mr. Parsemas Castner, Mr. James Whistlecraft, Mr. George Scofield, Mr. Eugene Jobs, Mr. Lewis Miller, Mr. Samuel A. Voorhees, Mr. John Wiggins, Mrs. Phebe Brown, Mrs. Jane Voorhees, Miss Julia A. Scofield, Miss Elizabeth Annin, Miss Susan Goltra.

The first church was of brick, and was used by the congregation till 1868, when the present edifice was erected on the same site at a cost of $8000.

MINISTERS.

Rev. James T. English, who was installed pastor Oct. 23, 1838, served the church till his death, May 17, 1873,—a faithful and successful pastorate of thirty-five years. He was born Oct. 31, 1810, and was consequently sixty-three years old when he died.

Rev. George C. Miln, his successor, was installed pastor July 1, 1873, and remained till Nov. 23, 1874.

Rev. James W. Shearer was installed June 22, 1875, and remained till May 1, 1879, when he removed to Virginia. After his removal the pulpit was supplied by various ministers up to April 5, 1880, when a call was extended to Rev. Mr. Hammond, of Jersey City, to officiate one year, which he accepted, and is now in charge of the church.

The family of Rev. Mr. English still reside on the farm formerly owned by the pastor. His widow still survives; his two sons,—N. C. and James R. English—are attorneys and counselors-at-law in the city of Elizbeth, the former having his residence on the homestead with his mother. A fine granite monument has been erected to the memory of Mr. English in the church burying-ground.

Ruling Elders.—William Annin, elected June 10, 1837; died June 30, 1872. Nehemiah Scofield, elected June 10, 1837; dismissed Nov. 3, 1846. Isaac Lewis, elected March 8, 1838; died June 1, 1855. Joseph Alward, elected March 8, 1838; dismissed 1845. Elias Brown, elected Oct. 23, 1847; dismissed February, 1854. David Dunham, elected Oct. 23, 1847; died March 21, 1876, aged seventy. James H. Day, ordained Nov. 13, 1855; still in office. Peter A. Layton, ordained Nov. 13, 1855; died Feb. 15, 1873, aged sixty-one. Daniel Annin, ordained Nov. 13, 1855; still in office. John Compton, ordained Nov. 13, 1855; still in office. Daniel S. Doty, ordained Nov. 13, 1855; dismissed Nov. 13, 1875. David Halsey Dunham, removed to Bound Brook; Jerome Heldebrant.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BASKING RIDGE.

The first Methodist preachers in this place were the pastors stationed at Mendham and Bernardsville, who began to hold services here in 1854, in which year Rev. William Day, preacher in charge at Bernardsville, succeeded in building a church edifice. He commenced with his own hands the excavation for the foundation, and Bishop Janes, with his ox-team, carted the first stone. This exhibition of zeal on the part of minister and bishop aroused the co-operation of earnest friends, and the building was carried on to completion.

In 1858, Rev. George F. Dickinson was the pastor. During this year the church bought and laid out grounds for a cemetery, which has since been enlarged.

Rev. Solomon Parsons was pastor in 1859. He was followed by George W. Sovereign in 1860, and during that year the basement of the church was completed and made ready for Sunday-school-, prayer-, and other meetings. The years 1861–62 were years of marked prosperity to the church, under the pastoral care of Rev. William N. Searles. In 1863 it was made into a circuit with New Vernon and Green Village, and Rev. W. C. and C. R. Barnes were ministers in charge. Mr. Barnes, being a local preacher, was recommended to the Annual Conference. The next year the charge was modified by leaving off Green Village, and Rev. J. W. Young was pastor. This being a year of great excitement, on account of the war, the spiritual interest of the church rather declined; but during the next two, under Rev. S. N. Bebout, pastor at Basking Ridge and Pleasant Plains, quite a number of accessions were made and the prosperity of the church was much revived.

In 1867, Rev. E. Clement was sent to the charge, being the first under the three years' rule. He was a popular and successful pastor. Rev. B. F. Simpson succeeded him in 1870, until July, when failing health compelled him to resign, and his place was filled by the appointment of Rev. Charles Woodruff. During his pastorate Rev. Mr. Woodruff compiled a history of the church, from which the present facts have been mainly gathered. Mr. Woodruff remained in charge for three years, since which have been the following ministers: Rev. Samuel P. Lacey, 1873–75; Rev. Joseph W. Dally, 1875–79; Rev. Joseph A. Owen, 1879; Rev. C. A. Wambaugh, 1880.

The church has a membership at present of 110, and a Sunday-school of about 100 members. The following are the trustees and other officers:

Trustees.—D. D. Craig, Waters Burrows, S. R. De Coster, William Van Doren, Archibald Baird, W. F. Muchmore, Oscar Conklin, O. W. Brown, W. H. Dikeman.

Stewards.—S. R. De Coster, William Allen, O. W. Brown, Isaac W. Keeler, Archibald Baird, Benjamin Woodruff, Ezra Dayton. Nicholas Bowers, local preacher.

BERNARDSVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized in 1846, with seven male and ten female members. It was included in the Mendham charge

up to 1852, Bernardsville being called "Vealtown." The first board of trustees consisted of Roderick A. Mitchell, John S. Adams, John S. Quimby, James Barton, Elias Hight, Lewis D. Saunders, and Hiram W. Cummings,—all the male members of the church at that time.

The first church edifice was erected in 1846, and dedicated that year, on the 27th of December, Rev. D. W. Bartine preaching the sermon. The cost of the building was $977.50. In 1871 the house was remodeled and refurnished. The present parsonage was purchased in 1865. From the organization of the church down to the present time no debt has been allowed to accumulate. The new church edifice is one of the most beautiful and convenient ecclesiastical structures in this portion of the State. It was dedicated on Sunday, June 28, 1880, by Rev. C. D. Foss, Bishop Foster preaching the dedicatory sermon. This church has been erected at a cost of $10,000, and is the gift to the parish of Mr. George I. Seney, president of the Metropolitan Bank of New York, and one of the lay delegates of the New York East Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Seney owns a summer residence at Bernardsville, and, besides his generosity to this parish, has been a liberal donor to the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn.

The church since its organization has had the following pastors: Henry Trumbower, Mr. Beagle, Edward Griffeth, Mordecai Stokes, Robert Harris, R. S. Arndt, William Day, Wesley Wood, William Day, E. A. Day, H. J. Hayter, Matthias Swaim, B. O. Parvin, J. F. Dodd, W. W. Voorhees, J. B. Taylor, W. H. Hagerty, H. J. Hayter, J. W. Hayes, H. C. McBride, C. Clark, Jr., J. R. Adams, and C. C. Winans.

The church now numbers 105 members, and has a prosperous Sunday-school of 75, besides a school on Mine Mount of 40 members. Religious services are also held there by the pastors once in two weeks.

THE MILLINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH

was the outgrowth of a great revival at Mount Bethel and contiguous country in the winter of 1850–51, under the labors of Rev. Edward C. Ambler, assisted by one other evangelist. Protracted meetings were held during a greater part of the winter at Mount Bethel and in neighboring school-houses, and among those who attended and shared in the religious awakening were many belonging to the neighborhood of Millington. It was thought best, at the close of the revival, that such should be organized into a separate church in their own locality. The first meeting in order to consider such organization was held in the school-house May 2, 1851, and two days later a letter of dismissal from the Mount Bethel Church was granted to fifty-two persons, who formed the nucleus of the church at Millington. The organization was effected on the 20th of May, and the council recognized it May 21, 1851. On the 24th of the same month deacons were chosen and rules of order and articles of church discipline agreed upon. The deacons were ordained at a communion service on the 2d of October, 1852, the meeting-house being at that time opened and dedicated.

The church, being thus organized and a house of worship provided, grew rapidly. It has been deemed worthy of notice by the pastor that the large increase was through baptism, and was acquired chiefly in seasons of revival, rather than by steady ingathering from year to year. Not that such has been altogether wanting, but there are numbers of years in which there are no records of admissions by baptism; while, on the other hand, there has been one year, at least, in each pastorate when an especial interest was awakened and numbers baptized.

The first pastor of this church was Rev. E. C. Ambler, who resigned the pastorate of the Mount Bethel Church to assume charge of this in 1851. He continued in charge till November, 1854, and early in that year one of the revivals occurred, in which twenty-one members were added by baptism.

Rev. Andrew Hopper began his labors in December, 1854, under form of a supply for the winter and spring, and was chosen pastor on the 5th of February, 1855. Under his preaching a revival occurred in 1858, and from Feb. 8th to Aug. 8th, forty-five were baptized and became members of the church. The pastorate of Mr. Hopper closed in September, 1864, after a duration of ten years.

He was succeeded by Rev. Zelotes Grenell, called June 30, 1865, who remained five years and nine months. There was also a revival during his pastorate (from Dec. 22, 1866, to March 23, 1867), in which thirty-one were added by baptism. He closed his pastoral relation in December, 1870.

After an interval of a few months a call was extended to Rev. Peter Gibb, the present pastor, April 6, 1871. He soon after accepted and entered upon his labors. During all the years since there have been some baptisms each year,—in 1872, '73, '74, and '75; in each year from three to six,—but the chief revival was in 1876, when (up to the date of the report which we follow) the additions were twenty-one.

Over three hundred names have been added to the church record, first and last, but they have been reduced by death, removal, and other causes, so that the present number is 142. The Sunday-school contains a membership of 66. Mr. Oliver R. Stelle has been treasurer and chorister of the church since its organization. The clerks have been Francis Runyon, David R. Runyon, and Isaac S. Runyon. The pastor, Rev. P. Gibb, resides at the parsonage, near Liberty Corner, which was purchased about 1873.

ST. MARK'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH, BASKING RIDGE.

Rev. Charles W. Rankin, now of Baltimore, organized the parish of St. Mark's in 1850. There were

three or four Episcopalian families in the neighborhood,—to wit, the family of Mrs. Thompson, consisting of five or six adult persons; the family of Israel Bedell, of Staten Island, consisting of Israel Bedell, Jr., his mother, and five children,—and Bishop Doane, of the diocese of New Jersey, made to these families annual visitations. Rev. Mr. Rankin, while rector of St. Peter's, Morristown, in 1851, interested himself in pastoral labors here, and in the winter of 1851–52 the church edifice was built. The deed for the lot bears date Nov. 18, 1851. It was made by Patrick and Ann Matthews to Albert I. Bedell, James H. Thompson, and Charles W. Rankin, conditioned upon being always for purposes of the church, or otherwise to revert to the heirs of Patrick Matthews. The church was consecrated in May, 1852, by Bishop Doane.

The communicants have numbered as high as forty, but at present the membership is somewhat less. St. Mark's was under the rectorship of St. Peter's, at Morristown, till the diocese was divided and it became part of the Southern Diocese of New Jersey. The parish was reorganized in 1871 by Rev. Edward E. Boggs, and is at present an appendage of St. Mark's, Mendham. Since 1871, Rev. Messrs. Boggs, Coleman, Charles F. Kennedy, Henry Swentzel, W. Morrell, W. Wilson, Earl, and Baker have officiated as rectors.

ST. JAMES' CATHOLIC CHURCH.

There is also at Basking Ridge a Catholic Church of the above name. Erastus Drummond bought the land for the church site of David Demerest, who occupied the building, converted into a church in 1860, for a wheelwright-shop. The first priest who organized services here was Father McAnulty. Father Poals, of Mendham, is the present pastor.

SCHOOLS.

BASKING RIDGE CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

Rev. Samuel Kennedy, M.D., who was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Basking Ridge in 1750, was the founder of a classical school during his pastorate which, under his administration and that of Rev. Robert Finley, his successor, became somewhat famous. Dr. Kennedy was for a considerable time at the head of this school. "Being a highly accomplished scholar and possessing great wisdom and energy as a disciplinarian, his school was extensively patronized, and sent many of its pupils to the College of New Jersey."

Rev. Robert Finley's success in the same direction was still more noted. In the year 1799 two lads of about the same age commenced the study of the Latin grammar together, under the instruction of Dr. Finley. Their names were Samuel Lewis Southard and Jacob Kirkpatrick. Their parents resided within the bounds of the parish and were members of Dr. Finley's church. He was recently entered upon the duties of a pastor, and but lately from the College of New Jersey. From the combined motive of doing good and obtaining a livelihood, he conceived the enterprise of an academy. The two lads above named formed a nucleus around which a number clustered until there was formed in that place a large and flourishing classical school.

"They had progressed part way through the Latin grammar (Ruddiman's) when they were joined by Philip Lindsley, a youth from the same neighborhood. He had been a short time at school at Morristown, but he fell into the same class. A short time again elapsed when a fourth one arrived. He wrote his name Jacob R. T. Frelinghuysen. He was the son of Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen" (then living at Millstone, the old county-seat of Somerset County) "of Revolutionary memory. These four constituted the first class of the Academy of Basking Ridge, under the care of Rev. R. Finley. We were guided" (says the writer) "in our studies of the different classics, which then constituted the course in the lower classes of the College of New Jersey, till the commencement of the college, then the last Wednesday of September, A.D. 1802.

"We presented ourselves for examination before Dr. S. S. Smith, then president of the college, and were admitted to a standing in the Junior Class. . . ." This class completed its course and graduated in September, 1804. It was a class of men who subsequently made their mark and left their names carved high in the temple of fame, containing, as it did, Rev. Philip Lindsley, D.D., Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, D.D., Rev. Nathaniel S. Prime, D.D., Rev. Alfred Ely, D.D., Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Hon. George Chambers, Hon. Thomas H. Crawford, Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, to mention no others.

Dr. Jacob Kirkpatrick became a very distinguished clergyman. His room-mate, Dr. Philip Lindsley, was a man of great originality and power, and distinguished himself as an educator of youth. He was twenty-six years president of the University of Nashville, Tenn., from 1824 to 1850, and left a son who succeeded him in that responsible position,—John Berrien Lindsley, M.D., D.D., of Nashville, Tenn. The careers of Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Southard as counselors-at-law and as statesmen prove them to have been men of mark, and have made them an honor to their native State.

Hon. William L. Dayton, Rev. Symmes Henry, D.D., and many others, were prepared for college at Dr. Finley's school. Commodore Stockton was once a student here. The old rectangular, three-story brick building in which the school was held is still standing, and used for public school purposes.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of the township have always been a subject of interest to citizens, and have been well supported. The township is divided into eight school districts, as follows: Bernardsville, Basking

Ridge, Mine Mount, Mine Brook, Franklin, Mount Pleasant, Liberty Corner, and Pleasant Valley. The school-house in the first is of stone; in the second, brick; all the rest are wood. The aggregate value of the school property for the year ending Aug. 31, 1879, is reported at $9200. Whole number between the ages of five and eighteen, 701; average number of months the schools have been kept open, 10; number enrolled, 522; average attendance, 245; number of teachers employed, 9; Basking Ridge being the only school which employs two teachers. Of the whole number of teachers employed, 4 were male and 5 female. The total amount of money received from all sources for public school purposes was $3384.50.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The oldest burial-place in the township is that at Basking Ridge, the deed for which bears date Feb. 8, 1731. The oldest gravestone discovered in this ground is that of Henry Haines, who died June 9, 1736; but there were probably earlier interments, the first settlers having arrived from 1717 to 1725. Tradition says that the late Col. John Brees is known to have spoken of seeing a stone with the date 1719, though it cannot be found now. The ground is inclosed by a strong stone wall, and filled thickly with graves bearing the names of representatives of the old families and their descendants for four and five generations. Many quaint and interesting inscriptions might be given did space permit. We give only that of the oldest person buried here:

"Here lies the body of John McCollum, who departed this life April the 18, A.D., 1760, in the 103d year of his age."

The other churchyards which contain repositories of the dead are of a considerable later date, and present nothing worthy of special mention.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries of the people of this township are chiefly agricultural. The farming is of two kinds,—grain-raising and general crops and dairying. The milk of the dairies mostly goes to supply the Newark market, but of late much of it is made into an excellent quality of butter at the *creameries*, so called, several of which exist in the township. The abundance of pure spring water is a great advantage in this regard. Agriculture is carried on in the township, generally with the most improved implements. There being no large towns, the employment for mechanics is limited.

MILLS.

Ferdinand Van Dorn's mill is situated on the headwaters of the Passaic, on the line between Somerset and Morris Counties. It is a large stone mill, three run of stones, furnished with the most improved machinery, and grinds both custom and merchant flour.

Saw-mill on the Passaic, owned by James Osborn, does a considerable business for the New York and California trade; propelled by water-power.

Spoke- and felloe-factory at Madisonville, run by steam; also a water saw-mill between Madisonville and Bernardsville. Richard Irving, proprietor.

Saw-mill owned by Widow McMurtry, above Van Doren's, on the Passaic.

Flour- and grist-mill, owned by B. Guerin, on Mine Brook, at Bernardsville; custom mill; two run of stones.

Below, on the same stream, is a custom flour- and feed-mill, owned by the Bunn Brothers,—Thomas and John Bunn. It is a large four-story stone mill, three run of stones, and has an up-and-down and circular-saw attachment for cutting lumber of any length or dimensions; also cider-making and distilling apple brandy is carried on at this establishment quite extensively.

Mine Brook Mill, Charles Baker, proprietor; two run of stones, and does a general custom and merchant business.

Grist- and saw-mill of James Bunn, on a mountain-stream in the northwest part of the township.

Saw-mill and brush-back-factory, on the North Branch of the Raritan River, in the extreme northwestern part of the township, owned by Peter Z. Smith, and carried on by his son, Oscar Smith.

Hub-factory of the Ludlow Brothers, farther down the Branch. Proprietors, Isaiah and James Ludlow.

Leason's, formerly Dunn's, Mills, on the line between Somerset and Morris Counties; custom flour and feed.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

BASKING RIDGE

is the oldest and most considerable village in the township, and was settled the earliest of any portion of it.* It contains four churches,—Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, and Roman Catholic; a graded public school, occupying a brick building; two general stores, Putney O. Belding and Parmenas C. Henry, proprietors; grocery- and fancy-store, Mary and Ida Brown; bakery, P. O. Belding; tin and hardware, William R. Bromfield; drugs, James Doty, M.D.; post-office, P. C. Henry, postmaster; and telegraph-office, kept in Dr. Doty's store. The place has, besides, one carriage-shop, J. C. Oliver; blacksmiths, John R. Hollingshead, Freeman Pennington; creamery (for milk, butter, and cheese), S. S. Beach & Co. There are six physicians—viz., Drs. John Dayton, Amadee Voorhees, Frederick C. Jones, William Pennington, James Doty, and D. H. G. Whitnall—and one lawyer, John H. McCracken, Esq., business office in Newark. The names of the clergymen are given in connection with the church histories. The number of inhabitants is about 800.

BERNARDSVILLE

was formerly called "Vealtown," and was changed to its present name at the suggestion of Roderick A. Mitchell, who settled in the place in 1840. Lord

* See Early Settlement.

Stirling and Capt. John Parker were the original proprietors of the soil in this vicinity, forty acres of which were bought by Judge Woods, of Morristown, about 1778. Considerable of this tract was subsequently bought by Dr. John Boylan, an old and distinguished physician, who practiced many years in the place during the early half of the present century. He had five or six sons and one daughter, who died in 1864, leaving her property to Margaret Cole, wife of Charles Quimby.

Tradition says that when Washington's army was at Morristown a disagreement arose about the pay of some of the Virginia soldiers, and in consequence a portion of them started for Virginia, and came as far as "Vealtown." An officer was sent after them, and in the old tavern kept by Capt. Parker they signed an agreement to continue in the service. The old tavern is still standing, and is the Mitchell homestead, purchased by Roderick A. Mitchell in 1840. Thirty-three years before, Mr. Mitchell had been taken to the house, a child of seven years, by his mother, who was passing through the place and was detained overnight by an accident to her carriage. The old tavern was then kept by one Whitenack. Mr. Mitchell is now seventy-four years of age; was a seafaring man in early life, and a sailor on board the ship "Cadmus," Capt. Howard, which brought La Fayette to America in 1824.

John Bunn was one of the prominent early settlers. He came here a poor young man and accumulated large property. He left ten children, two of whom—John and Thomas Bunn—own the stone mill at Bernardsville.

John H. Anderson was one of the most influential men of this section. He was surrogate of the county of Somerset, member of both houses of the Legislature, and judge of the Common Pleas. He was also a director in the Delaware and Passaic (formerly the West Line) Railroad. His son, J. L. Anderson, is a graduate of Princeton, and resides on the old estate with his mother. George Anderson, the oldest son, is a graduate of West Point Military Academy, and has served on the Western frontier. He has also more recently been a teacher at West Point.

Capt. Nehemiah Norris, who commanded a company at Sandy Hook during the war of 1812, resided in this vicinity. He left a family of sons and daughters, of whom only two are now living,—viz., Caroline, wife of R. A. Mitchell, and Harriet, wife of Ferdinando Rush.

There are at Bernardsville two general stores, kept respectively by Thomas Bird and Calvin D. Smith. The latter is also postmaster. The Bernardsville Hotel is kept by E. L. Doty. There are two blacksmiths,—Robert Young and Oscar Wright; milliner and dressmaker, Mrs. Hall. The Methodist Episcopal church is a neat and commodious structure recently dedicated.

Several wealthy New York men have summer residences in the vicinity. Among them may be named George I. Seney, president Metropolitan Bank, New York; A. V. Stout, president Shoe and Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New York; and George B. Post, the well-known architect, New York.

LIBERTY CORNER

was formerly known as "Annin's Corner," on account of the settlement there at a very early day of John Annin, the patriarch of the Annin family. Tradition says that the name was originally spelled "Annan," and that the ancestors lived at Annandale, Scotland.* As most of the early settlers of this portion of the township have been referred to elsewhere, we shall omit further mention of them for want of space.

At Liberty Corner are Augustus Fohling and John Y. Bird, shoe-manufacturers; P. F. Randolph, corn-planters and fertilizer-distributors; Dennis Van Liew, Liberty Corner Hotel; John Compton, agricultural implements; Peter Taylor, wheelwright; L. Manker, harness-maker; Irving & Layton, undertakers; William Lockwood, house and sign painter; James D. Van Derveer, physician.

The section of country about Liberty Corner is devoted chiefly to dairying, the milk being sent to Newark.

MADISONVILLE

is a small hamlet north of Basking Ridge, containing Irving's store, blacksmith-shop by Jacob Van Arsdale, and some ten or fifteen residences.

The old stage-line from Basking Ridge to Bound Brook, founded by Solomon D. Gilespie, of Basking Ridge, is still run by his son Samuel. Stephen D. Gilespie runs a hack from Liberty Corner to Lyon's Station, on the Delaware and Passaic Railroad, daily, carrying the mail. A branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad passes through the township, connecting Bernardsville, Newark, and other points. The advantages of this road bring in many New Yorkers, who do business in that city and have their residences during the summer among the beautiful and health-inspiring hills of Bernard.

MASONIC.

CLINTON LODGE, No. 8, A. F. and A. M., located at Basking Ridge, was chartered Nov. 13, 1827, as Basking Ridge Lodge, No. 56. The charter members were Edward A. Darcey, W. M.; Cornelius Ludlow, S. W.; and Dr. Samuel S. Doty, J. W.

This lodge survived the Morgan excitement by being removed to several places of safety.† It was finally returned to its birthplace, where it has ever since held its regular communications. We append the following list of officers for the year 1880: C. H.

* See account of the Annin family, in other parts of this work.

† The records of the Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey show that a petition to remove to Little Cross-Roads was granted November, 1829; petition granted to move to Peapack, November, 1830; in 1831 to remove to Chester, Morris Co., and change name to "Clinton Lodge, No. 56." In January, 1848, Clinton Lodge, No. 8, petitioned to remove to Peapack, and in January, 1855, to remove to Basking Ridge.

Ames, P. M., W. M.; N. C. Bonnell, P. M., S. W.; George Browne, J. W.; N. Compton, Jr., Treas.; Thomas Terrell, Sec.; N. C. Cox, P. M., S. D.; George L. Rickey, J. D.; C. D. Todd, P. M., M. of C.; Samuel Humphrey, M. of C.; S. S. Adamson, P. M., Steward; George H. Logan, Steward; O. W. Brown, Tiler. Communications are held twice a month.

TOWNSHIP STATISTICS.

Amount of floating debt, $1121.13; interest, $224.21; total, $1345.34.

Amount of real property, $1,662,685; deduction therefrom, $255,725.

Amount of personal property, $274,525; deduction therefrom, $109,755.

Total amount of real and personal property taxed, $1,561,730.

Rate of tax: State purposes, 5 per cent.; county purposes, 20 per cent.; local purposes,—township, 10 per cent.; school, 20 per cent.; roads, 15 per cent.; poor, 15 per cent.

Amount of tax ordered to be raised, $13,906.70.

Annual expenses, township purposes, $1000.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

FERDINAND VAN DORN

was born at Peapack, Somerset Co., N. J., on the 17th of April, 1807. His early life was spent at that place, where he engaged in various enterprises, chiefly in connection with his father's large business, till the year 1842. With a view of establishing himself on a good and eligible mill-site, and of pursuing an occupation with which he had already become familiar, he bought, in 1842, the Richard Southard place, on the Passaic River, where he now resides. A mill had been built here in 1768 by Samuel Lewis, the maternal great-grandfather of Samuel L. Southard, but it was not of such structure or capacity as suited the purpose of Mr. Van Dorn. He selected a site about two hundred yards below, where he was enabled to increase the fall from eight to twenty feet, and in 1843 erected a stone mill which is a model for solidity of structure and equipments. It is said to be the finest flouring-mill in Somerset County. The building and management of this mill, the large business of purchasing and marketing which it has necessitated, the care of the farm, the building of the pleasant and home-like residences in its vicinity, and the improvement and ornamentation of the grounds, which occupy a delightful slope on the bank of the Passaic, have occupied the chief attention of Mr. Van Dorn since he settled here, in 1842. Still, he has found time, as he has always had the liberality and the means, to identify himself largely with the public interests of his township and neighborhood, and to do much for the beautifying of his home and the education of his children. He is one of the most thrifty, enterprising, and intelligent citizens of the township in which he resides, and which has called him more frequently

FERDINAND VAN DORN.

than has been consonant with his wishes to exercise the functions of offices of trust and responsibility. Mr. Van Dorn married Phebe Woodward on the 13th of October, 1831, and has ten children, all living, whose names are as follows: Angeline, who married William B. McMurtry, of Basking Ridge; Caroline, who married George Quimby and settled in Kansas; William, who married Susan Augusta Robinson and resides at the mill of which he has charge; Julia Ann, wife of Rev. George Dickinson, of Newark; Josephine, wife of Rev. Matthias F. Swaim, who died in Florida; Gilbert, who married Jane Ann Stevens and lives in St. Augustine, Fla.; Eugene, a farmer on the home estate, who married Maggie H. Barcalow; Anna B., wife of Alfred A. Lewis, M.D., of Morristown, N. J.; and two unmarried children,—viz., Catharine Isabella and Richard Southard Van Dorn, a medical student at the College of New York.

This brief sketch would be incomplete were we to close without suitable mention of Mrs. Van Dorn, the estimable wife and mother, who departed this life April 15, 1878. An obituary notice published at the time of her death contains the following:

"Phebe Woodward Van Dorn, daughter of Samuel Woodward and Phebe Southard, was born Feb. 14, 1812, on the homestead near Basking Ridge, N. J., where her ancestors had lived for half a century. Here were passed her childhood and youth, where she became well known for beauty of person and ex-

cellence of character. At the age of nineteen she married Ferdinand Van Dorn, then of Peapack, and at once entered upon a life of the greatest domestic activity. Her husband engaged ardently in the business enterprises of the day, and they began together the struggle of life,—to improve their surroundings, to develop the resources of the neighborhood, and to acquire a competency against declining days. After a few years Mr. Van Dorn purchased the homestead property at Basking Ridge, and, removing thence with his wife, she lived to the end of her days on the spot where she was born. A plan of improvements upon this place began immediately, which extended through a series of years. Lands were reclaimed, the water-power was enlarged, aqueducts were laid to last for centuries to come, the well-known stone mill and other buildings were erected, giving employment to a large number of mechanics and laborers. These, as was customary, were boarded in the family, demanding of the housewife superior skill in management, and untiring diligence in prosecuting the domestic labors of the day. But she proved equal to every emergency, never delegating her authority to another, but taking the lead and direction of all household matters with such a quiet system of promptness and patience that without bustle or confusion or fretting and scolding everything moved smoothly on in her department. A foreman of the mechanics who worked there months together, said that he never knew the dinner-bell, calling them to an abundant meal, to vary five minutes from the appointed hour.

"As the years went by a numerous family gathered around her; ten children, all living and grown to years, at home, under her motherly care, 'rise up to call her blessed.' Thirty-five grandchildren live to treasure her memory through future years. She also saw her children's children to the third generation. Without being demonstrative, she took a quiet enjoyment in gratifying the demands of childhood, and the troop of children and grandchildren who delighted to romp around her home will remember in after-years, as the bright days of early life come up before them, the many little comforts and 'goodies' prepared for their pleasure.

"She was also social in her nature, and hosts of friends thronged the house, whom, though they added to the multitude of cares of her already busy life, she was pleased to entertain."

Many years ago she united with the Presbyterian Church in Basking Ridge, and, though distant from the church and taxed with worldly cares and influences not likely to develop Christian graces, she always maintained a true Christian spirit. Whenever detained at home the Bible was invariably her Sunday book, which she seemed to read with daily renewed satisfaction.

"In looking at such a life, we are constrained to say, 'Not all heroism is shown on battle-fields.' The spirit that so courageously carries such burdens in the retirement of domestic life, stimulated only by the purpose to perform each duty, deserves to rank with those whom the thoughtful delight to honor, and to be cherished in grateful memory by those who have been blessed by the toils. When these fall asleep at the end of the journey, we may follow them with the comforting thought, 'They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.'"

OLIVER DUNSTER.

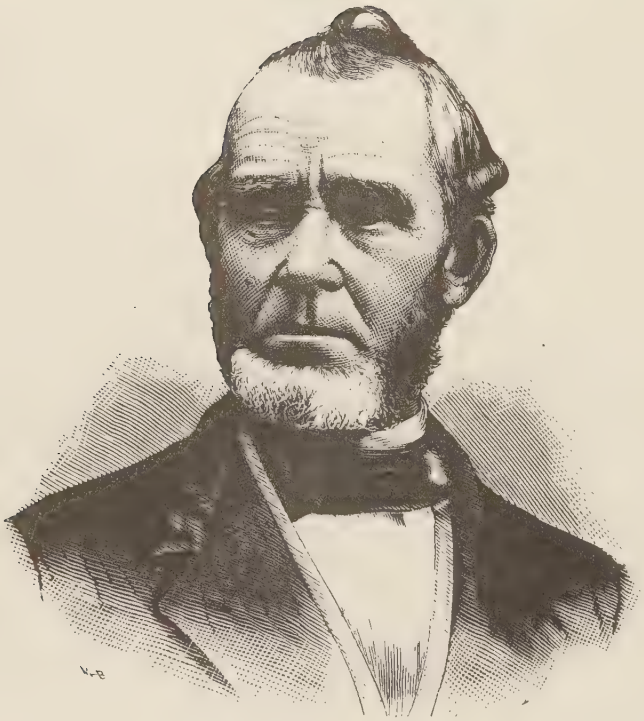
Charles Dunster, the original ancestor of the family in this country, came from England. He was the English proprietor of the Dunster tract in Bernard township, consisting of seven thousand five hundred acres of land, extending from Mine Brook to the Morris county line, bounded on the west by the North Branch of the Raritan, and on the east by the Passaic River. A portion of this land is still in the Dunster family, being owned by Oliver Dunster; it passed out of the hands of the original family, and one hundred and fifty acres were purchased by Oliver Dunster in 1852.

Charles Dunster had one son, James, and two daughters. James married a Woodward, and had sons,—Oliver, James, John, Andrew, and Daniel. Oliver Dunster, Sr., was the father of the present Oliver Dunster, of Mine Brook.

Oliver Dunster was born in Bernard township, July 9, 1811; married Abigail Sanders, of Bernard township, Jan. 17, 1835. The following are their children: John B., born Dec. 10, 1835; Jefferson J., born Feb. 18, 1837; Mary Ann, born Jan. 25, 1839; Andrew N., born Dec. 20, 1840; Cyrus S., died in infancy; H. P., born Sept. 25, 1847; Curtis O., born July 12, 1849; Mary A., born July 15, 1854; Frank A., born March 28, 1856. Of these the following are deceased: Mary Ann, died Sept. 15, 1854; Jefferson J., died April 14, 1878.

Mr. Dunster, on account of the loss of his father's property, was left a poor boy, and was indentured to Oliver Woodward at the age of six years to serve for food and clothing till he should attain his legal majority at the age of eighteen. He grew up a youth of wonderful energy, both physical and mental, and as he advanced in age his capabilities for work and business increased. Frequently, after doing his full day's work at wages, he took jobs to chop and saw cordwood by moonlight, and thus increased largely the profits of his labors. In connection with prodigious and indefatigable energy, he developed a remarkable business capacity and powers of acquisition and economy which turned his work to the best account in the acquirement of property. He had in a pre-eminent degree the faculty for making money, and he never spent it unnecessarily or foolishly. An instance may be related illustrative of this fact. When he was a small boy, at the age of ten, Mr. Woodward gave him ten cents to spend at a Fourth-of-

Abiel Foster



DAVID W. KING.

July celebration at Basking Ridge. He spent four cents, and came home at night with six cents in his pocket. From that day forward he has never been without money. (His oldest son married Mr. Woodward's daughter, to whom he was indentured.)

In 1830 he commenced doing business for himself; jobbed for two years by the month and day; then bought a team and commenced carting charcoal to New York City, buying wood by the acre, chopping the timber into cordwood, rails, etc., and converting the refuse into charcoal, which brought a good price in New York. While hauling coal to New York in 1834 he saw the foundations laid of that famous prison, the Tombs, and of the Astor House, then being built. He has followed as a business through life, in addition to farming, dealing in wood, charcoal, and tanner's bark; the bark business he has followed consecutively for fifty-one years. He has so managed this business as to bring out of it the highest financial results, and to secure a handsome competence for himself and family.

He is a man of original thought and genius,—has his own ideas and his own way of doing things. Beginning life without education or means, he has educated himself in a practical sense by experience and observation. To this he has added the benefits of extensive travel, having visited the Pacific coast, California, and been in all the States of the Union.

He has taken no part in politics, except to vote regularly the Democratic ticket, and on occasions to exert his electioneering abilities in favor of some favorite candidate or against the election of some undesirable man to office. He has never sought office for himself.

The above sketch has been written on Mr. Dunster's seventieth birthday, and he seems as young and active as a man of fifty. His powers of body and mind are unimpaired. At the date of this writing we have seen his indenture to Mr. Woodward as apprentice, made Feb. 28, 1818, signed by Oliver Woodward and witnessed by Samuel S. Doty and John Beam.

DAVID W. KING.

David W. King was born near Liberty Corner, in Bernard township, Somerset Co., N. J., Aug. 23, 1817. He is a son of William and Phebe (Hayden) King, the former a native of Liberty Corner, Somerset Co., where he was born March 17, 1793. His father before him, John M. King, was born in the same place, his father, Marcus King, being the first of the name who settled there at a very early time, when this portion of New Jersey was a wilderness. Marcus King was born on board a vessel off Sandy Hook, and was the first printer at New Amsterdam, now the city of New York.

The King estate in Bernard township was settled many years before the Revolution, and became during that eventful period historic ground. The "alarm post" erected by Washington when he had his headquarters at Morristown was on the old King estate, now owned by David W., John W., and Adrian V. King. The ground on which it was erected and stood till after the war is an elevation commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. The soldiers of Washington lay many a night in the old house still standing on the western part of the estate, where the Kings of the second and third generation were born. The main part of the house now occupied by David W. King (the old Compton place) was built before the Revolution, and was occupied by soldiers during the war. John M. King was too young to become a soldier, and did not enter the service.

The Kings and Comptons are related through Phebe Hayden, wife of William King, whose mother was Betsey Compton. William King, father of the subject of this sketch, was a prominent farmer, and a zealous and exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mount Horeb. He drew the first stick of timber for the erection of this church in 1824, and was an active member of it till his death. He died Oct. 28, 1867, aged seventy-four years, seven months, and ten days. His wife Phebe died Jan. 29, 1876, aged eighty-four years and nine months. They had ten children, one of whom died in infancy. The four brothers, John W., Adrian V., Abraham, and the subject of this sketch, David W. King, all lived in Bernard township.

David W. King's early life was spent on the farm and in attending school, from which he received a good business education. He married for his first wife Adelia Varian, daughter of George W. and sister of Col. Varian, of New York, April 28, 1847. She died Dec. 24, 1848. June 2, 1852, he married Adeline Erving, who was born in New York, July 8, 1830, and is the daughter of John M. Erving, who came from New York on the 1st day of November, 1837, and purchased the place on which Mr. King now resides. He died here after a residence of eighteen years, and his remains, with those of his wife, Hannah Erving, rest in the family burying-ground. He was born at Bound Brook, was noted as an Abolitionist, and was very successful in his business.

Mr. and Mrs. King have two children,—viz., Harlan Asbury and William King. Mr. King is a self-made man in the best sense of that term, having by his own energy and enterprise acquired a high reputation for sagacity and integrity in business and an ample competence for himself and family. His large and well-cultivated farm is one of the finest in Somerset County, and few more desirable homes are to be found in any agricultural section of the country. He is a member of the church at Mount Horeb, with which his father was so long and worthily connected, and is an earnest supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

PETER Z. SMITH.

Peter Z. Smith, son of Zackariah Smith, was born in Bernard township, Somerset Co., N. J., Dec. 28, 1808. His father was an early settler on the place where Mr. Smith now resides. It is on the North Branch of the Raritan, not far from Peapack, and noted of late years for the immense gatherings of the Smith descendants, who assemble there in annual picnic. Zackariah Smith married Mary Smith, a lady of the same name, but no kin,—a fact which has enabled the subject of this sketch to say, in his humorous way, there could be no question of his title to the name, as his father and mother were both Smiths. Zackariah Smith was a farmer, and one of the most excellent of men. He was a pillar in the Reformed Church of Bedminster, of which he was for many years both deacon and elder. The present saw-mill on the premises was built by him about the year 1800, and a few years later he built the present family residence, having previously lived in a double log house, the remains of which may still be seen on the picnic-ground. Mr. Peter Z. Smith inaugurated the family picnic, with the motto, "In Memory of our Ancestors," in 1876. It has since been held annually in September, and there have been in attendance at one time more than three thousand relatives, coming from nearly every State in the Union, and some from as far off as California. These occasions are of great interest. There have been present to report the proceedings as many as nine reporters of New York dailies, besides editors of several local papers.

Mr. Smith is a man of superior character and intelligence, and possesses a strong family sentiment. He has been twice married. His first wife was Ann McMurtry, to whom he was married in 1835. She is the mother of his four sons,—viz., Isaiah Smith, residing at Miburn, N. J.; Oscar Smith, who lives at Peapack; Daniel Smith, a resident of Newark; and John D. Smith, who lives on the homestead. Mrs. Smith died in December, 1849, and he married, for his second wife, Jane, daughter of James Wolfe, of Bedminster, and widow of the late Peter Miller.

Mr. Smith has been from early manhood prominent in township affairs, having been elected constable before he was twenty-one, and been in some township office ever since. For many years he followed driving for the market, bringing in large invoices of cattle and sheep from Western New York,—about one drove a year for twenty years. He followed this part of the time, in addition to his farming and milling interests, making his business life one of remarkable activity, and, in the main, of pecuniary profit, out of which he has realized a comfortable share of this world's goods, and, better than all, has made a reputation for honesty and integrity unsurpassed by any among his fellow-citizens. In all public improvements, such as roads, schools, churches, etc., he has always taken an active part, though not himself a church-member. Like his ancestors, and most of his descendants, he has adhered to the Democratic faith, voting regularly that ticket for more than half a century. About 1837 he was commissioned captain of a company of riflemen in Bedminster, consisting of about eighty men. He was also a clarionet-player on training-days. He held his commission as captain about three years.

JOSEPH ANNIN.

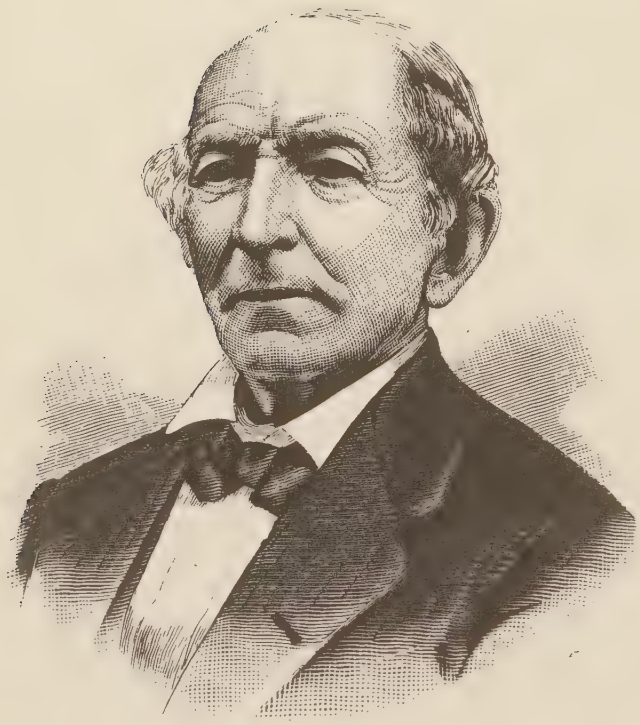
The subject of this brief notice was a man universally esteemed for the high moral tone and excellence of his character. It can be truly said of him, "He was a bright and shining light in the community where he resided," and left an example eminently "worthy of imitation."

Mr. Annin was born on the 9th of September, 1800, and died on the 19th of September, 1877, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He began life poor, and by economy, enterprise, and strict honesty acquired a large property, which he left to his widow and children. During a considerable part of his life he was a lumber-merchant in New York. Twenty-one years ago he settled on the farm in Bernard, near Liberty Corner, still in the possession of the family.

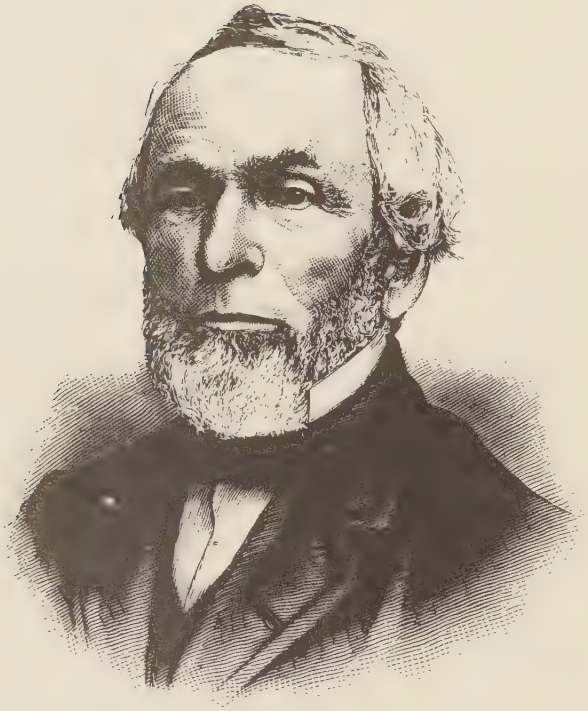
Mr. Annin was twice married, his first wife being Anna Lambertson, by whom a daughter, Ann Eliza, and a son, John, are still living, the former at Bridgeport, Conn., and the latter at Hackensack, N. J. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of John King, an estimable lady, who still survives him and resides at Liberty Corner, N. J. The fruits of this marriage were a son and a daughter,—Josephine, wife of George Lowery, of New York, and Alexander Annin, who resides on the homestead farm, near Liberty Corner.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Thomas Holmes was born in Yorkshire, England, in November, 1807, and was brought up there till he was twenty-one years of age. After attaining his majority, he in 1831 emigrated to America, landing in the city of New York. He went thence to Basking Ridge, N. J., where he found employment as a farm-laborer for six months with Martin Winnie, and afterwards engaged with David Ayers as assistant and farmer, with whom he remained four years, up to the time of his marriage. He was married, Aug. 30, 1835, to Dinah Morris, daughter of Griffith and Margaret Morris, who emigrated from Pembrokeshire, near Cardigan, Wales, in 1801, and settled on the farm near Liberty Corner now the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Holmes. In 1802, Mr. Morris here purchased two hundred and sixteen acres of land of William Cain, one of the Cain heirs, whose father had obtained the land from the assigns of William Penn. Mr. Morris had been married before leaving Wales to Margaret Williams. The children of this marriage

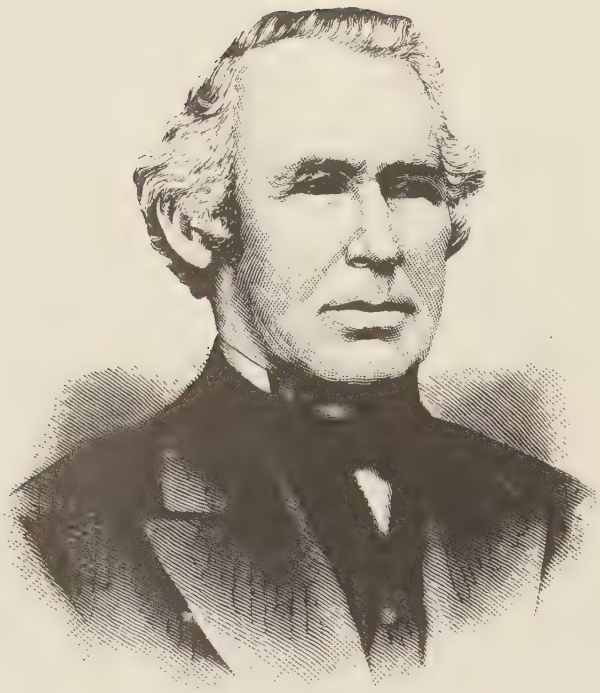


Peter L. Smith



JOSEPH ANNIN.

THOMAS HOLMES.



John H. McAnderson

were Mary, Martha, John, William, Nancy, David, Dinah (Mrs. Holmes), John, James, and Timothy. Of this large family, Mrs. Holmes and her brother David (deceased) were the only ones who remained in Bernard township; the others removed to the West.

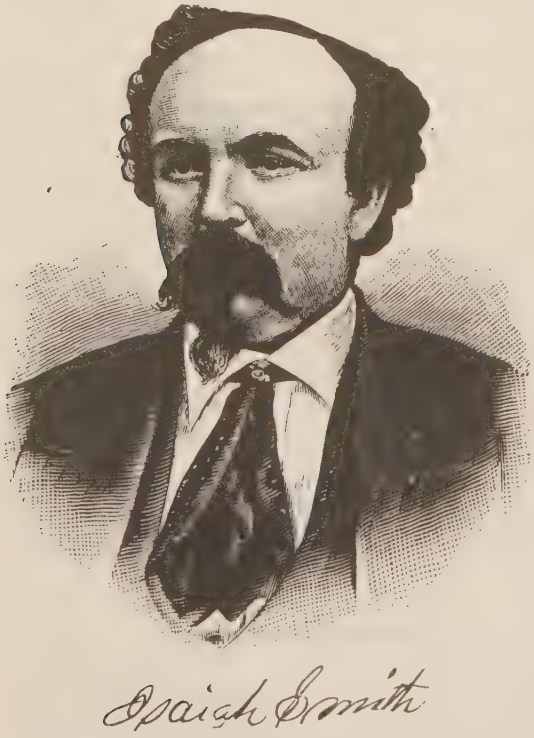
Mr. Morris was for twenty-one years before his death afflicted with blindness, and his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, remained to manage the farm and take care of him. Mr. Holmes purchased the farm in 1841. It is a beautiful estate, consisting of one hundred and eight acres, and is kept in a fine state of cultivation, Mr. Holmes being a systematic and practical farmer of the thoroughgoing English type.

Mr. Morris died in 1843, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, Mrs. Morris having died in February, 1822.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes are among the substantial and highly-respected people of the township, and have been members of the Millington Baptist Church since its organization, in 1851. They have one son, John Holmes, who lives on a portion of the homestead and carries on the farm. He married Julia, daughter of William Allen, of Bedminster, and has six children.

ISAIAH SMITH.

Isaiah Smith was born in Bernardsville, Somerset Co., N. J., Sept. 30, 1836. He was reared on the farm



Isaiah Smith

of his father, Peter Z. Smith, till the age of eighteen, when he entered the store of Benjamin Smith, at Basking Ridge, as a clerk, where he remained about eight months. During the four years following he served as clerk in the store of Theodore Allen, at Peapack, N. J., and after spending a year in the West and remaining at home a short time, in 1863 he established himself in the grocery business at Irvington, N. J., where he remained till May, 1866. During the years 1866 and 1867 he did business in copartnership with William Petty and Jonathan Allen, having stores at Irvington, Milburn, and Peapack. In 1868 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Smith, while conducting the business at Milburn, formed another partnership under which he carried on an additional store at Wilkesbarre, Pa., doing business there till 1872. Since then he has devoted himself to his store in Milburn, and has built up a successful trade.

Mr. Smith married, Dec. 26, 1862, Elizabeth, daughter of Watson C. Allen, of Peapack, and has two children.—viz., Minnie M., born May 26, 1868, and Lizzie, born Dec. 10, 1872.

Since the organization of the "Smith Family and Friends' Reunion" in 1876, he has been president of that popular association, and has from time to time held responsible offices in the township where he resides.

HON. JOHN H. ANDERSON.

The late John Hill Anderson, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was born at Bernardsville, Somerset Co., N. J., on the estate of his ancestors, Dec. 28, 1813. He was of Scotch descent, and possessed the sturdy moral characteristics of that race, coupled with great geniality of temper and strong and abiding attachment to friends. He was the second son and fifth child of George and Mary (Hill) Anderson, and was brought up on the home farm, receiving but a limited education in the common schools. He possessed a mind, however, of no common order, and for many years exerted an influence second to no other citizen of the township in which he resided. The Somerset *Messenger* expressed the universal sentiment of the community in the notice of his death, which occurred May 7, 1873, from which we take the following extract:

"No one acquainted with Judge Anderson can help feeling a pang of regret—and to many, very many, of our county, sincere sorrow—at the death of this estimable man. Judge Anderson was a native of the county, of Bernard township, always having lived at Bernardsville, and held many important positions: commencing with justice of the peace, member of the lower branch of the Legislature two years, surrogate of the county five years, immediately following with the judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas, continuing two or three years, and before the expiration of his judicial term elected State senator, which position he filled the three years following. During all of these years, however, he was not only devoting

himself to his official duties, but at all times busily engaged in assisting the people of his township in relation to the management of their affairs, settling estates, guardian for infants, etc., so that he was in the full sense of the term a public man whose loss will be keenly felt and deeply deplored.

"Through his instrumentality the West Line Railroad was built, and for a time he was director as well as president of the road. His life was therefore a busy one, and in the trusts confided to his care he was always found faithful and true. The kindly and good advice given by him to his friends always had a beneficial effect, and many there are who thank him and will always hold his memory in the most profound remembrance. . .

"By his thrift he had acquired quite an estate, and, although he might not be considered a wealthy man, was in a good financial condition.

"Politically, Judge Anderson was a thorough partisan, but always candid and just, and known to every one where he stood and what his opinions were upon the different issues presented, always having respect for and according the right to others to have their opinions, yet maintaining his own in such a way as to cause his opponents to admire him and give him credit for being an honest man. . . .

"In his death the whole township of Bernard has met with a severe loss which time alone can efface, and the county one of its most respected and best citizens."

Judge Anderson was a brother of ex-Sheriff Anderson, of Mendham, and of James Anderson, Esq., of Morristown. He was honest and upright in all his dealings, charitable towards all classes and conditions of mankind, and constantly endeavoring to be useful to those with whom his life of business or benevolence brought him in contact.

Mrs. Anderson, who survives him, was a daughter of James M. Lewis, of Bernard township, and a most estimable lady. He left two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Lieut. George S. Anderson, is a graduate of West Point Military Academy, and holds the position in that institution of instructor in cavalry tactics. He served six years in the army on the Western frontier. The second son, John Lewis Anderson, lives with his mother on the homestead.

BRANCHBURG.*

GEOGRAPHICAL.

BRANCHBURG township is located centrally on the western border of the county of Somerset. It is bounded on the west by the county of Hunterdon; on the north by Bedminster township; on the east by Bridgewater and Hillsborough; and on the south by the township of Hillsborough. The principal water-courses are the Lamington River on the north, that divides the township from Bedminster; the North Branch of the Raritan on the east, from Bridgewater; the South Branch on the east and south, from Hillsborough. Three small streams, named respectively Campbell's Run, Chambers' Brook, and Hollands Brook, run their course southeasterly and join the branches of the Raritan, Chambers' Brook uniting with the North Branch of the Raritan at the North Branch Depot, Hollands Brook uniting with the South Branch a short distance south of its junction with the North Branch, and Campbell's or Pleasant Run near where the Easton and Amboy Railroad crosses the South Branch.

The township has no marked features, its surface being slightly undulating, and in many places comparatively level. It embraces an area of 19.74 square miles, or 12,634 acres of land, and contains a population of 1316 inhabitants and 154 farms.

* By Austin N. Hungerford.

INDIAN TITLES AND THEIR SETTLEMENTS.

FIRST TITLE.

The land along the Raritan below the junction had been mostly sold before the "Proprietors" bought the Indian titles to land west of the junction of the branches of the Raritan. The following, from the "Elizabethtown Bill of Chancery," is a synopsis of the deed conveying the south part of the land now occupied by Branchburg, and embraced what were afterwards known as lots 22, 14, 15, 12, and 13, and which will be described hereafter:

"That Pawarone and Wermines, Indians, by their Deed bearing date the ninth day of October, 1685, for the consideration of sundry Goods therein mentioned, did sell unto the Lords Proprietors of East Jersey a tract of land beginning upon Hollands Brook aforesaid, and running up the South branch of the Raritan; as by the original Deed."

Just one month later (Nov. 9, 1685) the land embraced in this tract was divided into five tracts, each bounded on the east by the South Branch and conveyed by the proprietors as follows: No. 13, being the extreme south part and bounded on the south and east by the South Branch of the Raritan, containing 375 acres, was sold to John Dobie. Adjoining this tract on the north, a plot of 1874 acres, known as

No. 12, was conveyed to John Campbell (son of Lord Neill Campbell). Next above was No. 15, a tract of 750 acres, which was conveyed to Andrew Hamilton. Adjoining on the north was a large tract known as No. 14, containing 1000 acres, sold to John Drummond. Lot 22, adjoining Drummond, and north butting on Hollands Brook, contained 500 acres, which was sold to Andrew Hamilton, April 25, 1687.

The lower or southern tract in this first Indian title is known on the old map as No. 13. It was purchased by John Dobie on the 9th of October, 1680, and contained 375 acres. In 1719 the line between East and West Jersey was readjusted, and the plot is called "Dobie's plantation." It is not known at what date a transfer was made, but about 1785 the property was in possession of Christianus I. Van Doren, of Millstone. The property at his death passed to his sons, John C. and Abraham C., the former owning 100 acres in the northern part. The southern part, 245 acres, that descended to Abraham C., is now in the possession of John S. Ammerman. John C. had three sons,—Christianus I., John P., and Abram I., all dead. Abram C. had three daughters,—Aletta and Phebe, unmarried, and Julia, who married Mr. Blackwell and lives in Mercer Co., N. J.

The tract north of the Dobie plantation embraced 1874 acres, and was conveyed by the proprietors to John Campbell, a son of Lord Neill Campbell. The purchase was made Nov. 9, 1685; the deed, however, bears date Oct. 6, 1686, nearly a year later. In 1683 or 1684 he had purchased a small plot of land at Bound Brook, where he built a house and lived until he bought at South Branch, when he moved upon the land. He had two sons, Archibald and John, and two daughters, one of whom, Jennette, married Tobias Van Norden, of Bound Brook. The section of the tract on which he lived is not known. He died before 1708, as in that year Marion, his widow, and John, his son, conveyed to Thomas Hall, for £350, money of New York, 1150 acres of the tract, it being the upper portion; the remainder of the tract later was sold to Peter Morrison and Henry Stevens, the southwestern portion having been sold to Morrison and afterwards passed to one Hardenbrook. It is now in possession of Gabriel Carkhuff. The eastern portion, owned by Henry Stevens, was purchased by John Carpenter for his daughter, who married Peter T. Beekman and lived on the place for several years. It was finally sold to Calvin Corle, who is still in possession. The property now belonging to Hon. John G. Schenck was in possession of Abram C. Van Doren about 1840.

Thomas Hall, on the 20th of December, 1728, conveyed to Cornelius Low 230 acres of his land, lying north from the present residence of Peter Van Camp, which afterwards passed to the Stryker family, and is now mostly in the possession of Frederick D. Brokaw. On the 30th of December the same year Thomas Hall made his will, in which he declares that he is the possessor of 920 acres of land. This he devised to his two sons, John and Richard, they to come into possession after the death or marriage of his wife, Gertje. On the 27th of May, 1734, Gertje, their mother, released all her right, title, and interest in the land to her sons, leading to the presumption that she married. They remained in possession of all the land they inherited for six years. On the 6th of October, 1740, John conveyed to Cornelius Van Kampen, of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y., for the sum of £672, 240 acres and 60 perches of land in one place, and 6 acres and 20 perches of the meadow-land close to the South Branch, and 92 acres and 32 perches not far from it. In the last-mentioned tract was situated the burying-ground in which some of the family had been buried. This has always been kept as a burial-place, and is now in the limits of the farm of Peter Van Camp, a short distance north of his house. On the same date Richard, the brother of John, also conveyed to Cornelius Van Kampen 147 acres and 23 perches. This land, 485 acres, remained in the possession of Cornelius Van Kampen until his death. By his will, dated April 20, 1794, the land was bequeathed to Thomas, his son, and Cornelius, a grandson, and son of John, deceased. On the 2d of December the same year each released title in the lands of the other. On the 29th of December, 1804, Thomas Van Kampen conveyed to Cornelius Van Kampen 253½ acres and 6 acres of meadow-land. This, in addition to his inheritance, made the tract of 485 acres. Cornelius had two sons, Thomas and John; the latter died and left a son (Thomas) and two daughters,—Catharine, who married a Mr. Emmons, and Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Ludlow.

Thomas, son of Cornelius, married Catharine Van Middlesworth, and had two sons—Tunis and John—(twins) and one daughter,—Jenny,—who married Abram Smock. Tunis went West and died. John remained on the homestead, which his father conveyed to him April 25, 1827. He married Jane Lane, and had six children, of whom two of the sons are living in the township,—Tunis at Neshanic Station, and Peter on the old homestead.

John and Richard Hall kept a part of the western portion of the tract they inherited. William Hall, a son of John, lived on the farm owned by Gilbert S. Lane and John Ammerman. John W., a son of John, lived where W. N. Hoagland now lives. John W. had four sons,—William, who went West; Dennis, who removed to North Branch, on part of the Ten Eyck tract, on the farm now owned by J. Perrine (his daughter, Mrs. Lever, lives on part of the farm purchased by her father, Dennis); Isaac lives on a tract north of the original tract. Of the daughters, Helena, Aletta (Mrs. Isaac I. Stryker), and Catharine (Mrs. Leonard Bunn) live in Somerville.

Lot No. 14, purchased by John Drummond, contained 1000 acres, and lay south of No. 22, and immediately north of lot No. 15.

The lot known as No. 15, purchased Nov. 9, 1685, by Andrew Hamilton, containing 750 acres, was situated north of the John Campbell tract. In 1740 it was in possession of Volkert Dowe. At a later date the east end, on the river, was owned by —— Naylor, and the remainder by Peter Van Nuys, John Smith, Jacob Kershaw, his son-in-law, and Cornelius Van Horn, to the county line.

Lot No. 22, purchased by Andrew Hamilton the same date as lot No. 15, contained 500 acres. One hundred years ago a large tract in this lot was owned by —— Van Derveer. Isaac V. Huff owns a part of this last-mentioned tract. The heirs of Lawrence V. Studdiford now own a part of it. The Rev. Peter Studdiford married a daughter of Mr. Van Derveer, by whom the property was inherited. Lawrence Studdiford and the Rev. Peter Studdiford, of Lambertville, Hunterdon Co., were sons. Peter I. Voorhees owns a part of the west end of the original tract.

SECOND INDIAN TITLE.

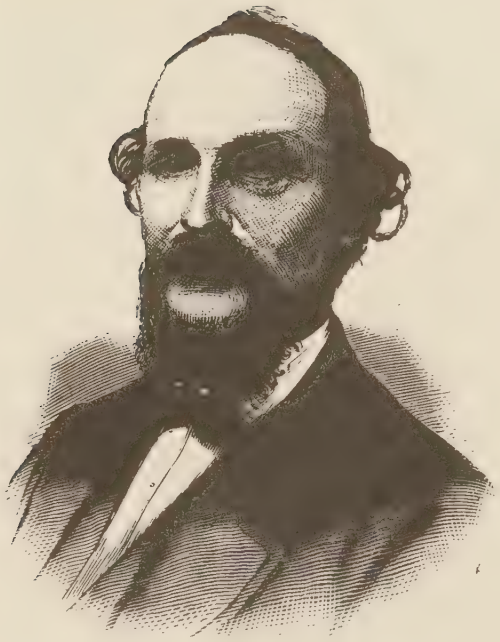
The land embraced in this title reached from Holland's Brook north to the junction of the North and South Branches of the Raritan, and from thence directly north, on the west patent line of what is described in the township of Bridgewater as the fourth Indian title. The west line of the tract was the line of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, at that time straight and on a line with westerly line of its present course. The lower or south lot (23), adjoining Hollands Brook, and lot 61, in the north part, were entirely in the land embraced in this second title. Lots Nos. 37, 68, 67, 65, 66, and 55 extend from the North Branch across the fourth Indian title mentioned, and this second title, to the west line. Lots 53 and 61 are embraced entirely in the fourth title. Lots 69 and 63 are in an Indian title the date of which is not known. The following is an extract from the deed, taken from the Elizabethtown bill of chancery:

"That Paywassen, Indian, by his deed dated the 14th day of August, 1688, for the consideration therein mentioned, received of Capt. Andrew Hamilton, Deputy Governor of New Jersey, did sell to the Proprietors of East Jersey, a tract of land beginning at Holland's Brook; and from thence as the river runs to the meeting of the branches of the Raritan; and to run as far back as the said Paywassen and other Indians their lands run as by the said deed, recorded in Liber B, p. 534."

In this tract were seven lots that were purchased as follows: No. 23, the east half, seems to be located before the Indian deed, as it bears date Dec. 13, 1687, and was taken up by Andrew Hamilton. It contained 250 acres; the west half was unappropriated. No. 37, containing 500 acres, commenced at the meeting of the North and South Branches and ran back northwest two miles. This was taken up by Hendrick Corson. Next adjoining was a tract known as No. 68, containing 500 acres, sold to Thomas Gordon. North of this tract were Nos. 67, 65, and 66, of 466⅔ acres each. These were sold respectively to Miles Foster, Michael Handin, and George Willocks. North of the Willocks tract was No. 55, a plot of 1000 acres, which was conveyed to Lord Neill Campbell, May 24, 1690. No. 61 (100 acres) was purchased by John Johnston, and also No. 53, directly north of it, containing 400 acres, May 20, 1690. Lot 64 was purchased by Dr. Johnston in 1701; the precise date and number of acres are not given. The south lot, known as No. 23 in this second Indian title, lay on the north of Holland's Brook, resting on the bank all across the township. It contained 500 acres. The east half, of 250 acres, was purchased by Andrew Hamilton on the 13th of October, 1687, about nine months prior to the purchase of the Indian title by the proprietors, of whom he was agent. To whom he sold is not known. In 1706 the north half of the whole tract, containing about 275 acres, was in possession of Solomon Davis. The west half of the tract was not appropriated under the first division. In 1716, Davis sold the land in his possession to Andreas Ten Eyck, and it now belongs to Nathan Terreberry, Rev. Gilbert Lane, and others. The southwest quarter of the lot was known early as the Jew farm, and now belongs to Peter I. Voorhees. The southeast now belongs to Abram Tunison, John Voorhees, and Henry Van Fleet.

Lot No. 37 is a tract of land commencing at the mouth of the North and South Branches, running back 2 miles and 40 chains in width north, containing 500 acres. This tract was purchased by Hendrick Corson (Vroom).* He was a native of New Amsterdam (New York). His father was "Cornelis Petersen (Vroom)." His mother was Tryntje Hendricks. She had at the time of her second marriage with Frederick Lubbertsen three sons,—Cornelis Corson (Vroom), aged twelve years; Peter (Vroom), aged six years; and Hendrick (Vroom), aged three years. Cornelis Corson (Vroom) was one of the patentees of the Graham, Winder & Co.'s tract, where the village of Somerville now stands. Hendrick Corson (Vroom) purchased of his brother a part of the east quarter of the tract on the 6th day of June, 1687, and soon after sold it, and on the 10th June, 1688, purchased this tract. He was born in November, 1653, and married Josina Pieterz, daughter of Pieter Van Nest, of Brooklyn. He lived to a good old age. Hendrick Vroom, of Brooklyn, was a son of Hendrick Corson and Josina Van Nest. He married Jannetje Bergen in 1711. After her death he married Dortie Dumont, in 1745. His children were Sarah Vroom, born 1720, and Petrus Vroom, born 1722. In 1751 he sold the south part, containing 300 acres, to Peter Dumont. A narrow strip across the west end, containing 40 acres, had previously been sold to John Vroom. This last tract was divided into wood lots and sold separately. Joseph Thompson is now the possessor of the 40 acres, having bought them from time to time. On the northeast

* The original name was Corssen. The name was retained by those of the family who remained on Long Island, but was soon dropped by Cornelis and Hendrick Corson, who came to the Raritan.

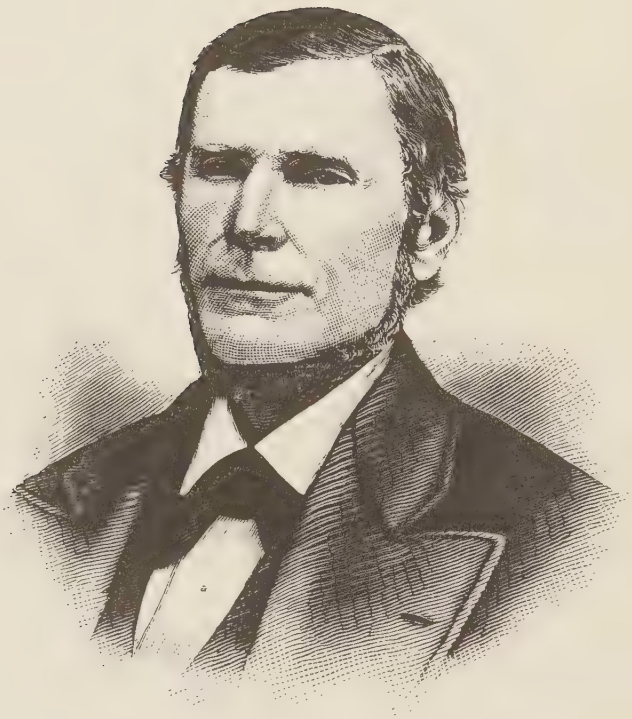


A. L. Hoagland

HERMANUS, great-grandfather of the above, —supposed to be the first settler of this branch of the family in Hillsborough,—was born Feb. 18, 1681, and married Adreat Stotehuff, who was born Jan. 11, 1688, and died Aug. 18, 1761. He died Nov. 8, 1771, leaving the following children: Hermanus, born Jan. 1, 1725; Stinche V., born Dec. 22, 1734; and Lucas, born April 24, 1753.

Lucas, grandfather of our subject, died May 22, 1821. Married Mary Bunn, who was born March 15, 1755, and died Aug. 14, 1835. He owned some two hundred acres of land where Abraham L. now resides, and also two hundred acres in the township of Branchburg. Lucas L., next to the youngest child of Lucas and Mary Hoagland, was born March 22, 1792, and died Feb. 17, 1846. His wife was Elizabeth Peterson, whom he married April 11, 1816. The children of this union are Elizabeth, wife of John Dayley, born March 5, 1821; Mary, wife of Gershom Hall, born Feb. 8, 1823; Peter P., died young; and Abraham L., born March 20, 1827.

Abraham L. Hoagland resides on the old homestead, and is a farmer by occupation. He received a liberal education during his minority, and is well read in the current topics of the day. Following in the same line of politics as his ancestors, he is a Republican, but not a seeker after place. Three generations of this family have been connected with the same Church of which he is a member, and of which he has been deacon, and is at present acting elder. He is a man free from ostentation, preferring the quiet avocation of the agriculturist to the bickerings of politics, yet he is unswerving in his political predilections, and interested in all measures that in any way affect the prosperity of the people. He married, Dec. 14, 1854, Sarah Maria, daughter of Henry H. and Magdalen (Staats) Brokaw. She was born June 26, 1832. Their only son and child is Peter A., who was born Nov. 26, 1855.



Peter L. Hoogland

corner of this tract, in the centre of the road, near the residence of Judge Thompson, stands the old corner-stone of the Corson (Vroom) tract.

The 300-acre tract of Peter Dumont was inherited by John Baptist Dumont, known by many as John Protest Dumont. By his will it was devised for their lifetime to his sisters, Brachia and Phebe. The old homestead occupied the spot where now lives John Vosseller. The tract is now owned by John Vosseller, Paul K. Dilts, —— Shafer, and Joseph Read.

The north half was owned in 1753 by John Van Nest, a son of Peter, and was afterwards held by Andreas Ten Eyck and inherited by his son Andrew, who sold 190 acres of the western part to Andrew Fleming. Sylvester Robins purchased 100 acres of this part. A strip on the north side of this tract is owned by parties owning farms on the north.

The next tract is designated on the map accompanying the Elizabethtown bill of chancery, date of 1747, as No. 68, containing 500 acres, and as having been sold to "Thomas Gordon, at Peter Van Nest's." A parchment deed in possession of Judge Thompson recites that the property was conveyed to him by the proprietors, April 1, 1703. On the 22d of September, 1710, he sold the property to Thomas Purcell, of Middlesex County, who in 1719 conveyed the uppermost one-half to Daniel Purcell, his son. On the 13th of April, 1728, he conveyed it to Guisbert Krom, who, in consideration of £925, conveyed the land to Johannes Van Nest, April 25, 1755, Krom reserving "the one-half of all minerals whatsoever that shall from time to time be discovered, dug up, and got forth on the same or of any part or parcel of said lands," Krom to pay an equal dividend of cost.

A parchment deed is in possession of Sheriff George Vroom, dated Dec. 17, 1753, by which Peter Van Nest, Sr., as an executor of Jacob Van Nest (son of Peter), conveyed 213 acres of land to Thomas Van Horne and Matthew Ten Eyck, in trust for Catharine Van Nest, widow of Jacob, and their children. It is recited in this deed that on the 6th of January, 1697, the proprietors conveyed by patent to Peter Van Nest 600 acres of land

"Beginning at the upper northeast corner of Hendrick Corson's land, which corner is forty chains northeast by north from the meeting of the South and North Branches of Raritan, thence northwest and by west two miles, and northeast by north forty-eight chains in breadth."

On the 22d of June, 1724, Peter conveyed the north half of this property to his son Peter, who on the 2d of April, 1752, conveyed the westerly part, containing 213 acres, to his son Jacob. He lived only about a year after this conveyance, being brutally murdered in December, 1753. The occasion is said to have been the taking of a leaf of tobacco out of the negro's box by his master. Mr. Van Nest had been out on horseback, and returned home at night. The negro stood inside the stable-door, and struck him with an axe as he was about to put up his horse. He then turned the horse loose with the saddle turned under him, and dragged the body some distance and buried it under the leaves, at the root of a large tree that was upturned. Search was soon instituted, the negro joining in the search. After considerable time the body was found. Suspicion was directed towards the negro, as he was considered dangerous. He was a large, athletic man, and the friends and neighbors were afraid to arrest him. He was sent out to bring in a back-log for the fire, and while this was in his arms he was taken when he could not defend himself. His master's pocket-knife was found upon him. He was then taken to the county-seat, then at Millstone, tried, and condemned to be burned publicly at the stake.

Mr. Van Nest married Catharine Ten Eyck, daughter of Jacob Ten Eyck, by whom he had two sons, Peter and Jacob, and one daughter, Jemima, who married Hendrick D. Vroom; their children were Jacob, Peter, and George. George Vroom, the present sheriff of Somerset County, is a descendant of Jacob. Jacob, a son of Peter, lives in the township. The property is now in possession of Gilbert Kershaw, son-in-law of Andrew Hageman. The east part of the tract was purchased by Henry Cox. Abram Ten Eyck, late of Michigan, now lives on this part. The east part of the north half, that still remained in the possession of Peter, the first purchaser, now belongs to Col. A. D. Hope, and the part along the river was sold to Michael Van Derveer. The Van Derveer Mills are located in the northeast corner. One of the homesteads of the early Van Nests was at this place.

The south half of the large tract was in 1776 owned by John Smith. It reached from the river to the Hunterdon county line. A part of the east end is owned by the Van Derveers. A part was owned by the Vossellers in 1842, and is now owned by Jacob Vosseller. The tract west is owned by —— Henriques, and the one still farther west by Henry Bacon and Joseph Dalley. The part of the tract adjoining the county line is now in possession of Judge Joseph Thompson. This large tract of 600 acres, purchased by Peter Van Nest in 1697, seems to be, by its description, the same tract purchased by Thomas Gordon in April, 1703, mentioned before. This discrepancy seems irreconcilable.

The lot north of the one described as the Thomas Gordon or Peter Van Nest tract was one of three adjoining each other that were laid out, each containing 466⅔ acres. The first one, known as No. 67, was purchased by Miles Foster, and soon after was in possession of Peter Van Nest, by whom it was devised by will to his son John,* who left the greater part of it to his son George; but, in case he died without children, it was provided by John Van Nest that the

* The following is taken from a bill of sale in possession of the Van Nest family, and will be of interest:

"July 10, 1768, John Van Nest, of Bridgewater (now Branchburg), sold to Peter Van Nest 'A certain Neger Winch named Mary and a Neger boy named Jack' for the sum of £66, York currency."

property should descend to his daughters. The westerly part, on the south, was owned in 1753 by Abram Bodine and Guisbert Corson. The easterly part had been sold in wood lots of 10 or 20 acres, the larger part of which came later into the hands of Simon Nevius, and is owned by John Clawson. About 1796, David Nevius owned about 240 acres, now the property of John B. Stillwell. The westerly part was sold by Mrs. Stillwell and Mrs. Quick, about 1827, to Asher Dilts, father of William Dilts, the middle portion to Abram A. Ammerman, and is now in the possession of his grandson, Jacob K. Ammerman. The easterly portion of their tract was sold to John Key, and by him to Peter Pumyea, and in 1834 to Dennis Hageman, and by him to Jacob Kershaw, whose heirs sold to John Demun.

The second of the tracts containing 466⅔ acres, known as No. 65, lying north of No. 67, was purchased by Michael Handen, but at what time this property was sold is not definitely ascertained; the south part within a few years after was in possession of the Van Nest family, and was sold by the devisees of John Van Nest at the same time with the portion of No. 67 owned by them. It is now in possession of Dilts, Ammerman, and others. The north part of the tract came into possession of John Bogert, and after 1720 to Peter Van Pelt. In 1761 it belonged to George Leslie, whose heirs, on the 2d of May, 1776, sold to William Crook. It was sold in 1816 to Henry Ammerman, and now belongs to George Ammerman, of New York City, John Van Doren, of Millstone, and John Y. Dalley. John V. Stillwell owns the east part. That portion farther west is attached to the Dilts and Ammerman farms, lying south.

The third tract of 466⅔ acres, known as No. 66, was purchased by George Willocks, who had large tracts of land both in East and West Jersey. At what time it came into possession of Bergen Brokaw, Sr., of Hillsborough township, is not known, but on the 6th of August, 1782, he conveyed 342½ acres of it to Bergen Brokaw, Jr., who later sold it to Daniel Ammerman, who at the time of the purchase was his stepfather. It is now owned by John Sutphin, Henry P. Schomp, Henry Van Derveer, and Charles H. Morehouse.

The east part, adjoining the river, which is the old homestead, belongs to James Ammerman (son of Daniel), who was born and is still living on the place, at the age of nearly ninety years.

Lot No. 55 is a wide strip of land, of which the southeast corner commences where Chambers' or Smith's Brook empties into the North Branch, near the North Branch depot. It runs thence up the branch to a short distance below the village of North Branch; thence northwest, intersecting the southwest corner of the Ten Eyck tract, and straight to the township line, near the intersection of the Lamington River with that line; thence south along the township line to the northwest corner of No. 66, the Willocks tract; thence southeast parallel with the north line to the point near Chambers' Brook, embracing 1000 acres. This tract was purchased by Lord Neill Campbell on the 24th of May, 1690. The east half, containing 520$\frac{3}{10}$ acres, was sold to Charles Dunstar, of Perth Amboy (who was also the purchaser of original tracts farther north). On the 30th of August, 1726, he conveyed it to John Dumont for five shillings, current money of New Jersey, "from the day before the date hereof, for and during and until the whole end and term of one whole year next ensuing, and fully to compleat and ended, yielding and paying therefor the rent of one pepper corn at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel,* only the same be lawfully demanded to the intent that by virtue of these presents and of the statutes for transferring uses into possession, of the said John Dumont, may be in the actual possession and be enabled to accept a grant and release of the reversions and inheritence thereof to him, his heirs and assigns forever. Presents have interchangably been made. In witness whereof, the parties have set their hands and seals the day and year first above mentioned to these presents.—CHARLES DUNSTAR."

Another lot of land was sold later to John Dumont, the description of which will be found with lot 64. These two tracts were surveyed, mapped, and laid out into lots by John Brokaw in 1761. On the 26th of January of that year the land was conveyed by John Dumont to Peter, Dirck, and Abraham, his sons. The part that was on the Campbell tract was divided into four lots, as follows: Abraham had lot 1, of 214½ acres, embracing the south part, from the North Branch to the back line. Peter had lots 2 and 4; No. 2 embraced 28 acres of meadow-land along the river. It was nearly square, and lay between lot 1 of Abraham and lot 3 of Dirck. Lot No. 4 of Peter contained 104 acres, and was the west part of the north part. Dirck came into possession of lot 3, containing 172 acres. This tract was the east end of the west side, south of the village of North Branch. About 1820 it was in possession of Peter Quackenbush; later it was owned by Garret Stryker, then by Christopher Stryker, and at present by James Low. The upper or north lot, left to Peter later, belonged to an Abraham Dumont. Samuel Little now lives on the farm. The tract of Abraham, No. 1, is now occupied by Abraham and Cornelius Dumont, sons of Isaac, to whom it was left by "Aunt Neeltje" (as she was known), who was the wife of Dr. Peter Dumont, who lived in New York. Dr. Peter Dumont, Elbert, and Abraham were the sons of Peter, who received land at the division, in 1761. The Rev. Abram Dumont, who was at one time pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Morristown, and died in Rhode Island, was a son of Dr. Peter Dumont.

The western portion of the tract may also have

* September 29th.

been purchased by Dunstar, but it was later in the hands of Richard Porter and Garret Probasco. Daniel Ammerman purchased the land of Porter, which was on the east side, and paid for it in Continental money by the sale of one crop of corn raised on the farm. The wife of Porter refused to sign the deed unless Ammerman would give her a pound of tea, which he refused to do, and took the deed without her signature. About 1820 it belonged to Ruloff Voorhees, at whose death it was sold to Bergen B. Smith, by whom it was sold to William Henry, and is now owned by Wm. D. Smith and Peter G. Schomp; the latter also owns the Probasco farm. The westerly part in 1761 belonged to Peter Wortman, and is now owned by Henry P. Schomp, Henry Van Derveer, and Abraham Van Fleet. Lot No. 64, an irregular piece of land north of the Campbell tract and west and north of the Ten Eyck tract, was purchased probably between 1688 and 1700 by Dr. John Johnston. He was a native of Scotland, and was a druggist in the city of Edinburgh. He came to this country in 1685, and established himself in practice at first in New York City; later at Perth Amboy. He married the daughter of Geo. Scott, to whom had been granted 500 acres of land. This was confirmed to Mrs. Dr. Johnston. He came into possession of other large tracts in East Jersey. In 1720, Dr. Johnston became a member of Governor Burnett's council. He was mayor of the city of New York from 1714 to 1718. In the year 1720 he removed to the banks of the North Branch, where he built a double two-story brick house, with large barns and outbuildings. This building was standing until after the Revolution. He died at Perth Amboy in 1732. The Ten Eyck tract was purchased by him in 1690, and sold to Matthias Ten Eyck ten years later.

In 1754 the property known as No. 64 was in possession of Mordecai McKinney, of Lebanon, Hunterdon Co., and $123\frac{4}{10}$ acres of it was sold to John Dumont on the 2d of April of that year. At that time Tunis Post owned a tract north of it, and Peter Wortman west and south. This land remained in the hands of the Dumont family for many years. In the division by John Dumont to his sons Peter, Dirck, and Abraham, in 1761, the land north of the Campbell tract, which was the land purchased in 1754 of Mordecai McKinney, was divided between Peter and Dirck, Peter having the west part and Dirck the east. The land of Peter, after his death, was divided between Peter, Elbert, and Abraham, heirs-at-law. In 1800, Elbert and Abraham released the tract, containing 81 acres, situated north of the Matthias Ten Eyck tract, to Peter. On the 28th of May, 1804, he conveyed it to John Baylis. Later it was in possession of John A. Ten Eyck, and now belongs to Joseph Ramsey. Tunis Post lived north of the plot many years, and died in 1764. Robert Little lived on the Peter Wortman tract, west of the land purchased by John Dumont. He was in the Revolutionary war. His son, John Little, married Hannah Dumont, a daughter of Abram Dumont, and lived on the same place. His son Samuel now lives near there, on the part of the John Dumont tract that was bought originally by Lord Neill Campbell.

Lot No. 53, containing 400 acres, is located in the fourth Indian title mentioned in Bridgewater township. It was sold to John Johnston, of Monmouth Co., N. J., on the 20th of May, 1690. He soon after purchased lot No. 61, a triangular piece of land containing 100 acres, lying south of it and north of lot No. 55 of Lord Neill Campbell. On the 12th of November, 1700, John Johnston conveyed the 400-acre tract to Matthias Ten Eyck, of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y. Later, on the 22d of June, 1702, in the reign of Queen Anne, he conveyed lot No. 61, the tract below (on which the village of North Branch is located), to Mr. Ten Eyck. He lived at Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y., where he died. He had four sons,—Coenradt, Andrew, Jacob, and Abraham. A part of the family settled on land east of Peter's Brook as early as 1706 or 1707. On the 20th of October, 1721, Matthias conveyed this property of 500 acres to his son Jacob, who removed to the place and soon after married Jemima Van Nest, a daughter of Jerome Van Nest, who lived where the village of Somerville now is, not far from the depot. Jacob was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1693, and died Oct. 26, 1753. His wife Jemima died in 1792, in her ninety-third year. They had four sons,—Jacob, Matthew, Conrad, and Peter. Jacob, the oldest son, married Margaret Hageman. They lived on the old homestead, in the stone house built by his father, where Tunis Ten Eyck now lives. This was repaired by him and raised one story higher in 1792. He died in 1794. Before his death he sold the 100 acres mentioned as lot No. 61, where the village of North Branch now is, for a mill-site. It was owned about 1802 by John Baylis. Jacob Ten Eyck was captain of a company of soldiers from Bridgewater township in the Revolutionary war. Matthew, son of Jacob, grandson of Matthias, settled on the east side of North Branch, opposite the homestead. Peter settled on part of the original tract north of the homestead. It passed through many hands, and was recently in possession of Asher Schenck.

Conrad Ten Eyck owned land in 1770 on the east side of the North Branch, on what was early known as the Riddle tract. The will of Jacob Ten Eyck, son of Matthias, was made June 25, 1752, in which the land on the west side was devised to Jacob and Peter; the latter released to Jacob and went north, on a part of the original tract. Peter had one daughter, who married a Ten Eyck, who was a descendant of Andreas Ten Eyck, who lived near the junction of the North and South Branches. The property descended to her son by will of her father. The daughters of Jacob, who married Jemima Van Nest, were as follows: Catharine, Jean, and Hannah. The latter married John Kinney, who removed to Sussex

County; Jean married Thomas Van Horn, of Warren County; Catharine married, first, John Ten Brook; second, Jacob Van Nest, who was murdered in 1753; and for her third husband, John Vroom. Jacob, son of Jacob, who married Margaret Hageman, had two sons—Jacob and James—and four daughters,—Margaret, Jemima, Catharine, and Jane. The latter married Jeremiah Field; the descendants now live in the west part of the township, on the Lamington River. Catharine married Peter Sutphin. Jacob was born April 29, 1759, and married Jane Lane. They had five sons—Jacob, William, Tunis, James, and Peter—and one daughter—Sarah. William served in the war of 1812, attaining the rank of colonel, and was afterwards clerk of the county of Monmouth. He married the daughter of Col. John Conover, of Monmouth County. John C. Ten Eyck, a son, was born March 12, 1814. He studied law with Judge Joseph F. Randolph, and became associated in the practice of law with the Hon. Garret D. Wall. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1858, and served the full term. He died at his residence, in Mount Holly, Burlington Co., on the 24th of August, 1879. The brothers of William, except Jacob and James, mostly went West.*

In 1805 the original tract of 400 acres was divided between Jacob and James, the one hundred lying below having been sold. Of the sons of Jacob several moved West, as did Jane, the daughter, who married Charles Brokaw. James married Esther Hankerson, Oct. 4, 1798. They had five sons and four daughters. Tunis and Isabel are living on the old homestead; Jacob and James are living near, on the same tract; Mary (Mrs. Abraham Van Nest) is living at North Branch, and Jane (Mrs. George H. Duyckinck) lives at Lamington; Peter lives at Fairview, Ill.; John lived and died on the homestead.

THIRD INDIAN TITLE.

The date of this title is not known. It, however, embraced the territory of Bedminster, the south line reaching from the intersection of the Lamington River with the west township line almost directly west to the North Branch. The portion of the land between this line and the Lamington River and the North Branch is in the township, and was known as lots Nos. 69 and 63. The former is one of two tracts of land purchased by Campbell and Blackwood, both containing 7600 acres. The other tract, lying in the township of Bridgewater (No. 63), was taken up by George Willocks, June 7, 1701, and contained 60 acres. It was at one time owned by Abraham Ten Eyck, and is now owned by W. Wortman and A. Biggs. On this land, at the junction of the branch and the Lamington River, were erected the Bromley Mills, later known as Burnt Mills. In Bedminster township will be found an account of the laying out of a road (in 1755) from Andrew Leake's mills to Pluckamin, also in the early settlement of Bromley Bridge and settlers near there. It was owned in 1784 by William McDonald, who sold 254 acres to William Nelson. At a much later day it was owned by Frederick Lane, of Bedminster.

The tract known on the proprietors' map as No. 69, lying in the north part of the township of Branchburg, was first purchased by Campbell and Blackwood, probably about 1693, as that was the time they purchased the large tract on the opposite side of the Lamington River. In Bergen's "History of the Bergen Family," page 347, he says, "Gerardus Beekman (son of Abraham J.) was baptized Aug. 17, 1653, died 1723, married, Aug. 29, 1677, Magdalen Abeel, of Albany, N. Y., born 1662; was a physician settled at Flatbush, L. I.; a justice of Kings County in 1685; a colonel of militia; member of Colonial Assembly, 1696 and 1699; member and president of the council, and acting Governor, 1709 and 1710; purchased some 2200 acres of land about the North Branch of the Raritan and some 600 acres on the Millstone River, N. J., also lands on Pelt's Creek, in Ulster Co., N. Y."

This tract of 2200 acres must have been the one purchased of Campbell and Blackwood, as a part of it is at present in the possession of the family, and has descended from father to son from as far back as can be remembered or as tradition reaches. An old parchment deed was in their possession until a year or two since which bore date under the reign of King George. The property was there described, as well as can be remembered, as commencing at the forks of the Lamington and North Branch, running down the North Branch to what is now the southeast corner of John Beekman's farm, thence across west to the Allematunk or Lamington River, thence down the river to a brook below the present residence of J. D. Fields, thence across east to the North Branch.

Some of the sons of Gerardus removed to what is now Franklin township, where they lived and died, leaving descendants. Some part of this large tract was sold early, without doubt, but to whom is not ascertained. About the time of the Revolution a tract of 400 acres was in possession of Henry and John Beekman. Henry lived where John Beekman now lives. Daniel, his brother, lives on a part of the tract. The Hurts, Buxtons, and Tunisons are also within the limits of the tract. James Tunison is living in a stone house that is very old. In 1767, Isaac De Forest owned 118 acres of this tract. Theunis Post purchased land before 1750 situated in the south part of the tract of Campbell and Blackwood, and joined the patents of Dr. John Johnston, and was part of land purchased by Gerardus Beekman.

* One Conrad Ten Eyck was an Indian trader in the Saginaw Valley, Mich., about the year 1810, and received compensation from the government for damages done him in the war of 1812. His name occurs repeatedly in the annals of that section of country. He was probably a branch of the Ten Eyck family who went West about that time.

Theunis Post* (born 1700, died Sept. 8, 1764) was one of the "helpers" of Dominie Theodorus J. Frelinghuysen, with authority, also, to officiate in his place in his absence.

The blue-marble stone which marks his grave at North Branch bears this inscription:

"Hier leyt het Ligham Van Teunis Post overleden den 8 September, anno domini 1764, en dat in het 64t year synes ouderdoms."

He owned 450 acres of land on the west side of the North Branch. The northeasterly corner of this farm was "39 chains on a straight line below the meeting of Allemitunk and Pepack branches of the said North Branch." Of this land he sold 109 acres to William Cock and Gershom Vanderbergh, and 42 acres to Andrew Leake. The remainder of this property fell to the possession of his son Peter.

Theunis Post's daughter Annetje (who was baptized April 7, 1735) died unmarried at about forty years of age. Conrad Ten Eyck (who at the time of her death was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and afterwards became a minister) transacted her business for her. He was a relative.

Theunis Post's daughter Catharyntje (baptized Nov. 6, 1736) is still called "Catrine Post" at the time of her father's death. Nevertheless, she received as her share of the estate household furniture, farming utensils, and stock to the amount of £227 1*s.* 10*d.*

In this amount are included "one negro named Ham, valued at £70;" "one negro named Isaac, valued at £30;" and "one negro girl named Bette, valued at £10."

The widow's share of the movable estate consisted of household furniture, including one Dutch Bible and four large books, valued at £5; a parcel of small books, valued at £1 10*s.*; and one negro girl, £35; amounting in all to £102 19*s.* 5*d.*

Theunis Post's son Peter (one of the executors) assumed the debts of his father's estate, and received property from the estate to the full amount thereof, being £360 14*s.* 7*d.* In this account are reckoned "one negro named Sam, £70; one negro named Jane, £60; one negro wench named Sawr,† £30."

Peter also charges himself with the cattle and sheep which died during the winter after his father's death, £13 7*s.*; the labor of the negroes for six months, £15; that of the horses, £7; and the vendue notes, amounting to £33 12*s.* This was doubtless all right, yet the issue was very disastrous for him. His father had owed £150 to David Clarkson, of New York. Peter gave his bond for this amount, was unable to pay it when due, at the end of the year 1735, and subjected himself thus to unpleasant letters from his creditor. The interest was at 8 per cent., and the whole amount had only been reduced to £108 14*s.* when he mortgaged his 299 acres for that amount, April 20, 1768. Things grew worse and worse with him until, by what his descendants still regard as the "intrigues" of his creditor, joined with the depreciation of the Continental currency, he was reduced from affluence to poverty. He died in 1793, "in cold weather," and the sandstone monument with the brief inscription, "Grave of P. P., 1793," in contrast with that of his father, near by, illustrates the difference of their worldly fortunes. Peter married Margaret Ten Eyck, and had four children:

1. Mary, born Sept. 29, 1770, married Luke Covert (who had been a fifer in the Revolutionary war) and had seven children, to all of whom except the last they gave double names, as follows: Jemima Williamson (born 1787), Nelly Sutphin, Margaret Ten Eyck, —— Post, Ann Stull, Cornelius Post, and Craton (born Aug. 17, 1812; died Sept. 7, 1814).

2. Hannah, born July 8, 1782; married Joseph Brokaw.

3. Theunis, a blacksmith, whose grandson, Peter Post, is a much-respected inhabitant of Seneca Co., N. Y.

4. Cornelius, who was born Dec. 24, 1784, and died Feb. 24, 1870. He was left an orphan at nine years of age, but his sister Mary cared for him until he was old enough to learn the tanner's trade. At twenty-one he went on horseback to "the lake country," where he met and married (Dec. 10, 1810) Christina, only daughter of Abraham and Hannah De Mott, who died Jan. 29, 1873.‡ His tannery, at Ovid, N. Y., brought him wealth, and his worth brought him influence. The beautiful home in which he lived surrounded by his seven sons and daughters stands almost within a stone's throw of the spot where he first found work in that then "wild West." Four of his children still survive, one of them, Mrs. Mary Post Caywood, a granddaughter of Peter Post, being the appreciative possessor of the ancestral documents from which most of this information has been derived.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The territory embraced in this township belonged to Bridgewater from the organization of the latter township, in 1749, to 1845. The names of many of its early residents will be found in the civil list of that township. Its residents were many of them connected with the Revolutionary army, notably Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck, a list of the members of whose company will be found in the Bridgewater military list, page 687.

In 1845 a petition of the inhabitants of Bridgewater township living west of the North and South Branches of the Raritan was presented to the Legislature of New Jersey, praying that the territory described therein be set off as a separate township. In accordance with the request set forth, an act passed the Sen-

* The sketch of this family, contributed by Rev. J. B. Thompson.

† Pronounced *Sor*, an abbreviation for *Suertje* (pronounced Sor-chy), the Dutch diminutive for Sarah.

‡ Her father was the only brother of Catharine De Mott, who married Abraham Post. (See p. 488.)

ate and Assembly, and was approved April 5th in that year, as follows:

"SEC. 1. All that part of the township of Bridgewater, in the county of Somerset, contained within the following bounds—that is to say, beginning on the corner of lands of Abraham C. Van Doren and William I. Voorhees, in the line between Hunterdon and Somerset, and running from thence down the South Branch of Raritan River and the line of Hillsborough township, the several courses thereof, to the junction of the North and South Branches thereof; thence up the North Branch to the Lamington River; thence up the Lamington River to the line between Hunterdon and Somerset; thence along said line, the several courses thereof (southerly), to the place of beginning—shall be, and hereby is, set off from the township of Bridgewater, in the county of Somerset, and made a new township, to be called and known by the name of 'The Township of Branchburg;' provided that this act shall not take effect and be in force until from and after the second Monday of April next.

"SEC. 2. Provided that the inhabitants be constituted a body politic and corporate in law, and entitled to all the rights, privileges, and advantages, and subject to the same regulations, government, and liabilities, as the inhabitants of other townships in the county of Somerset are or may be entitled or subjected to by the existing laws of the State.

"SEC. 3. Provided that the first town-meeting should be held at the house of Isaac H. Hall on the day appointed by law for holding annual town-meetings in the other townships in the county of Somerset.

"SEC. 4. Provided that the town committees of Bridgewater and Branchburg meet on Monday next after the annual town-meetings, at the inn lately occupied by David Sanderson, at Somerville, and there allot and divide between the townships all properties and moneys on hand and due proportionately."

In accordance with the provisions of the act, a town-meeting was held at the house of Isaac H. Hall. A copy of the proceedings is here given:

"April 14, 1845."

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Branchburg, held this day at the house of Isaac H. Hall, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, the following were elected, viz.: Peter Van Nuys, Moderator; Andrew A. Ten Eyck, Town Clerk; Peter Van Nuys, Assessor; Samuel Hall, Collector: Aaron J. Auten, Henry Ammerman, Tunis Myers, Frederick D. Brokaw, and John W. Hall, Town Committee; James Hageman and John P. Van Doren,* Chosen Freeholders; Andrew A. Ten Eyck, Jacob Ten Eyck, and Thomas I. Hall, School Committee; Peter Flag, Peter Q. Brokaw, Surveyors of the Highways; Isaac Dumont, Andrew A. Ten Eyck, Lewis L. Nevius, Commissioners of Appeal; John Little, Samuel Hall, Overseers of the Poor; Abraham I. Van Doren, Andrew Fleming, Justices of the Peace."

At this first meeting, by vote, money was appropriated for various purposes, as follows: $400 for repairing highways; $50 for common schools; $50 for schooling poor children; and $200 for the support of the poor.

On the 21st day of April (it being the Monday after town-meeting) the town committees of Bridgewater and Branchburg met to devise means to settle accounts between the townships. John W. Wortman and John I. Todd were selected to represent Bridgewater, Aaron J. Auten and John W. Hall, Branchburg. On the 26th of April a meeting was held by these representatives, and after due consideration the accounts were arranged by the agreement on the part of the committee representing Bridgewater to pay to the township of Branchburg $250.

The following is a list of the names of the freeholders, township clerks, town committees, school committees, superintendents of schools, surveyors of highways, commissioners of appeals, and overseers of the poor, from the organization of the township to the present time, as far as can be ascertained from the township records:

FREEHOLDERS.

1846, James Hageman, Isaac Hall; 1847–49, Aaron J. Auten, Frederick D. Brokaw; 1850, Frederick D. Brokaw, Peter Q. Brokaw; 1851, Samuel Hall, Peter Q. Brokaw; 1852, Isaac H. Hall; 1853–58, Henry Ammerman; 1859, Jacob Kershaw; 1860–62, Abraham P. Tunison; 1863–66, John Vosseller; 1867, Sylvester Robins; 1868–70, Joseph Reed; 1871, Samuel B. Little; 1872, Joseph Reed; 1873, John V. Stillwell; 1874–75, Cornelius Dumont; 1876–80, Hugh Gaston.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1846–49, Gilbert Sutphin; 1850–52, Andrew Hageman; 1853–55, Cornelius T. Cox; 1856, Cornelius J. Brokaw; 1857–63, Ralph Van Pelt; 1864, Sylvester Robins; 1865, Joseph B. Smith; 1866–75, Aaron J. Auten; 1876–80, Peter Dumont.

COLLECTORS.

1846–47, Peter Van Nuys; 1848–52, Henry Ammerman; 1853–63, Frederick D. Brokaw; 1864, William N. Adair; 1865–76, Frederick D. Brokaw; 1877–80, John B. D. Myers.

TOWN COMMITTEE.

1846, Aaron J. Auten, Henry Ammerman, Tunis D. Myers, Frederick D. Brokaw, John W. Hall; 1847, Syrenus T. Stryker, H. Ammerman, T. D. Myers, J. P. Voorhees, Jasper Berger; 1848, Syrenus Stryker, Abraham A. Ammerman, Tunis D. Myers, John P. Voorhees, Jasper Berger; 1849–50, Bergen B. Smith, A. A. Ammerman, T. D. Myers, J. P. Voorhees, Jasper Berger; 1851, Isaac Dumont, A. A. Ammerman, William B. Higgins, John P. Voorhees, John Vosseller; 1852, William B. Higgins, John Vosseller, Andrew A. Ten Eyck, Jr.; 1854–55, John P. Voorhees, Tunis D. Myers, Edwin B. Lever; 1856–58, A. A. Ammerman, William B. Higgins, E. B. Lever; 1859, David K. Craig, Joseph Thompson, John P. Voorhees; 1860, David K. Craig, Gilbert L. Kershaw, John P. Voorhees; 1861, Samuel B. Little, Gilbert L. Kershaw, John P. Voorhees; 1862–63, Samuel B. Little, Gilbert L. Kershaw, David K. Craig; 1864, Samuel B. Little, Gilbert L. Kershaw, John Runyon; 1865, Samuel B. Little, Abraham Van Nest, Joseph Thompson; 1866–67, Samuel B. Little, Joseph Reed, Joseph Thompson; 1868–70, Cornelius N. Dumont, John V. Williams, Jacob E. Hall; 1871–72, Cornelius N. Dumont, William H. Ammerman, Alexander B. Brokaw; 1873, Cornelius N. Dumont, William H. Ammerman, Peter P. Dilts; 1874, J. Depue Field, William H. Ammerman, Joseph Brokaw; 1875, J. Depue Field, John A. Demun, Alexander B. Brokaw; 1876, Aaron J. Auten, John A. Demun, Alexander B. Brokaw; 1877, Aaron J. Auten, John A. Demun, Henry Field, John Dally, Garret T. Quick; 1878, Aaron J. Auten, Peter L. Kline, Henry Field, John Dally, Garret T. Quick; 1879, Aaron J. Auten, John Dally, John Voorhees; 1880, Aaron J. Auten, John Voorhees, F. D. Brokaw.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

1846, Samuel Little, Abraham A. Ammerman, Thomas I. Hall.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

1847–49, Andrew Fleming; 1850–53, George W. Vroom; 1854–58, John Cox; 1859–66, Theodore Vosseller.

SURVEYORS OF THE HIGHWAYS.

1846–49, Peter Flag, Peter Q. Brokaw; 1850, Andrew Fleming, Isaac Hall; 1851–52, Simon Nevius, Peter Flag; 1853, John P. Voorhees, Simon Nevius; 1854–55, John P. Voorhees, Peter Q. Brokaw; 1856–58, John P. Voorhees, William P. Barkman; 1859, Cyrenus T. Stryker, John P. Voorhees; 1860–62, William Wortman, Cornelius C. Williamson; 1863–64, Daniel Ammerman, Thomas Van Nest; 1865–66, Daniel Ammerman, Joseph Reed; 1867, Aaron J. Auten, Joseph Reed; 1868–70, Aaron J. Auten, Jacob E. Hall; 1871, William H. Ammerman, Alex. B. Brokaw; 1872, William H. Ammerman, Henry Schenck; 1873, Samuel B. Little, Henry Schenck; 1874–75, Henry Schenck, Peter Dumont; 1880, Henry Bacon, John V. Williams.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1846, Jacob Vosseller; 1848–49, Abraham Tunison; 1850–52, Henry Ammerman, Isaac H. Hall; 1853–54, Frederick D. Brokaw, Isaac H. Hall; 1855–66, Isaac H. Hall; 1867, Frederick D. Brokaw; 1868–80, Isaac H. Hall.

* John W. Hall was elected one of the town committee Sept. 4, 1845, in place of John Van Doren, deceased.

EARLY ROADS.

Soon after the "Great Road" was laid out from Piscataqua to the North Branch, in 1686, a road was established from the termination of that road to the Delaware River across what is now Branchburg township. The "Old York Road" branched off from this about a mile west of the North Branch. No record of any road is obtained from that time till 1748. The following copy of a record is taken from the "Old Book," page 15, record of roads, now in the county clerk's office in Somerville:

"Application being made by some of the freeholders and inhabitants of the South Branch of the Raritan to ye Commissioners of the County of Somerset and a Petition from them to us sent complaining of their inconveniences of coming to mill and market, We, the under written persons as Commissioners of said county of Somerset, do hereby lay out a road according to their request, as follows,—viz.: Beginning at ye foard called 'Cornelius Van Campen's Riding Place,' along the line of Ram Van Derbeek and Peter Quick to a two rod road, a rodd on said Van Derbeek and a rodd on said Quick's Land, until it comes to the corner of Andreas Ten Eyck, and so along ye Line of Ten Eyck and Van Derbeek a rodd on each side to the old road. Thence along ye old road to ye Mills, an open road from the place of beginning to said Mills, and from said mills we do lay out a four rodd road as followeth from the Mills as the road lays: now to Ten Eyck's line, thence along the Bank as the road goeth Two rod on the Bank and two rod below the Bank across the point to Ten Eyck's corner tree at the River, opposite the North Branch, and so across ye main river to ye great Road. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this seventeenth day of September, 1748.

"Frederick Van Laver, Cornelius Van Campen,
"William Titsort, Hendrick Pittenser,
"Alexander Van Nest, Reyck Sudam.

"The under written Ram Van Derbeek do hereby promise to grant an open road, as far as it apertaineth to me, from Van Campen's Riding Place to the Mills, and do hereby bind my heirs and assigns to the performance of this; in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 17th Day of September, 1748.

"Ram Van Derbeek.

"Witness present,
"William Titsort,
"Volkert Dow."

On the 22d day of March, 1759, a two-rod road was laid out, beginning from the main road leading from Van Horne's Mill, near the east corner of Mr. Leslie's cleared field, across the brook along the edge of a hill and up the hollow upon a small run, up the hill and upon the bank, "and as straight as can be to the corner of Dr. Sackett's land and Peter Wortman; thence as the line goes between Dr. Sackett's, Peter Demund, and Tunis Post till it meets the main road leading from Leake's Mill to the North Branch." This road was relaid May 30th, the same year, and its course changed to run "by the south side of Peter Wortman's meadow to a white-oak tree; thence with a straight course through lands of Dr. Sackett to the corner of Tunis Post's garden; thence along the south side of Tunis Post's garden to the main road leading from Leake's Mill to the North Branch."

Few roads were laid in the township from this time till about 1820.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

There is no church edifice within the limits of the township. The house of worship of the North Branch congregation is on the east side of the North Branch of the Raritan River, and many of its members live in Branchburg. The Neshanic church is on the south side of the South Branch of the Raritan, but its congregation is largely composed of members living in this township. On the west are the meeting-houses of the White House and Readington Churches.

The cemetery at North Branch is on the old Ten Eyck farm, and was for many years used as a family burial-place. About the year 1830 a plot of about one acre of land was sold to the congregation of the North Branch Church, including the old burial-ground. It is inclosed by a thorn hedge. Here "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep." The following are the names of some of the persons buried here: Jacob Ten Eyck, born 1693, died Oct. 26, 1753; Jemima, his wife, died Aug. 4, 1792, aged ninety-two years; Jacob (son of Jacob), born Aug. 26, 1738, died Nov. 7, 1794, aged sixty-one years; Margaret, his wife, born Dec. 20, 1733, died Feb. 15, 1820, aged eighty-six years; Rynear Van Nest, died April 15, 1784, aged eighty-six years; Jannetje Rappelye, his wife, died Jan. 15, 1792, aged eighty-four years; Teunis Post, died Sept. 10, 1764, aged sixty-four years; John Van Nostrand and his wife Margaret; Rev. Rynier Van Nest, died July 9, 1813, aged seventy-four years; Ann, his wife, died 1858, aged eighty-four years.

Another burial-place, older than the preceding, is located on the old Van Kampen tract, now owned by Peter Van Camp. This plot is also inclosed with a thorn hedge. Several of the early stones are common slate. The earliest record is "Anno 1728." The inscription is written in Low Dutch. The following are some of initials, names, and dates found in the inclosure: "Anno 1746, C. P.," "A. L.," "I. L.," "R. L.," "H. S., A.D. 1773," "C. S., A.D. 1777," "I. H., A.D. 1786," "M. L., A.D. 1798," "I. V. C., A.D. 1799," "L. V. C., A.D. 1782," "C. V. C., A.D. 1786," "C. Van Camp," "T. V. C.," "C. V. C.," "Sacred to the memory of Magdalen, wife of John Hall and daughter of Isaac and Sarah Goveneor, died Aug. 12, 1773, aged seventy-two years;" John Hall, died Oct. 29, 1766, aged sixty-three; Rebekah Hall, first wife of William Hall, died March 6, 1799, aged fifty-five; Catharine, second wife of William Hall, died July 12, 1799, aged sixty-three; William Hall, died Aug. 31, 1819, aged seventy-four; Denise Stryker, died March 12, 1777, aged fifty-seven; Lanah Hoagland, wife of Denise Stryker, died Jan. 2, 1792, aged sixty-seven; Richard Hall, died Feb. 26, 1801, aged fifty-nine; Jane Vroom, his wife, died Dec. 4, 1843, aged eighty-six; Joseph Stevens, died June 26, 1811, aged seventy-five; Abraham Quick, died June 27, 1819, aged fifty-three; Catharine Quick, died May 3, 1848, aged eighty-two; Christopher Stryker, died June 27, 1826, aged seventy; Judith, his wife, died Nov. 20, 1830, aged seventy-one; John Simonson, died June 20, 1804, aged sixty-one; Elizabeth H., his wife, died Dec. 29, 1831.

A burial-place of the Van Nest family, near Van

Derveer's mills, was used as early as 1740. During the Revolution about twenty soldiers who died with the smallpox were buried in a row on the east side. The line of graves is now plowed up, and is just outside of the fence.

SCHOOLS.

The earliest record pertaining to schools in the township is found in the following copy of a paper now in the possession of Tunis Ten Eyck, and is evidence that at that early day schools were taught in the neighborhood:

"At a meeting of the Proprietors of the School House held yesterday, the expense of erecting and finishing the said School house was calculated, when it was found to amount to about thirty pounds. But the proprietors being generously disposed to make no account of the timber or a great part of their labour, if they can only collect as much money from those which has not assisted at the building as will defray the expense of boards, nails, the making of the shingles, etc., have agreed to the following sums to be paid in wheat or money within two months after date, which, if complied with on the part of the subscribers, it shall Intitle them to a right in the School House in as full and ample a manner as if they had assisted at the building of it.

"Jacob Ten Eyck, ½ bushel of weat.

"Joseph Stull, ½ bushel of ri.

"North Branch, Oct. 30, 1782."

No knowledge has been obtained of where the house was located or by whom the school was kept.

In the north part of the township, those who can still remember the school-days relate that a log school-house was erected on the east side of the river, where Dr. Berg now lives; this was afterwards replaced by a frame. Later the site was used for the erection of the Dutch Reformed church, and the school built where it at present stands. Another was on the edge of the wood on the Van Kampen or Van Camp tract. The present districts are of comparatively recent date. The township is divided into four districts, as follows: North Branch, No. 19; Cedar Grove, No. 20; South Branch, No. 22; Fairview, No. 23.

The whole number of children in the township between five and eighteen years of age is 458, of which North Branch District has 183; Cedar Grove, 86; South Branch, 115; Fairview, 74. Valuation of school property, $4600,—North Branch, $600; Cedar Grove, $500; South Branch, $2500; Fairview, $1000. The total amount of money received from all sources was $1802.11, of which North Branch received $716.03; Cedar Grove, $374.37; South Branch, $411.71; Fairview, $300. One female and three male teachers are employed, at an average salary of $35 per month.

HAMLETS.

Branchburg has no village within its limits. North Branch, situated on the North Branch of the Raritan, was laid out Dec. 25, 1844, by Joseph Thompson, at the request of Garret Stryker, on whose land it was. It contains 120 inhabitants, a hotel, post-office, store, grist-mill, school-house, blacksmith-shop, wagon-shop, and two wheelwrights. Here prior to the Revolution 100 acres were purchased of the Ten Eycks for a mill-site, and a mill was built upon it with two large undershot-wheels. About 1812 (the property then belonging to John Baylis) a smaller wheel was added. This continued until 1840, at which time the property came into the hands of John Runk, by whom the mill was remodeled and the fulling-mill removed. From that time to the present it has been a grist-mill. It is now owned by the estate of a Mr. Beekman of New York.

A tavern was there in 1773, and kept by Dr. Abraham Bertron till 1795. It has changed hands many times. At an early day it was kept by Flummerfelt and by John Baylis. It is now owned and kept by S. A. Coddington. A post-office was established beyond the memory of those living in the neighborhood, but among the postmasters were Edward Barto, Ralph Van Pelt, J. B. Smith, A. Rigger, and the present incumbent, Abraham Van Nest. The only other post-office in the town is at the North Branch Station. This office was established in 1862, and has had the following postmasters: David K. Craig, William Van Doren, Peter L. Kline, Abraham S. Gaston, and Peter S. Cramer.

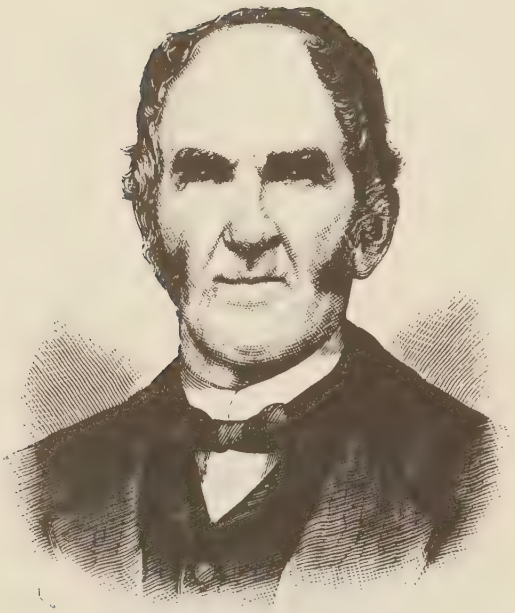
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. CALVIN CORLE.

Hon. Calvin Corle is a native of Hillsborough township, Somerset Co., N. J., where he was born on Jan. 22, 1830. His father, Charles Corle, was born in Delaware township, Hunterdon Co., on May 2, 1798. He married a lady of that county,—Hannah Hoagland,—by whom he had three children,—viz., Calvin, the subject of this notice; Benjamin, who died in 1847; and Ellen Elizabeth, who died at the age of three years and ten months. Charles Corle spent the early portion of his life, until the age of thirty, in Hunterdon County, where he was a farmer by occupation. In 1827 he removed with his wife, whom he had recently married, to Hillsborough township, where, in connection with his brother Samuel, he purchased the Beekman mills, and engaged in farming, milling, and storekeeping until Mr. Corle's death, which occurred on Nov. 5, 1857. He was for many years a justice of the peace in the township of Hillsborough, and was known as a man of probity and strict integrity of character.

Mr. and Mrs. Corle both died during the same week, of typhoid fever.

The subject of this sketch was brought up at the mills in Hillsborough township, and, besides attending the common schools of his district, received an academical education at Pennington Seminary, New Jersey. In October, 1852, he married Hannah Van Camp for his first wife, by whom he had two children,—Charles and Hannah M. Corle,—both deceased.



Edward Vail

THE subject of this sketch is a descendant in the fourth generation from Samuel and Abigail Vail, of Westchester, N. Y. His great-grandfather was John Vail, the oldest son of Samuel and Abigail Vail, who was twice married, and reared a large family. The children of John Vail by his first wife (Margaret Laing) were Samuel, John, Daniel, Isaac, David, Jacob, Abraham, and Benjamin; and those by his second wife (Mary Laing) were Joseph and Christiana, who died single. The children by the first wife all married and had large families, whose descendants are numerous and widely scattered.

John Vail, the son of John, and grandfather of Edward Vail, married Catharine Fitz-Randolph, and had children: Margaret, Edward, Isaac, Amos, Phebe, Nathan, and Joel. The last named married Catharine K. Miller, and had children: Alexander, Mary Ann, Edward (the subject of our notice), Christopher, Thomas, Phebe, Margaret, Richard, Benijah, Catharine, and John.

Joel Vail lived at Green Brook, and was a hatter by occupation, and also a farmer and merchant. Edward, the subject of this notice, was born at Green Brook, Sept. 26, 1808, and was brought up there at the hatter's trade with his father. He followed that occupation, together with farming, till about the time of his marriage. He married, Dec. 2, 1845, Ann Vail, a name which she has never changed, being a daughter of James, son of Isaac Vail. They have had no children. Mrs. Vail was born and brought up at Long Hill, in the vicinity of where she now resides.

After his marriage, in 1845, Mr. Vail settled on his present place, being the inheritance of his wife, where he has ever since resided and followed the pursuit of agriculture. He was brought up in the doctrines of the Hicksite Quakers, with which he still stands identified, though not a regular attendant at any meeting of that order. He is noted for his strict integrity and moral worth, and is held in high esteem as a man and a citizen.

Caleb Cook

Rev Henry V Voorhees.

Mrs. Corle died in March, 1869, and he married for his second wife Anna Hankins, of Allentown, N. J., on May 9, 1871. He has had no children by the second marriage.

Mr. Corle has all his life been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and may be regarded as a model farmer in the section of country where he resides. He removed to his present residence, in the township of Branchburg, in March, 1860, and has recently purchased the adjoining farm. He now owns one of the most beautiful estates in this rich valley, consisting of two hundred and forty acres of land under a high state of cultivation.

In politics Mr. Corle is a Democrat, and has always firmly adhered to the principles of that party. In the fall of 1869 he was elected to represent Somerset County in the State Senate, and served in that body during the sessions of 1870, 1871, and 1872, acting as a member of several important committees. He has taken an active interest in all public improvements in his township and county, and is highly esteemed as a patriotic, liberal, and enterprising citizen. His integrity and honor are above suspicion or reproach. Mr. Corle, as trustee, executor, and administrator, has been largely engaged in the settlement of estates. Since November, 1879, he has held the responsible position of president of the Somerset County Bank, at Somerville.

REV. HENRY VAN DERVEER VOORHEES.

Rev. Henry Van Derveer Voorhees, whose portrait appears in this work, represents in himself some of the oldest, most prominent, and most highly respected families of the State. His maternal grandmother, Alche (Letitia) Schenk, who married Israel Harris, a brilliant lawyer and judge, and once sheriff of Somerset County, was one of the five sisters of that name who, by their marriage with strong men, and by their careful training of their children in right principles, have indelibly stamped the impress of their names upon the annals of the State and nation. The eldest sister, Mary, married Dr. Lawrence Van Derveer, a great and good man; the second, Catharine, married Elias Van Derveer, his brother, who died at the age of thirty-three from the effects of cruel treatment during a long imprisonment by the British during the Revolutionary war (his son was the celebrated Dr. Henry Van Derveer, late of Pluckamin); the third, Gertrude, married Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen, of Millstone, and became the mother of the three prominent representatives of that family in the State, John, Theodore, and Frederick; and the fifth (Alche being the fourth) sister married Gen. Peter I. Stryker, a popular physician of Somerville for many years. Their brother, Dr. Henry Schenk, of Neshanic, married Eleanor Hardenberg, daughter of Rev. Dr. Jacob R. Hardenberg, a prominent Dutch Reformed minister and former president of Rutgers College, N. J., and of Dinah Van Berg, his wife, historically called "Juffrow" Hardenberg, who was the widow of Rev. John Frelinghuysen. One branch of the Schenk family can be traced back thirteen hundred years. It received its elevation to the peerage and its patent of nobility from the hand of Charlemagne himself. In the coat-of-arms decreed to the family the shield is in the form of a goblet, with "Die Schenken" (the Dutch for "cup-bearer") in German text at the bottom.

The genealogy of the Voorhees family is more distinctly traceable, link by link, to their origin in Holland than most other families of foreign extraction in this country. They take their name from their estates before the village of Hies, south of Ruinen, in the province of Drenthe, Holland, a part of ancient Friesland. The last ancestor of the family at that place, prior to the departure to these shores, was Coert Albertse. His son Steven Coerte, born in the year 1600, who received at his birth the name of "Van Voorhees," emigrated to this country, with his wife and seven children, in the ship "Bonticoe," Capt. Pieter Lucassen, and arrived at New York in April, 1660. His son, Lucas Stevens Van Voorhees, resided in 1685 at Hackensack, N. J., through whom the succession runs to the second son, Jan Lucasse, who removed to Flat Lands, L. I. The first son, Eldert, and his descendants dropped the surname of Van Voorhees, substituted that of Eldert, and thus branched off.

Jan Lucasse, of Flat Lands, married three times. By his first wife, Anna Vanduyckhuysen, he had one son, Johannes Lucas Voorhees. By his second, Mayke R. Schenk, he had twelve children, the seventh child and sixth son of whom was Isaac, baptized March 23, 1716, the great-grandfather of Rev. Henry V. Voorhees. The third wife of Jan Lucasse was Fametje Remsen, by whom he had no issue.

Isaac Voorhees was also twice married. By his first wife, Sarah, he had John, who married Miss Rodney, of Maryland, and Stephen, a Presbyterian minister, and father of Robert Voorhees, of Princeton, N. J. His second wife was Helena, daughter of Derrick and Jannetje Van Arsdale Barkalo, of Monmouth Co., N. J. She was born Dec. 22, 1723, and the children of the marriage were Derrick, baptized June 22, 1755, who moved to Ohio and became the ancestor of United States senator Daniel Voorhees; David, born Dec. 4, 1757; Jane (Mrs. Du Bois); and Maria (Mrs. Huff, of Neshanic).

David, the second child of Isaac and Helena Voorhees, when eighteen or nineteen years of age, was left in charge of the Voorhees residence at Middlebush, N. J., during the Revolutionary struggle. Seeing a portion of Lord Howe's army approaching, he took his musket and went alone from the field to the house to protect the property. He was soon overpowered and bound, but, having a tenacious memory, he kept account of all that the enemy destroyed, and, escaping

from his captors, was afterwards able to write out a list of the articles destroyed, with their value, which the lawful authorities recognized as just, and upon which remunerative payment was made. David Voorhees married Eve Oakey on May 2, 1788, and settled in New Brunswick, N. J., where he became a successful grain-merchant. His second son, Abraham Oakey Voorhees, was born Aug. 23, 1791, and married, March 24, 1814, Margaret P. Harris, of Middlebrook. Their seventh child and fourth son was Rev. Henry V. Voorhees, who was born in New Brunswick, N. J., on Dec. 19, 1826. When six weeks old he was removed by his parents to New York City, where his father engaged in the grain business as a member of the firm of Voorhees & Wilbur, and where he enjoyed a reputation for probity and fair dealing that any one might justly envy.

Rev. Henry V. Voorhees was born with a delicate physical and nervous organization, and it was only with the greatest care that he was raised. When ten years of age he was deprived by death of his excellent mother, whose special care he had been to that time. A few years later he removed with his father to Princeton, N. J., the latter having been made executor of the will of his cousin, Robert Voorhees, and the settlement of his large estate requiring his constant care and attention. His father subsequently purchased a farm in the vicinity of Rocky Hill, N. J., where he resided until his death, on June 27, 1866.

After the death of his mother, Mr. Voorhees passed to the fostering care of his grandmother Harris, but in a few years she also passed away, at Princeton, on Aug. 9, 1840, leaving him to the care of the eldest sister, Catharine Letitia, who subsequently became the wife of Rev. Winthrop Bailey, of Long Island. Mr. Voorhees received his preliminary educational training in the schools at Princeton with a view of entering the excellent college at that place, but, yielding to the wishes of his father, who clung to the Dutch traditions of the family, he entered Rutgers College as a sophomore in 1844, whence he was graduated in the class of 1847. He subsequently entered the seminary at New Brunswick, and was graduated in 1850. In April following he was invited to supply the church at Geneva, N. Y., for six months, and at the close of that period he was unanimously chosen its pastor. While he entered upon the discharge of his duties without experience and under many difficulties, he continued for four years in the pastorate, achieving great success and popularity, and leaving behind him a united congregation and a lively and warm recollection of his excellencies and virtues as a Christian minister. In the year 1854, though suffering from a severe attack of sore throat, Mr. Voorhees was urgently invited to become the pastor of the Broome Street Reformed Church, of New York, which was then laboring under some difficulties. In the early summer of 1855, yielding to a mistaken sense of duty, he accepted the call; he was shortly after, however, prostrated by sunstroke, and compelled to seek the seclusion of the country for absolute rest. Later still he suffered from a severe attack of congestion of the brain, which confined him to the bed for six months and disabled him for duty for two years. As soon as he could write he sent in his resignation of his pastoral office. This was in 1856. His ministry had been providentially interfered with, but among its fruits was the conversion of Leonard W. Kip, now a gifted and successful minister of Amoy, China.

In January, 1858, Mr. Voorhees became the pastor of the church at Bound Brook, and, shortly after, a glorious revival of religion ensued. On Nov. 3, 1859, he was united in marriage to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Thomas G. Talmage, late mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a judge and State senator of New York. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Bethune, a life-long friend and patron of both Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees. In 1862, owing to internal dissensions in his church, caused by the civil war, Mr. Voorhees withdrew from Bound Brook. His next field of labor was in one of the enterprises of the Board of Domestic Missions in One Hundred and Fifty-Second Street, New York, then known as Carmansville. Here he remained in charge of a weak and struggling church until the spring of 1865, when he resigned. He had taken it under a misapprehension of facts, and found it in no condition to be permanently benefited. His next pastoral charge was the South Bushwick Church, Brooklyn, the call to which he accepted in 1867. He retired from this ministry two years later because of the unhealthy condition of the locality, both himself and family suffering from ill health and one child being removed by death. On Jan. 1, 1871, he became the pastor of the church at Nyack, N. Y., where he labored with much success, until, worn out by hard work during a succession of warm revival seasons, he was compelled to resign his charge in 1878. He was the more willing to do this because the church was at that time laboring under great financial difficulties.

Mr. Voorhees, since his resignation, has taken up his residence in his beautiful home near North Branch, N. J., where he has lived at intervals for the past fifteen years. The surroundings of the place are delightful, well calculated for rest and recuperation, and please the eye with the beauty of its scenery. As a speaker Mr. Voorhees takes high rank among the orators of his day. His style, at first expository, then argumentative, leads him to the expression of the most graceful and chaste imagery, and the whole combined leads to certain conviction in the minds and hearts of his hearers. Though not as rich in fancy as his gifted brother Robert, of Harlingen,—one of the most accomplished speakers of the State,—his style is better adapted to sustain those cogent appeals to the consciences of his hearers which this gospel preacher makes at the close of his discourses.

A. Fleming

William Fleming, father of the above, born in 1770, married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Cook; was a farmer, and spent most of his life in the township of Alexandria, Hunterdon Co., where he was identified with the local interests of the vicinity. He was for many years a trustee of the Presbyterian Church there, and was officially connected with that body as elder. For a short time he was a resident of Oxford township, Warren Co., and was a member of the Presbyterian Church there. He died in 1833, aged sixty-three years.

His children were Eleanor, Jacob C., Thomas, Andrew, William, Joanna, Tylee, and Abbott.

Andrew Fleming was born in Alexandria township, Oct. 23, 1805. At the age of eleven years he went from home to care for himself, and until he was twenty-six years of age was mostly engaged working on a farm. For six years following he was a huckster in Hunterdon and Warren Counties. In 1838 he married Margaret, daughter of John Lawshe, of Union township. She was born May 10, 1817.

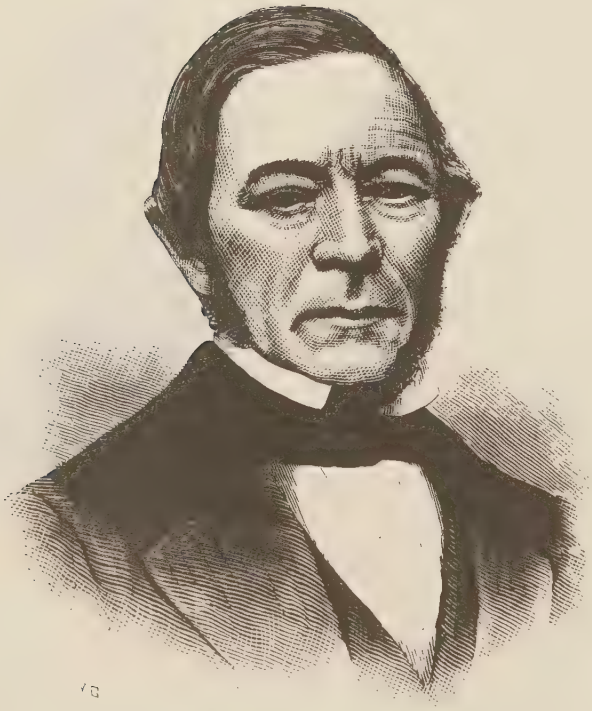
Following his marriage, in 1839, he settled in the township of Branchburg, Somerset Co., and engaged in farming and milling at Milltown, where he rented the Van der Veer farm and mill.

In 1846 he purchased the farm upon which he now resides, at that time consisting of two hundred acres, a part of which he sold to Jonathan Robbins. A subsequent purchase of twenty-five acres makes his present farm one hundred and twenty-five acres, upon which he erected a brick house in 1850.

Besides his agricultural pursuits, Mr. Fleming has been a director for twenty-two years, and treasurer for twenty-four years, of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New Jersey, located at Readington.

He has been interested in all questions affecting the interests of the vicinity in which he has lived, and always conscientiously acting in politics upon principles that seemed right and just to him, irrespective of the party men who represented them. For five years he has officiated as justice of the peace, which position he filled with honor to himself and justice to those who received his counsel. He was several years superintendent of public schools in Branchburg, and has always taken great interest in educational matters.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fleming have been born fifteen children. Those who reached maturity were John; Jane; Ann, wife of Alonzo Butler, of Holland township; George, resides in Clinton, and is the principal of the institute there; Levi, a teacher in Easton, Pa., died in 1875, aged twenty-eight; Robins, a civil engineer in Cleveland, Ohio; Kate, wife of Alfred Butler, of Chambersburg, N. J.; Asher, at home; and John, who is also a teacher.

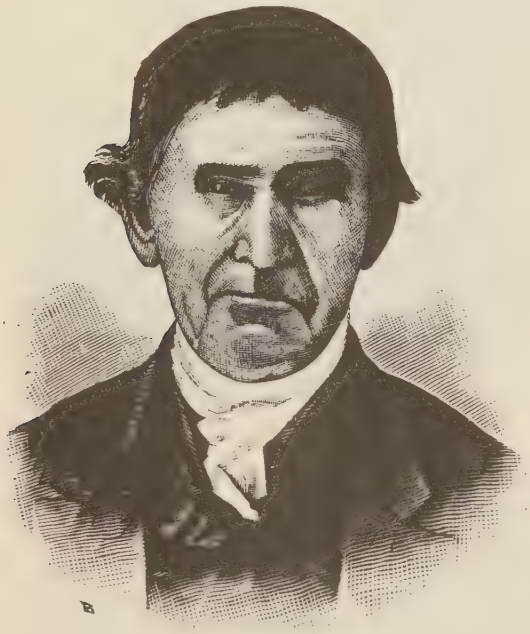


ISAAC DUMONT.

Mr. Voorhees is yet in the prime of life, enjoying the companionship of a loving helpmeet and cherished family, and doubtless has many years of usefulness before him.

JAMES TEN EYCK.*

James Ten Eyck was the fifth in line of descent from Coenradt Ten Eyck, who emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, to this country in the year 1650 and located in New York City, where he owned what is



James Ten Eyck

now called Coenties Slip. A portion of this tract is still owned by a descendant, Mrs. Susan T. Williamson, of Elizabeth, N. J. Coenradt Ten Eyck was a farmer by occupation, and passed his days in tilling the soil and conquering for the uses of agriculture the virgin forests of the New World. He died in New York City, and his remains are supposed to be interred beneath the "old post-office." He married Maria Boele, who came with him from Holland and bore him eleven children, of whom six were born in America.

Mattys was the youngest of these children, and was born in New York City on May 18, 1658. At an early age he removed to Old Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and, to some extent, in the transportation business on the Hudson River. The "Documentary History of the State of New York" mentions him in the list of freeholders of Hurley in 1728, and a namesake, Matthew, who died June 11, 1809, aged eighty years, was one of the one hundred and sixty-eight proprietors among whom the common lands of that town were divided by act of the Legislature of New York passed April 4, 1806. In 1751 the latter was one of three millers of Hurley who recorded their brand-marks. Mattys Ten Eyck was a man of influence and prominence, was assessor of the town in 1722, supervisor in 1725, and filled an important place in the community. He was one of the founders of the Reformed Church of Hurley. He died in 1741, and a humble stone in the burying-ground at Hurley village marks his resting-place. He married Jannekin, a daughter of Aldert Roosa, another pioneer settler of Hurley, on Oct. 22, 1679, and had children,—Albert, Andries, Coenradt, Jacob, Abraham, Wyntie (wife of Jan Hendricks), Marietie (wife of Tjerck Van Keuren), Grietie (wife of William Burhans), Sarah (wife of Lawrence Cortright), and Ragell (wife of Cornelius Newkirk).

Jacob, son of Mattys, was born in Hurley in 1693. On Oct. 20, 1725, he received by deed from his father, for the consideration of five hundred pounds current money, five hundred acres of land on the northerly side of the North Branch of the Raritan River, which the latter had purchased of John Johnson on Nov. 12, 1700, and Jan. 7, 1702. Jacob early took up his residence on the tract and added more to it. He erected a one-and-a-half-story house on the site of the present residence of Miss Isabella Ten Eyck. This structure was of Low Dutch style, and the upper part was used for a granary, in which were stored the products of the field. Jacob Ten Eyck married Jemima Van Nest, daughter of Jerome Van Nest, of Somerville, N. J., and the fruits of the union were Jacob[2], Matthew, Coonrod, Peter, Cattrin, Jaen, and Hannah. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1753, willing his property to his son Jacob. His wife died in 1792, aged ninety-two.

Jacob Ten Eyck[2] was born in the old stone house erected by his father at North Branch on Aug. 25, 1733. He succeeded his father in following the peaceful pursuits of agriculture on the old home place, and married, on March 16, 1758, Margaret, daughter of James Hagaman, of Raritan. He served as a captain in the Revolutionary war. The children of his marriage were Jacob[3], Jane, Margaret, Catharine, Jemima, and James. In 1792 he erected the substantial stone house occupied by Miss Isabella Ten Eyck, and in 1794 he was laid to rest in the old burying-ground of the family at North Branch. This, which is now used in connection with the Reformed Dutch church at North Branch, was originally laid out as a private burial-place by Jacob Ten Eyck[1] and his wife, and the former was among the first who were interred beneath its sod. Jacob and James purchased the interest of their sisters in their father's land, and divided it in the year 1800, each receiving

* Sometimes spelled Ten Eycke.

one hundred and fifty-five acres. James Ten Eyck, the subject of this memoir, was born in the home residence on May 2, 1773. He was a man of plain habits, modest and unassuming, and passed his days within the inner circles of life as a farmer. Identified with the Democratic party, he held aloof from public office, and neither sought nor obtained political station. He was a member of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of North Branch, and filled the offices of both deacon and elder. On Oct. 4, 1798, he was united in marriage to Esther, daughter of James Hankerson, of Monmouth County, and had the following children, viz., Margaret (who married Gideon Cox), born Oct. 28, 1799; Isabella, born March 15, 1802; Jacob, born March 10, 1804; James, born May 2, 1806; Peter, born Aug. 28, 1808; Mary Ann (wife of Abraham Van Nest), born Feb. 14, 1811; John, born Sept. 28, 1813; Tunis, born June 9, 1816; and J. C. Jane (wife of George H. Duyckinck), born Aug. 21, 1823. Of these children, Margaret and John are dead, Peter resides at Fair View, Ill., and J. C. Jane resides at Lamington, N. J. The remainder live at North Branch, on portions of the old estate. After a life of toil, self-denial, and care, James Ten Eyck passed away on July 4, 1854, at the age of eighty-one years. He had reared his family carefully, and left to them, besides a good estate and a good name, the richer legacy of a bright example, embodying correct principles of life and habits of industry, frugality, and thrift.

Simon Nevius

SIMON A. NEVIUS.

David Nevius lived early near Van Derveer's Mills, in the township of Branchburg, where Mr. Van Nest Stilwell resides. His first wife was Mary Addis, by whom he had four children,—Simon, Adrian, Ellen, and Sarah. Mrs. Nevius died about 1834. His second wife was Jemima Ten Brook, who died leaving no children. David Nevius removed to North Branch a few months prior to his death, about 1857. He was for many years a member of the Reformed Church of Readington, and officiated both as deacon and elder.

Simon A. Nevius spent his minority in the usual routine of farm-work and attending the district school. Soon after his marriage to Miss Brachia Simonson, who was born in June, 1796, he began farming on a portion of his father's farm, where John Clawson now resides. He subsequently resided where Rev. Henry V. Voorhees now lives, and spent his latter days with his son, Abraham V. He never sought political preferment, but remained a firm supporter of the Democratic party during his life. He was a man of good judgment and correct habits, and possessed that sterling integrity that secured the esteem of all who knew him.

He was a promoter of all worthy enterprises, and for many years deacon and elder of the Reformed Church at North Branch. He died Feb. 28, 1863, having been born Dec. 13, 1796. His wife died Dec. 9, 1875. Their children were David, Jr., born April 3, 1818; John S., born July 24, 1820, resides in Illinois; Mary Ellen, born Nov. 13, 1822, wife of Van Doren Voorhees; Simon P., born April 10, 1825, resides in Illinois; Elizabeth Ann, born Dec. 13, 1828, wife of Matthew Lane, of Bedminster; Dennis S., born April 12, 1830; Abraham V., born April 16, 1833; Garret, born Feb. 23, 1836, resides in Illinois; Anna Jane, born Sept. 11, 1839, died in childhood, Jan. 11, 1841.

David, Jr., married, Feb. 28, 1851, Rachel, daughter of John Ryan, and granddaughter of John Ryan, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Of their three children, John died in infancy, Simon P., born 1854, and Sally H., born in 1863. Abraham V. married, Feb. 10, 1864, Anna, daughter of Henry B. Staats, of Bridgewater township. They have four children,—Simon A., Gertrude, died in infancy, Anna E., and Henry Staats. David, Jr., and Abraham V. are farmers in the township of Bridgewater, near North Branch.

ISAAC DUMONT.

Abraham Dumont was one of the early settlers of Branchburg, and resided on the old Dumont farm along the turnpike. He married Jane P., daughter of Isaac Van Cleef, of Millstone. Their children were four daughters and two sons, Isaac and Peter. Abraham Dumont was a farmer during his life, was

Tunis Van Camp

TUNIS VAN CAMP is a grandson of Thomas Van Camp, who was a resident of the territory comprising the present township of Branchburg at an early day, and occupied one hundred and seventy-five acres of land where Christian V. D. Corle now resides. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war throughout its entire duration, and was taken prisoner by the British and confined for seven months, at the expiration of which time he was paroled. His wife was Catharine Van Middlesworth, and the issue of the marriage were Cornelius, Tunis and John (twins), and Jane. The latter became the wife of Abraham Smock, of Readington.

John, son of Thomas Van Camp, was born on his father's farm on May 30, 1784, and in 1806 purchased of his cousin, Cornelius Van Camp, the place where Peter Van Camp now resides, which became the family homestead thereafter. Here he lived, engaged in agricultural pursuits, for over half a century.

He was one of the old substantial citizens of the township, to whose industry and enterprise much of its present prosperity is due. His farm comprised two hundred and eighty-six acres of rich and productive land, and to its cultivation he devoted all of his energies. He died on Aug. 6, 1875, over ninety-one years of age. His wife was Jane, daughter of Gilbert Lane, of North Branch, whom he married Oct. 6, 1804. Her father served as a drummer in the Revolutionary war, where he was one of the Minute-Men. She was born April 16, 1784, and died about 1872. The children of the marriage were Gilbert L., born March 9, 1807, died Nov. 28, 1864; Tunis, born Nov. 19, 1811; Peter; Susan D. and Rebecca Elizabeth (twins), born Jan. 29, 1815; and Jane. Susan became the wife of Cornelius P. Brokaw, of Roycefield, N. J.; Rebecca married Frederick Ten Eyck, of Millstone; Jane became the wife of George Barber, of Hunterdon County.

Tunis Van Camp, the subject of this sketch, was born on the old homestead on Nov. 19, 1811, and is the oldest male representative of the family now living. His educational advantages were limited to those afforded by the district schools of his locality. In 1843 he purchased a farm near his father's, comprising one hundred and sixty-seven acres, which he occupied until a few years ago. He now resides at Neshanic Depot, in a pleasant home, and has retired from the active duties of life. Mr. Van Camp has always been identified with the Democratic party, though he has abstained from seeking or filling public office. He is a regular attendant of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Neshanic, of which his wife is now a member. His life has been a worthy and industrious one, exemplifying the principles of integrity and honor, and being crowned with that success that it so richly deserves.

On Nov. 20, 1844, Mr. Van Camp was united in marriage to Ida, daughter of Gilbert Schenck, formerly of Ringos, and latterly of Hillsborough township. Her mother was Rachel, daughter of Dennis Van Liew one of the early substantial citizens of Hillsborough, and who lived to the advanced age of ninety-three years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Van Camp now living are Jeannette, widow of Dr. Richard Ludlow, who resides at Neshanic; John, who occupies his father's farm in Branchburg; and Rachel Anna.

known as a man of strict integrity in all his business relations. Isaac Dumont, subject of this sketch, was born June 21, 1797. His wife was Mrs. Maria Nevius, formerly Maria Van Doren, daughter of Jacob Van Doren, of Millstone, whom he married Oct. 23, 1828. She was born July 10, 1806. Their children are Cornelius N., born Aug. 19, 1829; Jane, wife of William D. Smith, born Aug. 2, 1831; Mary Elizabeth, widow of John Van Doren, of Middlebush; Abraham, born Aug. 8, 1835; Joanna M., born March 17, 1838; Phebe Lodema, born July 21, 1840, married David Wortman, of Long Branch; Peter, born Dec. 15, 1844; Jacob, died young.

Isaac Dumont spent his younger days on his father's farm and at the district school. At the time of his marriage he was carrying on his father's farm. In 1833 he removed to the place now occupied by his son Abraham, near the North Branch depot, where he resided until about 1862, when he removed to the place where his son Peter now resides, and where he died in 1863.

He was politically a life-long Democrat, and never aspired to office. He was liberal in matters of public enterprise, and a promoter of church and kindred interests. For many years he was a deacon and elder of the North Branch Reformed Church, officiating as elder at the time of his death.

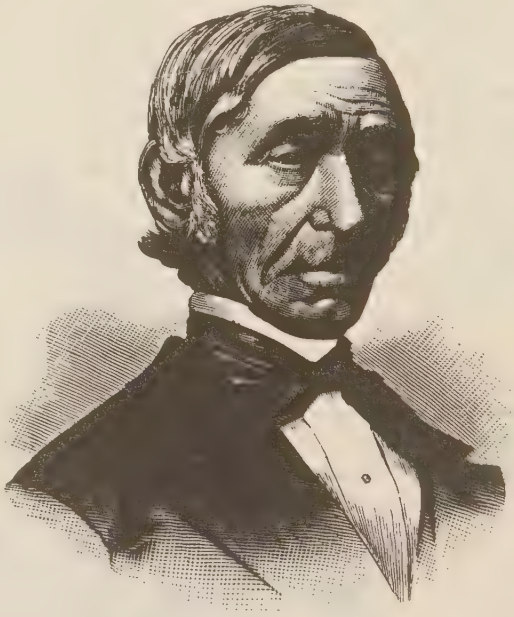
Cornelius N. Dumont, a farmer in Branchburg, was a member of the Centennial Board of Freeholders in 1876, married Rachel, daughter of Peter Brokaw. They have four children,—Isaac N., Peter Q., Frank N., and Jacob, all living. Abraham married Mary, daughter of Samuel Potter, of Lamington, N. J. They have two daughters and one son,—Jennie, Anna, and William E. Peter married Naomi, daughter of John Gaston; they have three children,—John G., Cora, and Oliver.

ABRAHAM VAN NEST.

Among the first to penetrate the wilds of Somerset County and to seek out a home in its virgin forests was Peter Van Nest, who came from Long Island in 1683 and located on the Raritan, near Somerville. From a conveyance of one hundred acres of land made by him to his children in 1724, we learn that the latter were Peter, Jeromus, John, George, Bernardus, Judith, Catharine, Yacominca, and Hannah.

Jeromus is believed to have been the ancestor of the subject of this sketch. His grandfather was Abraham, who located soon after the close of the Revolutionary war where his grandson, Jerome Van Nest, resides, in Bedminster township, which became the family seat of his line. Here he passed a long and useful life as a farmer, doing his part cheerfully and energetically to develop the resources of the country and to establish its institutions. He married Sarah Boovam, and his children were Jerome, John A., Abraham, Rebecca, Anna, and Catharine.

John A. Van Nest was born on the home farm on Jan. 23, 1782. In December, 1803, he married Jane, daughter of George Van Nest. She was born on Dec. 11, 1782. He passed his life engaged in agri-



cultural pursuits and abstained from all publicity, living within the inner circles of society. He was known as a man of integrity in all the relations of life, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He died on Jan. 19, 1858, aged seventy-six years. His children were Catharine, wife of George Lane, of Bridgewater, born Sept. 11, 1804; Abraham, born Oct. 5, 1806; George, born April 5, 1810; and Sarah Ann, wife of Abraham Powelson, of Bridgewater, born April 14, 1813. George was a farmer, and succeeded his father on the home place. He died of cholera on Nov. 12, 1866. His widow, *née* Margaret Davenport, and his sons, John, Abraham, and Henry, occupy his late residence, near North Branch.

The subject of this sketch was born where Mrs. Margaret Van Nest resides, in Bridgewater township, at the date given above. When eighteen years of age he commenced learning the trade of a shoemaker with Philip Vroom, of Bedminster, and followed that pursuit for eleven years. In 1840 he established himself in the mercantile business at North Branch, where he has since remained. He is purely a self-made man, and from a humble position in life has by industry and correct business habits and personal deportment achieved success in the world, and, besides accumulating a large and valuable estate, he

enjoys the confidence and respect of a wide range of acquaintances and friends. He is a Republican in politics, though he has never been a seeker after place. He has been postmaster at North Branch for a decade of years, having been appointed by President Grant early in his first administration. He is a liberal contributor to all worthy purposes, and has been actively and officially connected with the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of North Branch for a long term of years, filling the position of elder at the present writing (1880).

On Oct. 22, 1841, Mr. Van Nest married Mary Ann, daughter of James Ten Eyck, of North Branch. Two children were born to the union,—viz., Esther J., wife of Dr. James D. Van Derveer, of Liberty Corner, and Catharine Isabel, who died in infancy.

G. VOORHEES QUICK.

G. Voorhees Quick is a grandson of Abraham Quick, who was born in Hillsborough township, married Catharine Beekman, born in Harlingen, and about 1776 settled the homestead, now occupied by our subject, and erected the house now standing on the place and occupied as a tenant-house. He was a man of sound judgment, an active member of the Reformed Church of Neshanic, where he filled the offices of both deacon and elder. He died about the year 1800. His children were Joakim, Christopher, Abraham, Catharine, Martha, Glis, Maria, Magdalene, and Anna. His maternal grandfather was Uriah Van Deripe, who married Ann Voorhees, by whom he had two children, Jerianna and John.

G. Voorhees Quick

Joakim Quick, his father, born in 1789, died on the homestead in his sixty-sixth year, having passed his days as a farmer on the old place. He enjoyed the same connections with the Neshanic Church as his father. His wife was Jerriana, daughter of Jeremiah Van Deripe, by whom he had four children,—viz., John, Catharine, Abraham J., and G. V. Quick. Catharine became the wife of Calvin Pepper, of New York City, John resides at Clover Hill, and Abraham J. is a minister at Rochester, N. H. Joakim Quick died in 1855.

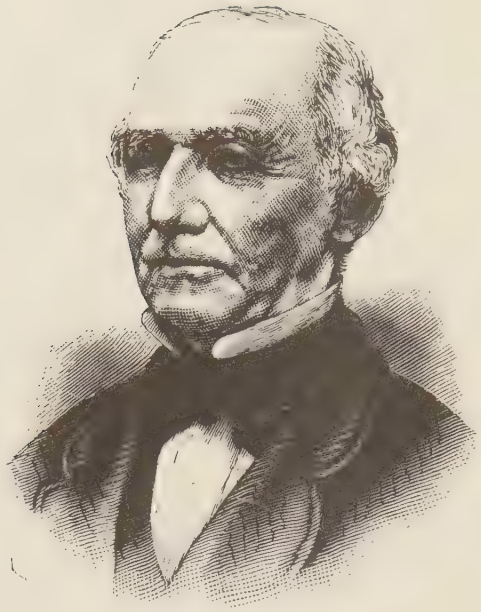
G. Voorhees Quick was born on the home farm on March 5, 1835, where he has since resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits. His farm comprises one hundred and thirty-four acres. He erected his tasteful residence in 1875. He is a Republican in politics, but no office-seeker, though he has served on the town committee two years. He is a member of the Reformed Church at South Branch, where he fills the office of deacon. He is recognized as one of the successful, representative farmers of his section of country, and respected for his upright and consistent course of life. On Nov. 28, 1860, he was united in marriage to Juliana, daughter of John and Doratha (Welch) Craig, of Tewksbury township, Hunterdon Co. Her great-grandfather was a physician, served in the Revolutionary war, and was a close friend of Gen. Washington. The children are Arthur Craig, born Oct. 22, 1864, and Louis Woodward, born June 20, 1871.

PETER G. SCHOMP.

Peter G. Schomp is a grandson of Peter Schomp, one of the first settlers of the township of Readington, Hunterdon Co. He was a farmer by occupation, and a wealthy landowner, the tract of land that he owned comprising about a thousand acres. His wife was Margaret Hoffman, of Flemington, N. J. Of the ten children born to the marriage, George P., John P., Peter P., David P., and Jacob P. were the sons. Peter Schomp was a devout member of the Reformed Church of Readington, and died in 1809.

George P. Schomp was the oldest son of Peter Schomp, and was born in Readington township. Upon attaining manhood he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in that avocation passed his life. He was an adherent of the Republican party, and, though no aspirant for public position, filled various minor offices in his township. He was an active and worthy member of the Readington Reformed Church. He was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of George Anderson, of Readington, who bore him the following children,—viz., Ann, who became the wife of Cornelius M. Wyckoff, Peter G., George A., Jacob G., John G., David G., and Cornelius W. Mrs. Schomp died Nov. 2, 1818, and a few

Peter G. Thompson



Tunis D Myers

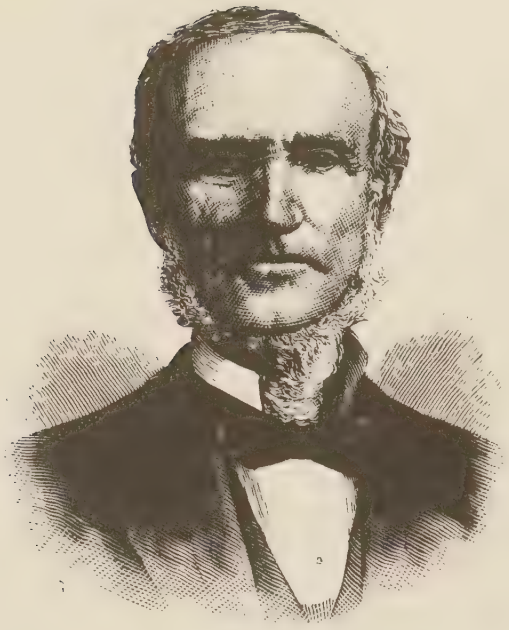
Tunis D. Myers was a grandson of Burtis Myers, an early resident of Hunterdon County. His father, Peter Myers, was a farmer by occupation, and resided in Kingwood township in that county. Peter Myers married Elizabeth Dilly, and had one child by the union, Tunis D. Myers, the subject of this sketch.

The latter was born on May 2, 1806, and passed the earlier years of his life on his father's farm. His only educational advantages were an attendance at "seven quarters of school under nine school-teachers." With this modest preparation for life's duties, his father being poor, he left home at the age of eighteen years to do for himself. He repaired to the old Demun farm in Branchburg, at present occupied by John Vosseller, and began life as a farm laborer. Later on he worked the place on shares for a number of years, and in 1854 he purchased one hundred and three acres of land, where his son, John B. D. Myers, now resides. Here he remained twelve years, when, owing to failing health, he removed to South Branch, N. J., where he lived a retired life until his death, May 30, 1880, at the age of seventy-four.

While Mr. Myers confined his attention closely to his duties as a farmer, he was nevertheless active in public affairs, and took great interest in all matters tending towards the advancement of the material interests of his locality. He was a member of the Democratic party and a strong supporter of the war, but was never an aspirant for political place. He was one of the founders of the township of Branchburg, and a devout member of the Reformed Church of Readington, with which he was officially connected both as deacon and as elder. He contributed with a liberal and generous hand to all worthy enterprises, and was actively identified with the various public movements of his day. At his death he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

His wife, who survives him, was Ann, daughter of John Naylor, whom he married on Dec. 1, 1834, and their children have been John B. D. and Elizabeth Myers. The latter is the wife of John K. Reger, of South Branch, and has a son, William M. Reger, who was born Nov. 14, 1871.

John B. D. Myers was born July 3, 1839, and was brought up on his father's farm. His education was obtained at the district school and at the Trenton (N. J.) Academy. He began the life of a farmer at the age of twenty-two years on his present farm, and has since resided there. He occupies an influential position in the township; is a Republican in politics, and has filled the offices of assessor, justice of the peace, and collector, being an incumbent of the last two positions in 1880. On March 13, 1866, he was united in marriage to Mary L., daughter of Jacob Vosseller, and has one child, Roger, born Aug. 29, 1871.



Lawrence Van der Veer

Lawrence Van der Veer is the great-great-grandson of Cornelis Jansen Van der Veer, who arrived in this country from Amsterdam, Holland, in February, 1659, on the good ship "Otter," and was probably the progenitor of all the Van der Veers at present in America. He came originally from Hemsflete, in North Holland. On arriving he settled in the vicinity of Flatbush, L. I., and afterwards married Gillis de Mandeville. The only one of his children who interests us in this connection, however, is his son, Cornelis Cornelissen, who married and reared a numerous family of sons, who, although their father seems to have lived and died at Flatbush, themselves possessed more of the spirit of adventure, and sought new homes in New Jersey and elsewhere. His youngest son, Petrus or Peter, born in 1720, might perhaps be called the immediate progenitor of the branch of the family with which we have to deal, as he moved from Flatbush to Montgomery township in 1761, and purchased about six hundred acres of land along the Millstone River and its tributaries, and erected a house which is at present standing close to the banks of the river, and in tolerably good repair. From this house he was taken prisoner by the British on their retreat from Princeton, but succeeded in escaping. He married Jane Schenck, by whom he had the following children: Cornelius, Luke, Garret, Jeremiah, Mary, and Catherine. He died in 1777.

Garret Van der Veer, the father of our subject, was born on the old homestead in 1776. He married Mary Merlett, and died in 1837, leaving eight children,—to wit, Eliza Ann, John Reeve, Lloyd, Peter Van Dyke, Lawrence, Martin Schenck, Mary, and Luther.

Garret Van der Veer was an agriculturist, an active and consistent member of the Reformed Church, and a man of more than ordinary intelligence and ability, though possessing only the advantages of a common-school education. He was frequently called upon by the citizens of the town to settle their accounts, write deeds and other legal documents.

Lawrence Van der Veer, of whom this sketch is written, was born on the Van der Veer estate in Montgomery, Somerset Co., N. J., Nov. 3, 1815, and has ever since resided there. His opportunities for education were those only of the common schools. Like his progenitors he has pursued the occupation of a farmer. Has been identified with the Reformed Church since 1843, filling the offices of deacon and elder for several terms, superintendent of the Sunday-school, and town superintendent of public schools. He was formerly an Old-Line Whig, and continued such till the organization of the Republican party, since when he has taken an active part in promoting the interests of the latter.

Mr. Van der Veer has improved the old homestead where he lives by erecting a fine large residence in 1866, and other accompanying buildings upon the place. The home is called "Brookside," being near the Millstone River and Beden's Brook, the latter of which flows through the farm near the house, and is a beautiful and never-failing stream. The residence stands on a fine large lawn, and the buildings are surrounded by stately forest trees and evergreens, making it one of the most picturesque and desirable homes in the country.

Mr. Van der Veer married, March 13, 1844, Rachel Labagh, daughter of the Rev. Peter Labagh, D.D., by whom he had two children,—Maria Labagh Van der Veer, born March 19, 1845, and Peter Labagh Van der Veer, born Sept. 30, 1846. Maria married Henry W. Hoagland; they have one child,—Lawrence Van der Veer Hoagland. Peter L. is a graduate of Rutgers College, New Jersey, and has spent some time at the universities of Berlin and Göttingen, Germany. He is at the present time (1880) practicing law in the city of New York.

Rev. Peter Labagh, D.D., father of Mrs. Lawrence Van der Veer, was born in Beaver Street, New York, Nov. 10, 1773. He was an eminent minister of the Reformed Church, one of the founders of the Somerset County Bible Society, and a faithful missionary and pastor for more than half a century. He died Oct. 25, 1858, at the age eighty-four years.*

* See "Life of Rev. Peter Labagh, D.D.," by Rev. John A. Todd, published in 1860.

years later Mr. Schomp married Mrs. Mary Vosseller. By this marriage were born Tunis C. and Henry P. Schomp. Mr. Schomp died on March 21, 1847, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, and was buried on his own farm.

Peter G. Schomp, to whom this sketch is dedicated, was born on his father's farm in Readington on Aug. 28, 1801. His early advantages were limited, and his daily life was that common among the farmers' sons of his day. About the age of twenty-one years he received a small allowance from his father and commenced farming in Readington on his own account. In 1838 he purchased of Garret Probasco one hundred and forty acres of land in Branchburg township, Somerset Co., which his son George now occupies, and here he took up his residence. To this tract Mr. Schomp subsequently made additions, so that at present (1880) he owns a fine farm of 200 acres, under a good state of cultivation. He erected his present substantial and handsome residence in 1860.

In the year 1821, Mr. Schomp was united in marriage to Catharine, daughter of Aaron Kline, of Readington. His children were George; Catharine Ann, who married John Sutphin, of Branchburg, and who died in January, 1880; Elizabeth, who married William Wyckoff, of Branchburg, and who died May 3, 1863; Caroline, wife of Abraham H. Lane, of Branchburg; and John, who died July 31, 1846, aged five years.

Mr. Schomp has now attained the advanced age of seventy-nine years, and is still a well-preserved and energetic old gentleman. His has been a singularly active and laborious life, and the success which has crowned it has been due to his energy of character and to close and faithful performance of duty. By industry and economy he has gathered together a fine estate, and he enjoys the highest respect and esteem of all who know him. While he has always been a supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, he has avoided political strife and confined his labors strictly to his chosen avocation. He has always been a liberal supporter of the benevolent and philanthropic enterprises of the day, and has been a member of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Readington for about forty years, a portion of this time filling the offices of deacon and elder.

HILLSBOROUGH.*

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THIS is the largest township in the county of Somerset. Its present boundaries are as follows: North by the Raritan River, which separates it from the town of Bridgewater; northwest by the South Branch of the Raritan, which separates it from the town of Branchburg; southwest by the county line, which separates it from the towns of Raritan and East Amwell, in Hunterdon County; south by the town of Montgomery; east by the Millstone River, which separates it from the town of Franklin. The township contains 389 farms, and its superficial area is 37,894 acres, or 59.21 square miles. Its population, as given in the census of 1880, is 3249.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the eastern part is level or gently undulating; the soil is red sandstone. The surface of the western part is hilly; the soil consists of clay and loam. Neshanic Mountain, composed of trap rock, enters the southwest corner and extends into the township about 5 miles; it is about 500 feet high. With the exception of the top of this mountain, the whole township is well cultivated. But very little timber-land is now to be seen.

The streams wholly within the township are comparatively small. The Neshanic River crosses the northwest corner, and after a northeasterly course of about 3 miles flows into the South Branch of the Raritan. Royce Brook has several sources at the foot of Neshanic Mountain, near Flaggtown, and after flowing southeasterly about 3 miles, and northeasterly about 4 miles, with a sudden turn to the south for a quarter of a mile, it flows into the Millstone at Weston. No Pike Brook courses southeasterly about 3 miles on the southern border, and, turning southward, flows through Montgomery township into Beeden's Brook. Cattail Run, or Rock Brook, passes through a gorge in Neshanic Mountain, near the southwest corner of the township, at Rock Mills, and becomes the north branch of Beeden's Brook. Very many small streams, a mile or two long, issuing from springs, flow into the larger brooks or the rivers on the borders. The Millstone River forms a crooked boundary on the east, extending about 8 miles by the course of the river. This stream, owing to the level character of the country and the mill-dams upon it, is more than 100 feet wide and 5 or 6 feet deep. It flows into the Raritan.

* By Rev. E. T. Corwin, D.D.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

There seems to be no record preserved of the formation of Hillsborough township. In 1693 the Legislative Assembly divided the counties into townships, extending Piscataway, on the south side of the Raritan, from the Somerset line of 1683 (see Map) to the South River and the western bounds of the province. This included nearly all of Franklin, the southeastern part of Hillsborough, the southeastern half of Montgomery, and much more territory besides. In subsequent acts, when the towns are specified for assessment and other causes, we always find the *county of Somerset* named with the *towns* of the province.* Bridgewater received a royal patent or charter in 1749. It is highly probable that the southern part of the county (all south of the Raritan) received a charter at the same time.

In 1760 an act was passed for running the lines between the several counties and respective townships.† At this time Hillsborough, including Montgomery, was styled the "Western Precinct"; it was more commonly known, however, as Hillsborough. In 1775 this title was in common use, and gave name to the church of Millstone, which was then incorporated as "Hillsborough."

In 1798, under the general law for the incorporation of each of the several townships of the State, it was directed that the township of Hillsborough should be styled and known by the name of "The Inhabitants of the Township of Hillsborough, in the County of Somerset."

LAND TITLES AND SETTLEMENT.

Hillsborough township was long disputed ground between the proprietors of East and West Jersey. Keith's partition line, which was run in 1687, constitutes the present western boundary of the town and of the county. But Lawrence's line, which was run in 1743, threw by far the larger portion of the township into West Jersey. According to Map No. II. in the Elizabethtown bill of chancery (1747), Lawrence's line runs about a mile west of the present Millstone church. The same is true according to the map of the commissioners of 1769, appointed by the Legislative Assembly of the province. This latter map is reissued in the reprint of Smith's "History of New Jersey," 1877. But if we take the tree by the John M. Mann house, just west of Somerville, as a true point on the line, and run a straight course on our present maps to Little Egg Harbor, the line falls a quarter of a mile east of Millstone, in Franklin township.

The present line between the townships of Stillwater and Hampton, in Sussex County, is a remnant of Lawrence's line. But this, if extended on our latest maps, crosses the Millstone at Weston, runs nearly two miles east of Millstone, and falls into the sea far to the east of Little Egg Harbor. It is also stated in the preamble to the laws subsequently passed concerning this line that private parties had often mutually agreed as to where the line should run between their respective plantations. Some of the land titles in the village of Millstone, and north of it along the river, are recorded at Burlington, while others farther west are recorded at Amboy. The deed of the original parsonage farm, in 1774 (now owned by Joseph V. S. Van Doren), nearly a mile north of the village, and on the west side of the Millstone, is described as being in Middlesex County! Millstone village often passed under the name of Hillsborough, and is sometimes called Middleburg in early deeds. Many titles along the Millstone are on record at Trenton, in the office of the Secretary of State, while others were recorded in Middlesex County, long after Somerset was formed. It is not likely that the burning of two successive court-houses (at Six-Mile Run in 1737, and at Millstone in 1779) caused the loss of many valuable papers, as several early statutes required titles to be recorded at the capital of the province. Perhaps only the books of the board of freeholders and justices, together with the charter of Hillsborough and Franklin, with some loose papers on current business, were lost.

Under the Dutch sway there was no land formally taken up within this township, with perhaps a single exception. The late Rockhill Robeson, of Weston, in 1866 assured the writer that family papers showed his ancestors settled on the Millstone River (on which side was not stated) as early as 1642, and that they removed to Philadelphia in 1666.

It was under the twenty-four proprietors that the valleys of the Millstone and the Raritan began to be permanently settled. Their government lasted for twenty years from 1682. Of these proprietors, Sonmans, Hart, Plumstead, Cooper, Lawrie, and Barker had land set off to them in what afterwards became the township of Hillsborough. Lawrie sold 250 acres of the meadows on the south side of the Raritan, in 1682, to James Graham, John White, Samuel Winder, and Cornelius Courzer.‡ The proprietors in possession, in the same year, sold 3000 acres in the angle of the Raritan and Millstone Rivers (exclusive of the above meadows) to Capt. Anthony Brockholls, William Rinborne, John Robinson, Capt. Mathias Nicholls, and Samuel Edsall. In 1683, John Bennett purchased an irregular plot at the northwest of the township, embracing Neshanic and Clover Hill. In 1685, John Royce bought the tract at the angle of the Raritan and Millstone of Brockholls & Co.,§ and required a title from the proprietors,‖ as well as from the above company. This plot extended up the Millstone to "Indian Wigwam" (now the place of Isaac Brower, Esq.), and up the Raritan 3½ miles (opposite

* See laws of 1695, p. 354; 1698, pp. 371–74; 1713, p. 15; 1725, p. 69.

† Allison's Laws, p. 327.

‡ Amboy Records, Lib. A, 273; Trenton, Lib. A, 251.

§ Trenton, Lib. A, 202, 206.

‖ Ibid., 273, 274.

THE
Early Purchasers
of
HILLSBOROUGH, MONTGOMERY,
AND
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIPS
SOMERSET CO. N. J.
Compiled from Reeds Map 1685
and Local Maps
Revised by E.T. CORWIN, D.D.
Somerville
Bound Brook
Branchville
Flagtown
Millstone
Middlebush
New Brunswick
Plainville
Harlingen
Blawenburg
Griggstown
Six Mile Run
Rocky Hill
Kingston
Princeton
Rock Mills
Harlingen Tract
Wood Lots
SOUTH BRANCH RARITAN
HUNTERDON CO.
SOMERSET COUNTY
MIDDLESEX
MONTGOMERY
HILLSBOROUGH
FRANKLIN
Somerset County Line 1688
Lawrence Brook 1743
John Bennet 1685
Clover Hill
Woods Tavern 1740
Peace Brook
Clement Plumstead 1690
Tract 1710
Thos. Harker 1690
Rock Mill
Harlingen Lots
Harlingen Line
Somerset County 1688 1690
Somerset Walker Reinhart
Dockwra 1705
Van Horne 1707
Rich. Stocking
Dr. Greenland
County Line 1688
Wm. Penn
Stoney Brook
Southern Bound of Somerset County from 1749-1741
Assanpink Cr.
Dr. Cox
Daniel Cox 1694
Geo. Willocks 1711
Blackwells Mills
Harrison & Willocks 1700
Ten Mile Run
Mill Race
Mill Pond
Mill Dam
Mill Brook
Millstone River
Somerset to Line 1709 to 1741
Dockwra
Willocks
Andrill
Clements
Jones
Miller
Bridgeman
Bainbridge
Adams
Gibbons
Adams
Wm. Dockwra
Thos. Harker
Jno. Rogce
Thos. Cooper
1693
1685
Dan. Hooper
Isaac Van Horne
Woods
Peace Brook
Clement
Plumstead
1690
Tract 1710
Thos. Harker

the present village of Raritan), its southwestern corner being near the present Roycefield school. It was stipulated that this plot should be called Roycefield. Royce was obliged to confirm Graham & Co. in the possession of their meadow-land,* and he soon after sold 1100 acres of this plot to John Robinson.†

Glowing appeals were now made and eager purchasers soon arrived. June 10, 1688, William Dockwra, having induced large emigration from England and Scotland to New Jersey, received patents for 2000 acres in the valleys of the Millstone and Raritan, and for 3815 acres on the tributaries of the Millstone, to be subsequently located. Oldmixon, in his "History of the British Empire," says:

"The western part of Middlesex County is watered by Millstone River, which runs through a pleasant valley belonging to Mr. William Dockwra, of London."

These lands were on both sides of the Millstone. In Hillsborough land was allotted to him southwest of Royce's great tract, corresponding roughly with the present Bloomingdale school district.

About 1690, Capt. Clement Plumstead obtained a large grant on the west side of Millstone River, extending from Peace Brook to Blackwell's Mills, and west a little beyond the road passing by the residence of Joseph Van Cleef. Thomas Barker had the next plantation on the Millstone, extending from Blackwell's Mills to the present southerly bound of the township, and west as far as Plumstead's land. In the same year Thomas Cooper purchased the large plot on the south side of the Raritan, containing 2000 acres; what is now called Beekman's Lane is the westerly bound of this plot. In 1692 the proprietors sold 640 acres to Daniel Hooper, extending down the Raritan half a mile and up the South Branch a mile, embracing the present village of Branchville.

Arent Sonmans became possessed of five full shares of East Jersey, but these were not located in his lifetime. His son Peter inherited his rights. In 1693 he became possessed of all the remainder of our present Hillsborough township not previously taken up, and the greater part of Montgomery. His line began near Clover Hill, and ran southeasterly along the county line 6¼ miles to a point about 2 miles southwest of Blawenburg; thence east, and southeast to the Millstone River, near Rocky Hill, and thence down the river a mile and a half to the plantation of Benthall. Following near the western lines of Benthall, Hart, Barker, Plumstead, and Royce (leaving a considerable gore, however), it struck the Raritan, and, with the said river, wound around the plantations of Cooper, Hooper, and Bennett; it returned to the western county line near Clover Hill, the place of beginning.

Thus, within eleven years after the proprietors came into power, all the land of Hillsborough was taken up. It began to be permanently settled about 1690.

* Trenton, Lib. A, 251. † Ibid., 213, 214.

This territory was not to be exempt from confusion of titles. The sales of John Royce are involved in considerable perplexity on account of conflicting grants and of Royce's dishonesty. Mr. Royce obtained a second patent, extending his plantation westward so as to encroach on Cooper and southward on Plumstead. He must also have encroached on Dockwra on the southwest. While he originally received about 5 square miles, in 1685, he now claimed about 8. In 1693 he mortgaged this large plot for one thousand years to Charles Winder for £206, with the privilege of redeeming it in three years.‡ This he never did, but still continued to dispose of the lands, and the executors of both parties claimed the same territory. If Royce should redeem the land of Winder by Oct. 25, 1696, then Winder's estate should cease in said tract, and the premises were to go to Peter Van Nest and Michael Dimockson. July 15, 1698, Dimockson granted Roycefield—embracing about 8 square miles at the angle of the Raritan and Millstone—to Barnett R. Q. Miller for £300. It is described as beginning on the north side of a meadow heretofore belonging to John Robinson, and thence running south on the east side of Cooper's land 3 miles, and thence in a straight line to the head of Peace Brook, and down Peace Brook to Millstone River, and down the Millstone and up the Raritan to the place of beginning. Graham's meadows are again excepted.§

But, notwithstanding the above, we find Royce and Dockwra selling 2300 acres of land on Millstone River and Royce's Brook to John Covers, June 1, 1702. March 6, 1711, Covers sold the same tract, styled meadow-land, to William Post for £300.‖ June 10, 1702, Thomas Cooper, of London, by his attorneys, Richard Hartshorne and Richard Salter, sold to Peter Demunt, for £380, his tract of land on the Raritan, containing 2000 acres.¶

On June 3, 1703, Royce sold to Andrew Coejeman, of Albany, for £80, a tract of land on the south side of the Raritan, to be specifically known as Roycefield:

"Beginning at a small maple-tree at the mouth of a small stream of water, in a gully by Edward Drinkwater's land; thence running south 91 chains; thence west 48 chains; thence north 123 chains; thence north 3° west 23 chains to the said river; thence by the said river west 6 chains and 25 links; thence south 3° east 23 chains; thence east 6 chains and 25 links to a walnut-tree; thence east by a meadow formerly sold by Royce to Graham, and so to the first-mentioned maple-tree, containing 500 acres.**

April 13, 1705, Royce sold a tract of land on the Millstone River to Derick Volkerse.

In 1708, Royce died, and Nov. 22, 1709, his executors, John Barron, John Harrison, and Mary Crawley, sold to Philip Hedman, according to Royce's will, a tract of land on the Raritan. It is described as

‡ Ibid., Lib. E, 527-29.
§ Ibid., Lib. F, 663.
‖ Early records at New Brunswick, 160.
¶ Ibid., p. 171.
** Parchment deed at Amboy.

lying between Raritan River, John Van Dine's land, Ananias Allen's land, Royce's Brook, and Millstone River. Its value was £1350.* In 1712, Hedman sold the same tract to Michael Van Vechte and his associates,—viz., Dirck Volkerse, William Post, Ananias Allen, John Wortman, John Tunison, Cornelius Tunison, Uria Andriese, and Peter Van Nest. But this land, as well as the adjoining tract on the south of Royce Brook, was also claimed by the executors of Winder. This Dutch company, however, having come in some way into possession of £500 of Royce's estate, from which they had honestly purchased the tract, with this money leased the two tracts of Winder's executors for the yet unexpired term of Winder's lease,—viz., 979 years,—mutually binding one another to make up the £500 if Royce's heirs should ever recover it.† Thus were the titles of Van Vechte & Co. made perfect. In 1703, therefore, the Dutch came into Roycefield, and in 1712 into Royston,—a name now forgotten by the inhabitants of Harmony Plains.‡

June 10, 1710, Peter Sonmans sold out of his great tract what is called the Harlingen or 9000-acre tract. It was an irregularly-shaped plot, about two-thirds of it lying in Hillsborough and one-third of it in Montgomery township. The Dutch company who made this purchase consisted of Octavio Conraats, Abram Wendell, merchant, Adrian Hooglant, Isaac Governeur, all of the city of New York; Anna Volkerse, widow, of Kings Co., L. I.; Henry Hegeman, Francis Van Lewen, William Beekman, all of Queens Co., L. I; Joseph Hegeman, Hendrick Veghte, Cornelius Van Duyn, Wouten Van Pelt, Ort Van Pelt, all of Kings Co., L. I.; Dirck Volkerse, of New Jersey; Peter Cortelyou, Jacob Van Dyke, Claas Volkerse, all of Kings Co., L. I. It was bounded as follows:

"Beginning at the south (north?) corner of land of William Plumstead, being 1½ miles and 4 chains from Millstone River; thence south-southwest 2¾ miles and 8 chains; thence west-northwest 1 mile and 18 chains; thence south-southwest 2¾ miles and 7 chains; thence west 3½ miles and 3 chains to the partition line between East and West Jersey; thence north 14° west 30 chains, along said division line;§ thence north 53° east 7 miles and 20 chains; thence east, 1 mile and 17 chains to the place of beginning; having the lands of Plumstead, Barker, Hart, and Benthall on the east, the division line on the west, and lands of said Sonmans on the north and south."

Peter Sonmans sold another tract of 320 acres, for £30, March 13, 1711, to Isaac De-Riemer, of New York. This plot was at the northeast corner of the Harlingen tract, and the deed is now in possession of Rynier Staats, son of John R. Staats. It was between the lands of Royce on the northeast, Thomas Cooper on the northwest, and on the southeast were the lands of Veghte, Lawrence, Volkerse, and Cortelyou, of the Harlingen tract. This plot was subsequently purchased by John Staats, previously of Millstone. He sold the property to his son John in 1770. The latter was the grandfather of the late John R. Staats, who lived on the place; it is now owned by Garret Cortelyou. The west part of it is now in possession of the Strykers.‖

Feb. 28, 1742, Clement Plumstead gave his plot of 2000 acres to William Plumstead (a brother or son). At this time Plumstead's tract was still bounded by Barker's land on the south, and on the west by Cortelyou's, Volkerse's, Lawrence's, and Veghte's (of the Harlingen tract), and on the north by Peace Brook, which separated Plumstead's land from that of Post and Powelson. About 1750, William Plumstead sold the land between the Amwell road and Peace Brook to Benjamin Thompson, and May 1, 1752, he sold 246 acres on the south side of the Amwell road, running west 1 mile and 13 chains, and south about 25 chains, to Christian Van Doren for £740. Dec. 12, 1755, the latter sold the same to his son, John Van Doren, for £100. Lawrence Van Cleef had already bought to the south and west of the Van Doren tract, and Henry Van Derveer had purchased to the west of Thompson.

About 1720–30, Hendrick Wilson, of Long Island, bought the southern part of Volkerse's tract, which lay north of the new Amwell road, and between the Millstone River and Royce Brook. In 1755, Hendrick Wilson, Sr., sold to Hendrick Wilson, Jr., a tract of land containing 88¾ acres, having about 150 feet on the Millstone River, and running back about a mile and a half in a west-southwest direction.¶ This plot was bounded by Peter Stryker's land on the north (next to the river), by Wyndert Wilson's on the north (farther west), and by the land of Hendrick Wilson, Sr., on the west and south. The purchaser was to pay to the heirs of John Royce, yearly, upon the 25th of March, one halfpenny sterling for each acre, instead of all other rents, quit-rents, etc.

Hendrick Wilson's will was written in 1750. In 1765 his estate was separated into nine lots, to be divided among his four sons—Myndert, John, Henry, and Peter—and his daughter Hannah. John Brokaw, Esq., made the map to show the division. Myndert received the place now owned by William French; Henry, part of that now owned by John Brokaw; John received land now owned by Albert Voorhees; while Peter received the farm now owned by Joseph V. S. Van Doren. The farm now owned by Isaac Brower passed, before 1771, into the hands of John Brokaw. He sold this place in 1771 to Abram Brokaw for £170. Henry Wilson sold his place in 1777 to Mrs. Sarah Yard, of Philadelphia. It consisted of 205 acres.** The following year Mrs. Yard deeded this place to her daughter Ann.†† She married Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen (after the death of his first wife, in 1794), and this place ultimately passed into the pos-

* Early records at New Brunswick, 174.
† Ibid., 192.
‡ Ibid.
§ This is on the top of Neshanic Mountain.
‖ Lib. J (?), 398–400.
¶ Burlington records, Lib. H 3, 321.
** Ibid., 322.
†† Ibid., 330.

RES. OF CAPT. FREDERICK DAVEY, HILLSBOROUGH TP., SOMERSET CO., N. J.

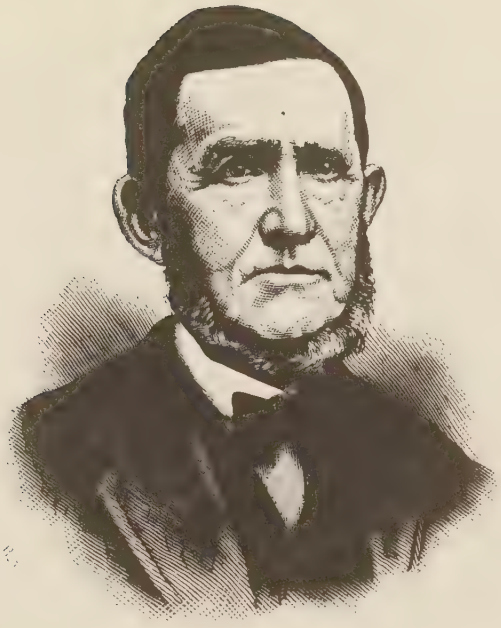
Joseph H. Van Cleef

Joseph H. Van Cleef is a grandson of Cornelius Van Cleef, whose father, Isaac, was the first settler of the Van Cleefs in Somerset Co., N. J., selecting his farm about one-half of a mile south of Millstone, where he reared a family of ten children, the youngest of whom, Van Marter, is living at Millstone, in 1880, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

Cornelius Van Cleef, born Jan. 21, 1777, on the old homestead, married, Feb. 17, 1799, Margaret Kershow, who bore him children as follows: Cornelius, born Sept. 16, 1799; Isaac, born Aug. 15, 1801; George, born July 2, 1804; Jane, wife of John D. Post, born Feb. 18, 1808; and Matilda, wife of Garret Hageman, born June 13, 1811. Cornelius Van Cleef purchased and settled on one hundred and fifty-six acres of land in 1812, in the township of Hillsborough, the same being now owned and occupied by his grandson, the subject of this sketch. Here he lived the remainder of his days leading the quiet life of a farmer, although he was by trade a carpenter and joiner. He belonged to the old Federal party, and was a member of the Whig party during its existence. He died July 10, 1855. His wife died April 20, 1856.

George Van Cleef, father of our subject, succeeded to the old homestead. Married Achsah, daughter of Joseph and Fanny (Drake) Holcombe, of Lambertville, Sept. 24, 1834. She was born Oct. 26, 1807, and died Feb. 14, 1866. He died Dec. 4, 1865. He was a farmer through life, and a man of strict integrity in all his business relations. He took no active part in politics, yet was a firm supporter of the Whig and Republican parties. He was known as an unobtrusive and upright Christian man, and was for some thirty years a member of the Dutch Reformed Church at Harlingen. Both he and his father before him represented their church in the Reformed Church Synod. His children are Cornelius G., born May 16, 1836; Joseph Holcombe, born Jan. 25, 1838; Sophia Somers, wife of John Vreeland, of Millstone, born April 24, 1841; and George Spencer, born Feb. 8, 1845.

Joseph H. received a good education during his minority, but choosing a business instead of a professional life, he succeeded his father on the homestead purchased by his grandfather, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. His commodious and elegantly constructed buildings, and all that pertains to the farm, show the hand of an intelligent, thrifty, and judicious farmer. Mr. Van Cleef is interested in all worthy local enterprises, and contributes liberally to their support. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church at Millstone, and has officiated as deacon. In this church he takes a leading part in the service of song, and has acted as leader of the choir for several years. In politics he is a Republican, and during the war was elected one of the township committee, which position he filled for seven consecutive years, doing efficient service. He has been chosen to fill other minor offices. He married, Sept. 18, 1861, Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Richard, and granddaughter of Jeremiah Field, of Piscataway, Middlesex Co., N. J. The children born of this union are Mamie Cropsey and Emma Dey Van Cleef.



P. N. Beekman

PETER N. BEEKMAN was born in Hillsborough township, March 22, 1808. His great-grandfather, Gerardus, settled in Somerset County during its early history, and purchased a large tract of land where Griggstown is now located.

Abraham, grandfather of our subject and son of Gerardus, was born at Griggstown about the year 1738, and there resided during his life, a farmer. His wife was Ann Voorhees, who died May 25, 1817, aged sixty-five years. He died Sept. 3, 1818. His children were Gerardus, John A., Ralph V., Abraham A., Jacob, Isaac, Ellen, and Catherine.

Abraham A. Beekman, father of our subject, born Jan. 23, 1784, died Aug. 20, 1862. His wife was Matilda, daughter of Peter L. Nevius, of Hillsborough, whom he married Nov. 4, 1806. She was born Sept. 5, 1789, and died Jan. 8, 1873. He was a shoemaker by trade, and followed that business until 1815, when he purchased a farm of one hundred and thirty-two acres, about a mile south of Millstone, where his only son, Peter N. Beekman, now resides, the farm having been in possession of the family since its purchase. Here he resided the remainder of his life and carried on farming. He subsequently added fifty acres to his original purchase, making the number of acres one hundred and eighty-two. He was the first man in his township to use a lime fertilizer on his land, and was in every sense of the term a representative farmer.

In politics he was a Whig, and became a member of the Republican party upon its formation. For several years he was justice of the peace. He was a man of great energy and strong resolution, and possessed those qualities of integrity in all his business relations that make a good citizen. Peter N. Beekman received limited opportunities for obtaining an education, but so improved them at the common school and under private instruction as to obtain a good education for boys of his time. He has resided on the farm where he now is since its purchase by his father. For many years he followed surveying in his own and adjoining townships, beginning as early as 1822, and a noticeable fact in connection with this business is, that during his many years' experience he has settled and fixed the boundaries of many lines in dispute, and thus avoided litigation of the parties by his counsel and exact surveys and measurements.

For nine years beginning with 1844 he was secretary of the Hillsborough Fire Insurance Company, and for some time was assistant engineer of the Millstone and New Brunswick Railroad. He is a member of the Republican party, and was formerly a Whig. He has been interested in all local enterprises tending to the improvement of the township and the prosperity of its people, and has always been especially interested in the education of the rising generation. Under the old law he was township superintendent of schools of Hillsborough for several years, and has acted on the township committee. For very many years he has done conveyancing in the vicinity, and was commissioner of deeds for some ten years.

During the last six years prior to 1880 Mr. Beekman has been an invalid and unable to attend to the usual duties of life, but his life has been one of activity and devoted to business pursuits. He is known as a man of correct habits and sterling integrity. For his first wife he married, Jan. 28, 1835, Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Henry Duryee, of Blawenburg, N. J., who died Jan. 2, 1837, having been born Aug. 6, 1812. His second wife, Rachel Ann, daughter of William Beardslee, of Bound Brook, but formerly of Sussex County, he married Jan. 27, 1841. She died May 22, 1867, having been born March 26, 1820. His children by this union are Matilda, widow of the late Ferdinand S. Wilson, a lawyer at Millstone, Fannie Maria, and Abram A. Beekman.

session of Dr. James B. Elmendorf, who married their daughter Elizabeth.

The property on each side of Peace Brook had passed into the hands of Abram Duryea, of New York. In 1790 he sold it to Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen for £1500. It contained 29 acres, extending about a mile and a quarter west from the church lot, being bounded on the west by lands of Ezekiel Ellison and Adrian Merrill, on the north by those of Ernestus Van Harlingen, and touched a lot of Mershon on the northeast, and the lot of Dr. Van Buren on the southeast; it did not extend to the river. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen inherited the portion of this farm lying south of Peace Brook about 1809, and sold it to Daniel Disborough in 1811 for $6462; it contained 161 acres. Frederick Frelinghuysen, a brother of Theodore, retained that part of the farm north of Peace Brook until 1820, when he died. It subsequently passed into the possession of William Beardslee, and is now owned by Edward Baker, an Englishman.

John Harrison, who owned extensive plots in Franklin, at an early date became also the owner of a tract of land in the southeastern part of Hillsborough, previously belonging to Thomas Barker. In 1714, Harrison sold 215 acres to Cornelius Cornell, of Kings Co., L. I., for £641. This plot was bounded south by lands of Rip Van Dam, the noted lawyer of New York, west by those of Peter Sonmans, north by lands of Jacques Durys. In 1725, Cornelius Cornell sold this plot to William Cornell, having the same neighbors, except in the north, where Daniel Polhemus owned land. This is now in part the farm of Peter I. Nevius.

Isaac Van Nuys, son of Jan, the ancestor of a now numerous family, came to Hillsborough, southwest of Somerville, where Abraham Voorhees now lives. His brother Jacobus lived where Joseph Davis now resides.

Derrick Van Veghten resided on the banks of the Raritan, near what is now called the "old bridge." The American army was quartered on his land in the winter of 1778–79. He died Nov. 29, 1781, aged eighty-four.

Henry Veghte,* who married the daughter of John Van Middlesworth, purchased a large tract of land in Roycefield, afterwards owned and occupied by Capt. John Wyckoff. He and his wife died young, leaving three children; one son, Rynier, died in February, 1833, in his eightieth year, leaving two sons, —Henry (who was the father of R. H. Veghte, now living on the homestead farm, and also of Benjamin T., John, and Henry Veghte) and Rynier, who left one son, John V., who resides now on the farm where his father died in 1871, aged eighty-three.

The following family histories are taken mostly from Hon. Ralph Voorhees' papers, and give us a good idea of the original settlers.

THE VAN CLEEF FAMILY.

Jan Van Cleef was born in 1628. He married Engeltje Louwerens, daughter of Louwerens Preterse, prior to 1661, and settled at New Utrecht, L. I., as early as 1659. His children, and years of their baptism, were: 1. Catharine, 1681; 2. Benjamin, 1683; 3. Joseph, 1683; 4. Angelica; 5. Ceytie, 1688; 6. Isbrant; 7. Nelke; 8. Cornelius, who married Femmetje Van de Water. His children were John, of Gravesend, the ancestor of the Gravesend and New Utrecht Van Cleef families, and Laurens, who settled in New Jersey.

The children of Benjamin (2) are as follows: 9. Lysbeth, who married William Cowenhoven; 10. Joannes, who married (1) Maria Kroffert and (2) Sarah Cowenhoven; 11. Derick, who died young; 12. Marike, married Jane Berkan; 13. Derick, married Elizabeth Leek; 14. Benjamin, married Helen Cowenhoven in 1741; 15. Nelke, who married Hendrick Vanderbilt; 16. Laurens, who died prior to 1780 (married Jannetje Laan); 17. Helena, who married John Brown; 18. Joseph, who married Sytie Van Wickelen; 19. Elsie, who married William Bayrt (Bayard?); 20. Antje, who married Jan Wilson.

The children of Laurens (16) are as follows: 21. Jacob, 1731; 22. Femmetje, 1733; 23. Laurens, 1737; 24. Jannetje, 1739; 25. Isaac, born 1742, and married Dorcas Pumyea, 1769 (she was born April 13, 1749, and died March 28, 1812; he died June 30, 1804); 26. Jacob.

The children of Isaac (25), with dates of birth and death, are as follows: 27. Jane, Feb. 1, 1770, June 5, 1851; 28. Mary, Oct. 4, 1771, Feb. 11, 1861; 29. Laurence, Feb. 2, 1773, Jan. 8, 1852; 30. Peter, Nov. 30, 1774, June 27, 1842; 31. Cornelius, Jan. 21, 1777, July 10, 1855; 32. Jacob, May 27, 1779, Nov. 19, 1847; 33. Isaac, Feb. 16, 1781, Feb. 2, 1863; 34. Abraham, July 3, 1785, March 7, 1870; 35. John, Nov. 22, 1786, Dec. 3, 1858 (married Jane Ann Duryea, of Millstone); 36. Margaret, March 30, 1789, May 14, 1790; 37. Van Mater, May 21, 1792, still living, 1880.

The children of John (35) are as follows: 38. Rev. Paul Duryea Van Cleef, D.D., of Jersey City (born July 31, 1821, and married (1) Catalina Onderdonk and (2) Amelia Leute†); 39. John V. N., of New Brunswick; 40. Isaac; 41. Whitney; 42. Jane D.; 43. Elizabeth; 44. Theodore F.

The Van Cleefs are now very numerous in Somerset County. Those in the vicinity of Millstone are mostly descended from Isaac (25).

John Van Cleef, Sr., of Six-Mile Run, married Grietje, widow of John Vleet, Jr., and had children who were baptized and married as follows: Rebecca, 1754, George Wyckoff, of Potterstown; Maria, 1756, Capt. Simon Addis, Six-Mile Run; Sarah, 1759, Abraham De Hart, Six-Mile Run; John, 1762, Sarah Van Dyke, of Harlingen; Johanna, 1765. John Wyckoff (father of John V. C.) lived and died at Millstone, where his son lives.

During the Revolution some British soldiers came to the house of John Van Cleef, Sr., and, in order to tantalize and provoke him, ordered him to march along with them as their prisoner. Being a cripple, he was compelled to walk with two canes. Having gone with them to the main road, one of the soldiers exclaimed, "Let the d——d rebel go! He is not worth taking along." He then hobbled back the way in which he came.‡

BEEKMAN FAMILY.

Wilhelmus or William Beekman§ was born at Hassett, province of Overyssel, Holland, in 1623, was sent to this country in 1647 by the Dutch West India Company as one of their agents, and was among the earliest magistrates of New Amsterdam. In July, 1658, he was appointed vice-director at Altona, on the Delaware, being invested with all the power of the company in that region. In New York for many years he served as schepen (alderman) and burgomaster (mayor), also as schout (sheriff). His lands lay principally in the vicinity of what are now Beekman and William Streets, New York, which were named after him. He died in 1707, aged eighty-five. By his wife, Catharine de Bough, he had four sons—Henry, Gerardus, William, and John—and at least one daughter, Maria, who married Nicholas, son of Peter Stuyvesant. Gerardus was a physician, and settled at Flatbush, L. I. He possessed large tracts on the Raritan and Millstone Rivers.

Christopher, son of Dr. (otherwise "Col.") Gerardus Beekman, settled in Somerset County, and was the first of the name here. His children, named in his will, were Gerardus, Adrian, Christopher, Abraham, Cornelia, Magdalena, Maria, and Catharine.

* A son of Rynier, who was son of Hendrick, and grandson of the emigrant who came in 1660 and settled on Long Island.

† See Corwin's "Manual."

‡ See Van Vleet family.

§ The original name of Beekman was Boeckman in German. To escape death they fled from Germany into Holland, where they found a refuge from persecution.

Henry, son of Col. Gerardus, appears never to have been married, for in his will (1760) he bequeathed and devised to the children of his brother Martin deceased, all his real and personal property, to be equally divided between them. Their names were Elizabeth, Henry, Samuel, Anna, and John. Under this will these children came into possession of Col. Gerardus Beekman's land, on the south side of the Raritan, 2 or 3 miles above Somerville. The brother Martin, named in this will, married a daughter of Resolvent Waldron, June 21, 1724. (She may have been a granddaughter.)

Samuel, Martin's second son, had children,—viz., Samuel, born Sept. 21, 1767, married Helena Ten Broek, daughter of Cornelius Ten Broek, of Harlingen, N. J.; Elizabeth, born July 8, 1768, married William Baker, died Nov. 11, 1791; Cornelia, born Aug. 13, 1770, married Benjamin, son of Henry Beekman, died Jan. 24, 1858; Martin, born May 14, 1773, died in 1844; Ann, born Feb. 24, 1780, died Feb. 26, 1846.

Samuel, oldest son of Samuel, and generally known as "Capt." Samuel Beekman, owned at one time the old Beekman homestead, on the south bank of the Raritan, which he sold to his sister Cornelia, wife of Benjamin, after his marriage to Helena Ten Broek. He lived the rest of his life on the old Ten Broek homestead, near Harlingen, N. J. He died in 1851.*

The children of Capt. Samuel Beekman were Cornelius Ten Broek, born October, 1789, and resided the latter part of his life near Harlingen; Peter T., born April 21, 1796, married Eliza Carpenter;† Jacob T., born April 10, 1801, a preacher of the Dutch Reformed Church; Abraham T., born July 15, 1803, married Eliza Van Derveer; and daughters, Elizabeth, 1788; Margaret, 1792; Cornelia, 1794 (married Nicholas Veghten, both living on a farm near Griggstown); Anna, 1798 (married Abraham J. Dumont); Catharine, Nov. 25, 1805.

Christopher, the son of Gerardus, had Gerardus, Aaron, Christopher, Mary, and Magdalen. Gerardus was a farmer, and lived and died near Griggstown.

The children of the last Gerardus were John, who died about nineteen years of age; Christopher, who lived on the rear of the old homestead near Harlingen and died about 1820, aged ninety-six; Gerardus, who died about 1821, aged eighty-six; Abraham, born July 27, 1739, lived on the old farm at Griggstown, married Ann, daughter of Garret Voorhees, Sr., of Middlebush, May 3, 1776, and died May 25, 1817; Mary, who married Thomas Skillman; Ann, who married Garret Voorhees; Catharine, Magdalene, and Cornelia.

Abraham, who married Ann Voorhees, had eight children,—Gerardus, born July 12, 1778, died Feb. 28, 1815; Eleanor, Dec. 17, 1779, married Jacob Quick, of Ten-Mile Run, and died Nov. 12, 1865; John, Feb. 3, 1782, married, first, Johanna Nevius, second, Alletta Rappelye, and was killed by the fall of a tree at Griggstown, Sept. 21, 1829; Abraham, Jan. 13, 1784, married Matilda Nevius, lived at Millstone, and died Aug. 20, 1862; Ralph V., Dec. 17, 1785, married Elizabeth Ten Broek, was a merchant, and died in Brooklyn, June 30, 1873; Jacob, Dec. 17, 1787, married Sarah Garretson, and died in Michigan, April 7, 1837; Isaac, Sept. 14, 1790, lived single, and died in North Carolina, Sept. 23, 1823; Catharine Ann, Aug. 2, 1797, died, single, Sept. 24, 1828.

THE STAATS FAMILY.

Abram and Joachim Staats came from Holland in 1642. The sons of the former were Abram, Samuel, Joachim, and Jacob. There is a reference in the "Documentary History of New York" to the residence of an Abram Staats at Gowanus, L. I. Peter, of Long Island, was no doubt connected with these earlier ones mentioned; his birth would be about 1670. His son John had several children,—viz., 1. Peter, born July 6, 1738, at the "Brookie." He settled, lived, and died on a farm now occupied by Ditmars Coe, south of Millstone. He married Susannah Van Middlesworth. 2. John, who lived in Roycefield. He bought a farm of Isaac de Riemer in 1711.‡ 3. Abram, who lived at Bound Brook, and was a surveyor. He married Margaret Du Bois, and had five daughters and one son, Isaac. 4. Rynear, who lived at Griggstown. He had two sons, John and Abram, and Hon. Rynear A. is a son of Abram.

The children of Peter (1) were Phebe, John, Susanna, and Maria, all of whom died unmarried; Nellie, who married Henry Quick; Magdalen, who married John Van Derveer; Hendrick, who married Elizabeth Schenck; Peter, who married Catharine Voorhees and moved to Illinois about 1840; Abram, who married Jane Tyson, whose descendants are now in Orange County, N. Y. Rev. John A. Staats, of Goshen, is a son. The descendants of Hendrick are mostly in this township.

John Staats (2) lived at Roycefield, about 2 miles east of Flaggtown, on the Amwell road. His children were Peter, born about 1770, died in 1846, who was the father of Cornelius P., John P., and Peter P. Staats, the latter two of whom are yet living; John, who was born in 1740, and died about 1805, bought the farm on Royce's Brook (now owned by his grandson, Peter B. Staats) in 1790 of his brother Rynear, for £1000, comprising 194 acres; Abram, who lived on the new Amwell road, on a farm opposite Isaac Van Cleef's; James, who moved to North Branch (his children were Gertrude, who married Peter Wortman; John, who died young; Henry, now living at North Branch; and Peter, who now lives at Middlebush and is the father of Rev. Bergen Brokaw Staats, of West Hurley, N. Y.); Rynear, who first owned the Brook farm, and sold it to his brother John in 1791 (he was the father of the late Hon. John R. Staats, recently in the Legislature, and who resided on the old homestead on the Amwell road); Phebe; Maria, married a Nevius and settled at Six-Mile Run.

THE FRELINGHUYSEN FAMILY

was first represented in the township by Gen. Frederick, who removed to Millstone from Franklin, soon after 1787, with his family.§ It was in Hillsborough his family was reared. His first wife, Gertrude Schenck, died in March, 1794, at Millstone, leaving five children,—John, Maria, Theodore, Frederick, and Catharine. He subsequently married Ann Yard, and had two children,—Elizabeth, the wife of the late James B. Elmendorf, M.D., of Millstone, and Sarah, who died young. Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen died on his fifty-first birthday, April 13, 1804, and was buried in the family burial-ground at Weston.

THE QUICK FAMILY.

About 300 yards above the farm recently owned by Isaac Gulick, deceased, on the Somerset side of the road, and the one now owned and resided on by John M. Garretson, in 1776 was the house of Tunis Quick. The precise time when he settled along the Old Path is not known. It must have been early, for in 1703 he was one of a small number who signed a paper the object of which was to raise money to pay the expenses of a minister to come to them from Holland and take charge of a congregation purporting to be that of Three-Mile Run, which appears to have been organized at that time.

Tunis had a son named Abraham, who was a colonel in the Revolutionary war. He was born in 1732, lived and died on the homestead, was twice married, and had twelve children. By his first wife, Matilda Wyckoff, he had four children,—Jemima, baptized Nov. 20, 1757; Tunis, April 11, 1762; Rynear, Feb. 17, 1765; Hendricks, Nov. 18, 1770. By his second wife Charity,—Jacob, baptized June 20, 1772 (a coach-maker, and married Nelly Beekman, of Griggstown); Abraham, April 10, 1774 (married a daughter of John Van Derveer, and lived near North Branch);‖ Margretie, June 30, 1776 (married Henry Blackwell); Ann, June 7, 1778; Johannes or John, March 5, 1780 (married a Staats, the widow of Elbert Nevius); Peter, Aug. 4, 1782; Elsha, Jan. 16, 1785, died in childhood; Elsha (2d), Jan. 1, 1788. The colonel died in 1805, aged seventy-three years, four months, and twenty-four days, as inscribed on his tombstone, standing in a burying-ground about one mile south of the present Six-Mile Run church.

Tunis, the colonel's eldest son, died May 4, 1836; married Alche or Aletta, daughter of Jacques Voorhees, born June 20, 1766, died Feb. 10, 1845. Their children were Lydia, who married Jacob Kline; Nilly Voorhees, married Peter Spader, and died Sept. 9, 1855.¶

The original Quick homestead has had the following owners: Tunis Quick, Col. Abraham, Jacob Quick, Martin Garretson, and his son, John M., now owning and residing thereon, great-great-grandson of the original settler.**

THE VAN NEST FAMILY.

Peter Van Neste came from Amsterdam to Long Island in 1647. He was the common ancestor of the Van Nest or Van Neste family.†† In 1681 a certain Peter Van Nest came to Somerset Co., N. J. He was the

* His sister Cornelia, the only survivor of this large and respectable family, lives on the south bank of the Raritan, where she was born.

† He owned and conducted for some time the mills on the South Branch afterwards called Corle's Mills.

‡ See Land Titles.

§ See lengthy sketch in "Bench and Bar of Somerset County."

‖ He was a justice, and member of the Reformed Church of North Branch. His daughter Jane became the wife of David Miller, of Somerville.

¶ Tunis lived and died in Readington township, Hunterdon Co. He was a miller, and a major in the militia.

** Ralph Voorhees, in *Fredonian*.

†† For an account of a prominent man by the name of Van Nest in Holland, see Messler's "History of Somerset County," page 16.

father of Rev. Rynier Van Neste, who was born in 1738.* Peter Van Neste was appointed to raise the tax in Somerset in 1694. Out of a tax of £150 for the province, Somerset's proportion was only £4 16s 6d.† In 1712, Peter Van Nest was one of the purchasers of Royston, in Hillsborough township, of Philip Hedman, on which place some of his sons settled; this brought the family to what is now called Weston. In 1721, Joses Van Neste was one of the Consistory of the Raritan Church, and Jeronemus Van Neste was a contemporary. Weston was previously known by the name of Van Neste.‡ Hon. Abram Van Neste, a member of council for Somerset, died on Aug. 15, 1779. At a meeting of the Assembly of the State, in Princeton College, on Sept. 13, 1776, he was appointed a judge. This Abram was probably the father of George Van Neste, whose family record is given below.

George Van Neste was born Oct. 27, 1747, and died at Weston, Oct. 4, 1806. He was married, May 7, 1772, to Lemmetje Staats, who was born Dec. 24, 1749, and died Feb. 27, 1816. He was an industrious, stable, and religious citizen. His children were as follows: 1. Abraham G. Van Neste, M.D. He was born Aug. 31, 1773, and died Aug. 27, 1824. On Sept. 15, 1799, he married Elizabeth Van Valkenburgh. She married (2) William Bell, M.D., Feb. 24, 1844, and both died at Charleston, Montgomery Co., N. Y. In the same place Dr. Abraham G. Van Neste had died; he had been a regular practicing physician there during most of his professional career. He was highly esteemed, both socially and professionally. 2. Phebe G., born July 24, 1775, and died March 18, 1849, at South Branch, N. J. 3. Sarah G., born Nov. 8, 1780, and died May 14, 1860, at South Branch, N. J. She became the second wife of John J. Schenck, of that place. 4. John G., born Oct. 24, 1784, and died Nov. 29, 1844. He married Sarah, daughter of Peter Wortman, on April 14, 1814. She was born Dec. 21, 1792, and died Nov. 30, 1844.

The children of John G. Van Neste (4) are as follows: 5. Lemmetje Staats, born Feb. 15, 1815; married Henry Hagaman, Nov. 3, 1737. 6. Peter Wortman, born Aug. 3, 1816, died Nov. 21, 1872; married Gertrude S. Van Pelt, Jan. 24, 1842. 7. Ann Field, born May 9, 1819; married Abram N. Veghte, Oct. 4, 1843. 8. Rev. George J., born Sept. 7, 1822; married Margaret Anna Buckelew, Sept. 23, 1845.§ 9. Abraham G., born April 15, 1824; died Dec. 7, 1862, in the hospital at Alexandria, Va. He was a volunteer in the Union army, and is buried in the Frelinghuysen graveyard, at Weston. He married Maria S. French, Oct. 4, 1848. Rev. John A. Van Neste, now of Ridgewood, N. J., is their son. 10. John Vredenburg, born July 7, 1827; married Tabitha Stryker, Feb. 26, 1846; now living on the homestead at Weston.

The original Van Neste homestead, at Weston, stood a little south of the present one, and opposite the road which crosses the Millstone. John G. Van Neste (4) rented the Bayard Mills, near by, and dealt largely in meal, which he transported to New Brunswick and Amboy in a large canoe made by him from a tree of great dimensions on the farm of Isaac Coevert, Lodi, Seneca Co., N. Y. This was floated down the Mohawk and Hudson, and up the Raritan to Weston. It still remains on the homestead, being now a feeding-trough for cattle. Twice, in the early part of the century, he and his wife journeyed in an English-body wagon, without springs, from Weston to the "lake country," as Seneca Co., N. Y., was then called, to visit a cousin, George Van Neste, who resided at Owasco Outlet. It was in this family that those frightful murders were perpetrated by a negro from Auburn in 1846. John G. Van Neste introduced the wheat of Central New York to this section by bringing a small quantity with him in one of his visits and sowing it with great care until a sufficient quantity was secured He and his wife died within one day of each other, and their funerals were held together. At the time of his death he was the owner of about 450 acres at Weston, of which about 175 acres have passed out of the family.

THE WILSON FAMILY.

1. Hendrick Wilson, of Long Island, bought a large tract north of the new Amwell road in the second quarter of the last century.‖ Perhaps he never lived in Somerset County. He was born in 1680, and died in 1750. His children were: 2. Myndert, born 1716, died 1800; 3. John; 4. Hendrick K., born 1723, and died June 27, 1801; 5. Peter; 6. Hannah.

The children of Myndert (2) were: 7. Hendrick; 8. William; 9. Myndert, born 1758, died 1840; 10. Jacob.

Hendrick (7) left children: 11. John; 12. Jacob; 13. Henry. He married Mary Ann Schenck, daughter of Sheriff Martin Schenck, and left several children, among whom was the late Ferdinand S. Wilson, a lawyer of Millstone, born in 1833.

William (8) left children: 14. Myndert; 15. William; 16. George.

Myndert (9) left several children: 17. Henry; 18. William, born about 1790, father of the Rev. James B., Peter (2d), and Frederick Wilson; 19. Douw; 20. Jane, born 1788; 21. Myndert.

TAVERNS.

Probably the first tavern in the township was at Millstone at least as early as 1738. Inns were also established at an early period at Neshanic, Flaggtown, and at what is called Wood's Tavern, a couple of miles east of Flaggtown, on the road leading to Millstone. There is at present only one tavern in the township licensed to sell intoxicating liquors; this is at Millstone. A temperance hotel is kept at Neshanic.

Wood's tavern and the one at Flaggtown have been closed for the last eight or ten years, both having been turned into dwellings.

PHYSICIANS.

Abram Van Buren was probably the first practitioner of medicine at Millstone. His professional labors extended from about 1750 to 1813. Other early physicians here were Peter I. Stryker, who commenced to practice about 1804 and continued until 1810, when he removed to Somerville; Peter Vredenbergh, who practiced at Millstone about 1805; and Wm. D. McKissack, who practiced the healing art at the same place from 1807 to 1853.

An early physician at Roycefield was Lawrence Van Derveer, who practiced for many years, until his death, in 1815. He was succeeded by Henry Van Derveer.

At Neshanic, Jacob R. Schenck practiced for some years, and Abram T. B. Van Doren was associated with him for a time.

ROADS.

The first roads in Hillsborough would naturally be where the first settlements were made, and these were along the south side of the Raritan and the South Branch. While at first the inhabitants would use the river as a route of travel, a road would also naturally and quickly develop on the borders of the upland and meadows, corresponding in general to the one which now runs along the northern border of the township. This was formed in part certainly by 1700.

In 1710 a Dutch company settled the Harlingen tract, the northern half of which is in Hillsborough. Means of ingress and egress at once became a necessity. The northeastern part of their plot was only about a mile and a half from the present village of Millstone. What is now called the Amwell road must have been opened soon after 1710 for their accommodation. The next road from the Harlingen tract to the Millstone River was probably the one on the line between the Barker and Hart patents, the present division line between Hillsborough and Montgomery. A road was run somewhat later, probably through the centre of the Barker tract, reaching the Millstone where the union school-house now stands. The people from the southern end of the Harlingen tract needed one or more roads to the Millstone, not

* See Corwin's "Manual." † "Millstone Centennial," p. 24.
‡ See map of 1767. § See Corwin's "Manual." ‖ See Land Titles.

only for business, but also to attend church at Six-Mile Run, which they did until 1727.

By 1720, when Amwell began to be settled, the Amwell road was no doubt extended from Wood's tavern (the northeastern corner of the Harlingen tract) to Flaggtown, Neshanic, and Clover Hill. In 1712 the northeastern corner of the township was settled by a Dutch company,* and a road along the eastern border of the township, connecting them with Millstone, and giving them an easy egress to Middlebush and New Brunswick, as well as to the Harlingen tract, must soon have become a necessity. A bridge was probably built at Millstone by 1720.† The court-house having been located at Millstone in 1737, we may justly infer that there were then roads concentring there from all parts of Hillsborough and Franklin. Before 1737, therefore, a road must have been extended along the western bank of the Millstone, at least to Griggstown, if not to Rocky Hill and Princeton, the latter place then being in Somerset County.

A bridge over the Raritan must have been built very early at the northern end of the road which runs along the west bank of the Millstone, both to connect it with the east-and-west road north of the Raritan, and to accommodate the people in the whole northeastern quarter of Hillsborough in attending church, for the First Dutch church of Somerville stood for eighty years, or until 1779, on the bank of the Raritan between the present Finderne Station and the river, and some distance to the east of the present road. Indeed, the construction of this bridge (long called Van Vechten's bridge) may very likely have entered into consideration when the Dutch company bought the plot called Royston, now known as Harmony Plains. The following is given from the minutes of the justices and freeholders: In 1771, Hillsborough was ordered to raise £10 proclamation, Bridgewater £13, and Bedminster £7, towards repairing the Raritan bridge. Capt. Conrad Ten Eyck, Mat. Ten Eyck, and Col. MacDonald were appointed managers. The minutes of the freeholders show that Van Veghten's bridge was rebuilt in 1774. Stone piers were then used, and new timbers put on them. Matthias Denike (Ten Eyck?) and Conrad Denike were managers, with full powers; £500 were to be raised for this work.

There was a bridge at Branchville before 1775. In that year John Gaston was engaged to build a new wooden bridge at that place; cost, £117. In 1781 the board of freeholders and justices directed a bridge with stone abutments to be built across Neshanic River, in the northwestern part of the township.

A road was early opened along the west side of the Thomas Cooper (subsequently Du Mont) tract, since known as Beekman's Lane, also one along the east side. The northeastern line of John Bennet's tract became the line of the straight road running from S. Corle's across the Amwell road, west of Flaggtown, to a corner near A. M. Baird's dwelling. The road running from Peter S. Van Doren's, by Cross-Roads, was in a gore between the western bounds of the Plumstead and Barker tracts and the most easterly line of the Harlingen tracts. These tracts did not reach each other, but an unclaimed strip of land ran between them, growing narrower towards the northern end. The road from the covered bridge on to the Roycefield school-house seems to represent the original western bound of Royce's patent, although he subsequently claimed much farther west. These are the original and early roads. Other cross-roads have been opened from time to time, as the exigencies of the inhabitants required.

* See "Land Titles," this township history.

† See "Roads," in Franklin township history.

THE POOR.

Overseers of the poor are first mentioned in Hillsborough in 1748; the names of the early overseers have not been preserved. The first appropriation of money on record is in 1765, when it was ordered that £200 should be assessed for the poor. Amounts have been appropriated from that time onward almost every year, from 1765 to 1780 ranging from £80 to $300; from 1800 to 1840 averaging about $500 a year; from that date to the present the amount raised has averaged about $250 per annum, in 1880 being $300.

In 1786 the overseers were instructed to purchase or hire a house wherein to keep, maintain, and employ the poor of said town. In 1808 an effort to secure a county poor-house did not receive the approbation of Hillsborough. In 1824 the town ordered the overseers to unite with those of Montgomery township in the purchase of a situation for the accommodation of the poor of both townships. This was done, and the poor establishment of the two towns was conducted jointly until 1867, when the farm was sold to the committee of Montgomery at $34.90 per acre. The Hillsborough committee then purchased the farm known as the "Indian Farm," owned by Mr. Young, containing 120⅓ acres, for $45 per acre.‡

At the township-meeting May 9, 1858, it was determined not to repair, but to rebuild entirely in a new location, to be selected by the building committee,—Is. Whitenack, Henry Wilson, and Cornelius Bergen.§

ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL LIST.

The earliest entries in the minute-book of this township are in the middle of the volume, and refer to the several brands or special marks by which farmers designated their cattle and horses. Those who desired could have these special marks recorded, and then they could generally find and claim the animals which might stray away. We give a few specimens:

"1746, Dec. y° 6th.—Then Recorded the Ear-mark of Roeloff Van Duin a crap of the neer ear and a slit in the of Ear and the brand of said van duin with these letters R VD on the neer Thigh."

"1746, Dec. y° 25th.—Then Recorded the Ear-mark of abraham du-

‡ West of Neshanic.

§ Extracts from town minutes.

mondt a Crap of the neer Ear and a swollerfork in the of Ear and the brand of said Dumondt AD on the neer thigh."

"1746, December y^e 25th.—Then Recorded the Ear-mark of George Bergen, a half-penny out of the onderside of the neer Ear and a nick in the foreside of the same Ear and the brand of said Bergen with this letter B on the neer thigh."

The first entries in the volume of minutes of the township of Hillsborough are the following:

"Whereas there is alluance in the law for . . . ttoefa . . . of the ascessor and if the allouance is not enough the freeholders and inholders that are here now met on the second tuesday in March think it highly Reasinable that there sall be an addition made by the Justices and freeholders." [No date.]

"it is agreed by the magarrate* of this Presinct that the townsmeeting of the westering Presinct of the County of Somerset shall be held at the house of George Bergen the Enshuing year." [No date.]

"It is agreed by the magarrate* of this Presinct that the Towns Meeting of the Westering Presinct of the County of Somerset shall be held at the house of Daniel Prine the Enshuing year and to continue there for six year^s. Agreed upon March y^e 12th, 1754."

Next after these entries is a series of 456 items, extending from 1748–72, concerning strayed animals. These cover forty-eight closely-written pages. The earlier minutes of the town-meetings were not recorded, but only, as seen above, the place selected for holding the next town-meeting was entered in the book. Somewhat interspersed with the subsequent minutes, but mostly in a separate part of the volume, occur about 550 more notices of strayed animals, giving their special marks or brands, extending from 1772–1865.

The names of those who took up strayed cattle or horses, and of those who claimed them, will supply a pretty full list of the actual inhabitants in Hillsborough until the period of the Revolution. The list extends down to 1865, but the later names are well known, from other sources.

1748.—Teunis Jong, John Stryker, George Bergen, Christopher Beekman, Herbert Hummer.

1749.—Gerrit Dorland, Al. Duboy, William Kise, John Skillman, Dirck Volkerse, Gerrit Hogelant, Christopher Hogelant, Dirck Gulick, Peter Dumondt, Alexander Van Pelt, Gabriel Furman, Hendrik Sawdor, Pouwel Vandervoort, John Bruar, Ab. Van Middlesworth.

1750.—Joseph Bennet, Hendrik Van Middlesworth, Isaac Brokaw, Isaac Snedeker, Gerrit Hogeland, Jeremiah Dote, Ab. Lott, Cor. Low, John Updike, Rem Vanderbeek, Jacobus Ammerman, Jacob Van Derveer, Andrew Mackmacker (near Princeton), Christopher Hogelaud, Gerrit Dorland, Jacob Wenter, John B. Dumondt, Adam Smith (on Rynier Dumondt's plantation).

1751.—Jurrian Brees, Guisbert Sutfin, Court Williamson, Samuel Bryant, Zaccheus Van Voorhees, William Sickles, John Disberry, Joseph Hegemen, John Hogeland, Garrit Hogeland, Christopher Hogeland, Joseph Stockton, Hendrick Gulick, Philip Van Arsdale, Peter de Riemer, Jacob Van Derveer, Ram Vanderveer, Rynier Dumondt.

1752.—John Mackrary, Coorate Ten Nike, Rynier Veghten, Christopher Beekman, John Staats, John Van Nuise, Thomas Leonard, Samuel Brenson, Jacob Winter, Adrian Hegeman, Lucas Neefus, Roeloff Crapster, Steven Gens, Onke Ryneerson, Ab. Duboys, Thomas Skillman, Ida Stoothoff (widow), Mindert Wilson, William Moffet, Teunes Van Middlesworth.

1753.—Derick Volkerson, Peter Perrine, William Moffett, Rynear Dumont, Derrik Gulik, Ioris Bergen, Cornelius Voorhees, Joseph Hegeman, Henry Silcock, Samuel Furman, John Skillman, Ivast Durye, Lucas Voorhees, Andries Powelson, Isaac Van Nuys, Tunis Jong, Ab. Lot, Jacob Van Derveer, Samuel Brinson, Ram Garretson, Peter Perrine.

1754.—Jacques Vanderbeck, John Stockton, Peter Perrine, Joseph Cornell, Jacobus Hegemen, Francis Walderon, Geisbert Laan, Philip Van Arsdalen, Cornelius Low, John Stou[t], Christopher Van Arsdalen, Martin Hogelant.

1755.—Ram Vanderbeck, Daniel Perrine, Hendrik Wilson, Peter Voorhees, Nicholas Golder, John Van Pelt, Hendrick Van Dike, Thomas Brite, John Johnson, Ioris Brokaw, Isaac Brokaw, Ab. Hegeman.

1756.—Gerrit Van Arsdalen, Freeman Runyon, Thomas Peterson, Ab. Voorhees, Dirck Low, Peter Nefus, Albert Voorhees, Peter Perrine, Christopher Hogeland, Lyman Van Arsdalen, Cornelius Van Arsdalen, Thomas Kock, Lawrence De Mott, Thomas Peterson, Thomas Skillman.

1757.—Christopher Van Arsdalen, Andries Poualson, Joseph Folkerson, Joseph Stockton, John Ten Eick, Nicholas Amerman, Benjamin Whitbeck, Hendrick Cannaday, Jacobus Hegeman, Peter Case, Tunis Jong, Peter De Riemer, Roelof Crapster, Ab. Van Middlesworth, John Brokaw.

1758.—Hendrik Wilson, Thomas Peterson, Jacob Skillman, Daniel Stockton, Peter Voorheese, Gerrit Terhune, Zaccheus Voorhees, John Wilson, Mindert Wilson, Noual Furman, Joseph Van Derveer, Aris Van Arsdalen, John Waglom, David Snoth, Hendrick Vanderveer, Roelof Van Duyn, Thomas Skillman, John Skillman, Richard Cox, Mycol Blew, John Opdike, Joseph Stockton, John Van Middlesworth, Ryneer Dumondt.

1759.—Benjamin Whitbeck, —— Noordtwick, Lucas Neefyos, William Baird, Roeloff Cowenhoven, Peter Voorheese, John Kock, Peter Case, Peter Perrine, Cornelius Voorhees, Nicholas Wikeoff, William Poste, Peter Winter, Henry Canaday, Joseph Hegeman, Richard Peppinger.

1760.—Robert Stockton, Nicholas Wikeoff, Is. Misheroll, Benjamin Deumett, Nat. Randolph, Peter Wikeoff, Zac. Voorhees, Jac. Stryker, Garret Van Arsdalen, Dominicus Stryker, Heud Van Dike, Hend. Wilson, Ab. Van Nest, Benjamin Tayl[one?], Roeloff Van Doune, Johannes Baker, Hend. Polhemus, John Brokaw, Peter Case.

1761.—Peter Nefeus, Thomas Cox, Joris Bergen, William Tomson, Jac. Van Nuys, Jr., Cor. Lott, Jacques Vanderbeek, Tunis Jongue, Ab. Duboys, Dirck Gulick, William Tomson, Bergen Brokaw, Martin Nevius, Peter Wikehuff.

1762.—Jacques Vanderbeek, Thomas Leonard, Garret Dorlands, Joseph Hegeman, John Whiteknecht, Jas. Horsfer, Dirck Low, Peter Perrine, Mindert Wilson, Samuel Totten, Symon Van Arsdale, Jr., Martin Nevius, Bergen A. Brokaw, Johannes Schenck, Hend. Solter, Cor. Lott, John Salter, John Brokaw, John Voorheese.

1763.—Cor. Stevenson (blacksmith at Rocky Hill), Hend. Van Middlesworth, Is. Brockaw, John Updike, Dirick Low, Lammert Dorlandt, Hugh Maccolm, Mycol Hegeman, Albert Voorhees, Ab. Lott, Is. Van Nuys, Jr., Joseph Vander Veer, Bergen Brokaw, Cor. Low, Ab. Polhemus, Johannes Stryker, Johannes Whiteknecht, Ab. Stryker, Geisbert Gulick, Jacobus Amerman.

1764.—Peter Nevius, John Furman, Thomas Cock, Ab. Dumondt, John Bennet, John [L?]eusene, Cor. Van Nuyse, Jac. Quick, Jacobus Amerman, Barnardus Van Zant, Jr., Jac. Hogeland.

1765.—Noual Furreman, Thomas Peterson, Ab. Dumont, John Staats, Jr., Lambert Dorland, Martin Nevius, Barnet Stryker, Samuel [?] Gulick, Henry Gomer, Jac. Nefeus.

1766.—Nicholas Goodler, Stephen Stevenson, Conrad Ten Eick, Samuel Beekman, Ch. Hogeland, Jr., Henry Harrison, Andreas Mets, John Voorheese.

1767.—Ab. Duboys, Ram Ditmars, Ichabod Leigh, Peter Weikhof, John Ten Eyck, William Cornell, Benjamin Whitelock, Jacobus Gerritson, Nicholas [?]ight, Nowel Furman, Jac. Quick, Gerrit Van Arsdalen, John Weykhof, Jac. Hogeland, Roelof Terhune, John Van Horn.

1768.—Hend. Van Middlesworth, Henry Gomer, Richard Stockton, Albert Voorhees, John Bergen, John Cock, Sr., William Williamson, Ab Staats, Hend. Cannaday, Nicholas Amerman, Gerrit Terhune, Albert Voorheese, Johannes Van Arsdalen, Jacobus Gerritson, Dynah Hogeland (widow), Peter Wyckoff, Ryneer Smock, Myndert Wilson, Richard Compton, John Staats, Millstone, Jac. Hogeland.

1769.—Hend. Van Middlesworth, Jacobus Quick, Hend. Gulick, Dinah Hogeland, Peter Custer (Luster?), Hend. Berrien, Daniel Polhemels, Tunis Van Middlesworth (son of Hendrick), Conrad Ten Eyck, Ban Hegeman (widow), Hend. Gulick.

* Majority.

1770.—John Senteny, Joseph Stryker, Ram Garritsen, Evert Brokaw, John Stryker, Ram Ditmars, Powl Ammerman, Joseph Hegeman.

1771.—Nathan Furman, John Voorhees, Powel Ammerman, Cor. Sebrant, Richard Compton, John Sortor.

1772.—John B. Dumont, Lawrence Vander Veer, Cor. Van Arsdalen, Hend. Hogeland, Dominicus Stryker, Conrad Ten Eick, Lawrence Vanderveer, Garrit Garreson.

1773.—John William Bellis, John Ditmars, Rynier Veghte, Dowe Ditmars, Conrad Ten Eyck, Roelof Peterson, Benjamin Taylor, Tunis Covert, Ernestus Van Harlingen, Roeloff Nevius.

1774.—Jedediah Higgins (on Sourland Mountain), Rynier Veghte, Lawrence Van Cleef, Lucas Voorhees, Peter Vroom, Jacobus Ammerman, Ab. Pippinger, Lawrence Vanderveer.

1775.—Jacobus Nafies, Rynier Veghte (taken out by John Stryker, Abraham Brokaw, and Joseph Arrowsmith), John William Bellis, John Covenhoven, John Ten Eyck.

1776.—John Nevius, Abraham Dumont, Elce Ten Eyck, Court Voorhees.

In the midst of these entries of lost animals, in the year 1765, the following minutes—the first recorded list of town officers—occur:

"TUESDAY, March 10, 1772.

"Then By Majority of Votes According to an Act of Assembly Chosen for the Township of Hillsbury in the County of Somerset and Province of New Jersy. For Town Clark, William Spader, Jr.; Freeholders, John Babtist Demont, Derrick Low; Essessor, John States; Colector, Coonraud teneick; Oversears of the Poor, Coonrate teneick; Comisioners, Garret Vanarsdalen, martines hogeland; Cunstable, John Smock; Oversears of the high Ways: John Ditmes, from the Devision of Hillsburry to Christophel Van arsdalen inCluded; Peter States, to peas Brook; Bryant Lefferty, from peas Brook to Raritan Bridg; Samuel Bakeman, from the millstone Road Down to the South Branch Bridg, and then Back a gain to thomas Cocks, on Amwell Road; Domenicus Stryker, from Garrit Garresons to John Smocks; Ruleph Terhunen, from the millstone road to half ways of the Road that Runs on the Line from Daniel polhamels to Domenes; Jacobus ammer man, from the Line Between Luke Covert and Abraham Loot to Lanah Brewers; Stephen Vorehase and Jacob Probasco, Senier, from thomas Cocks to the Devision Line, to Be de vided by them; Cornelius Van nuys, from Amwell Road to the Devision Line; Richard Comton, on the Road that Leads past Sentneys mills; John Van Zant, from the millstone Road to Demonts Line.

"Voated to Rais one hundred Pound for the Poor.

"At the close of this town meeting it was agreed by majority of voats that the next town meeting is to Be held at the house where Garrit Garreson now is liveing on the second tuseday of march, 1773."

By request of the Congress, Hillsborough township appointed a town committee in 1776 and 1777 to act in behalf of their country when necessary. The following were the committees:

1776.—John B. Dumont, Abraham Dubois, Johannes Demott, Cornelius Sebring, Peter A. Dumont, Lawrence Van Kleef, Garret Terhune, Jr.

1777.—Abraham Dubois, John Dumont, Cornelius Sebring, Peter A. Dumont, Isaac Vannuys, Peter H. Dumont, Derrick Low, Peter Stryker, Jr.

MEMORANDA FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

1774, March 8.—Ordered that for the future the town-meetings be held half the time at the court-house and half the time at Jacob Flagg's, at New Shannock, and at the house of Garret Garritson.

1779.—Agreed that the town committee do, and may, raise any sum of money for the use of the town, not exceeding $800.

1806.—A dog-tax first imposed to reimburse damages done to sheep.

1823.—The town for the first, after several previous attempts, resolved to repair the roads by hire, and ordered the sum of $1000 to be assessed and collected for that purpose. This was repeated year by year afterwards.

1828.—The town committee was required to publish in the *Somerville Messenger*, the week before the town-meeting, a detailed report of the amount of tax assessed and collected, and the manner in which it had been expended; and to post in some conspicuous place, on the day and at the place of town-meeting, a copy of the same.

1834.—Ordered That the officers, at the next town-meeting, be chosen by ballot; also that officers shall not serve longer than three years.

1835.—Ordered That the overplus money of the dog-tax be used by the overseers of the poor to defray the debt of the township. The members of the town committee are allowed $1.75 per day for their services, and they support themselves.

The following are the public-houses at which the town-meetings were held:

Before 1754, at the house of George Bergen; 1754–64, Daniel Perrine; 1764–70, George Bergen; 1774, Ordered that half the time the meetings should be at the court-house (Millstone), and the other half at Jacob Flagg's inn at New Shannock, and at Garret Garretson's inn; 1775, Garret Garretson; 1776, court-house; 1777–81, Garret Garretson; 1782–83, Henry Post; 1784–85, Garret Garretson; 1786–99, Jacob Flagg; 1800–3, Cor. Williamson; 1804, Al. Bennett; 1805–10, John T. Van Middlesworth; 1811, Peter Williamson: 1812–14, John Kugelar; 1815–16, John T. Van Middlesworth; 1817, Mary Rislar; 1818–19, Chas. Clerk; 1820–21, William Van Arsdalen; 1822–26, Samuel Taylor; 1827–29, Peter Van Doren, Flaggtown; 1830–31, Samuel Taylor, Flaggtown; 1832–39, John Porter, Flaggtown; 1840–41, John M. Stevens, Flaggtown; 1842, Hall Doty, Flaggtown; 1843, Chas. P. Holcomb, Flaggtown; 1844–47, Albert Hoagland, Flaggtown; 1848–49, William W. Bennet, Flaggtown; 1850–52, William N. Hoagland; 1853–54, U. V. C. Hoagland; 1855, John B. Case; 1856–57, Flaggtown; 1858, Albert B. Hoagland; 1859, William A. Hall: 1860–71, Albert B. Hoagland, Flaggtown.

*First District.**

1872–78, John M. Stevens, Neshanic.

Second District.

1872, Is. H. Hall, Millstone; 1873–77, George Hancock, Millstone; 1878, John McAdams, Millstone.

PLACES OF HOLDING ELECTIONS.

First Day.	*Second Day.*
1800–1. Cor. & Jac. Low, Millstone.	Al. Bennet, Shannick.
1802. Al. Bennet.	Cor. Low.
1803. Al. Bennet.	Jac. C. Ten Eyck, Millstone.
1804. Cor. Low.	John Flagg, Shannick.
1805. John Flagg.	Cor. Low.
1806. Joseph Hall, Shannick.	Cor. Low.
1807. Cor. Low.	Jos. Hall.
1808. Jos. Hall.	Cor. Low.
1809. Cor. Low.	Jos. Hall.
1810. Jac. Drake, Shannick.	
1811. Cor. Low, Millstone.	John Ten Eyck, Shannick.
1812. John Ten Eyck.	Cor. Low.
1813. Cor. Low.	John Ten Eyck.
1814. Jac. Drake.	Cor. Low.
1815. Cor. Low.	John Ten Eyck.
1816. Shannick.	Cor. Low.
1817. Cor. Low.	John Ten Eyck.
1818. Shannick.	Millstone.
1818. Chs. Clerk (special).	
1819. Gilbert B. Taylor, Millstone.	Ellen Ten Eyck, Shannick.
1820. Shannick.	Gilbert B. Taylors, Middleburg [*i.e.* Millstone].
1821. Ten Eyck.	Middleburg [*i.e.* Millstone].
1822. Wm. Smith, Millstone.	Wm. Van Arsdalen, Shannick.
1823. Wm. Van Arsdalen.	Cor. Low.
1824. Cor. Low.	Wm. Van Arsdalen, Shannick.
1825. Millstone.	Wm. Van Arsdalen, Shannick.
1826. Millstone.	John Flagg, Shannick.
1827. Wm. Van Arsdalen.	Wm. Van Arsdalen.
1828. John W. Porter.	
1829. John E. Porter.	
1830, John E. Porter, Ricefield [*i.e.*, Wood's Tavern].	Wm. Van Arsdalen.
1831. Wm. Van Arsdalen.	John Porter, Ricefield.
1832. Wm. Hartmann.	Amos Williamson, Shannick.

* By Chapter CCCXIV. of the Laws of New Jersey (approved March 22, 1872) the township of Hillsborough was divided into two election districts. The act directs that one clerk and three judges of election shall be chosen for each district.

1833. Ricefield.	Amos Williamson, Shannick.
1834. Amos Williamson.	Peter Van Doren, Millstone.
1835. Peter Van Doren.	Amos Williamson.
1836. Amos Williamson.	Jacob Voorhees, Ricefield.
1837. John Porter, Flaggtown.	Ricefield.
1838. Amos Williamson.	John M. Stevens, Flaggtown.
1839. Enos L. Blue, Millstone.	Amos Williamson.
1840. Amos Williamson.	E. L. Blue.
1841. Millstone.	J. M. Stevens, Shannick.
1842. Amos Williamson.	Jonathan W. Wilson, Millstone.
1843. J. W. Wilson.	J. M. Stevens.
1844. J. M. Williamson.	J. W. Wilson.

1845. Flaggtown from this time until 1871, when the township was divided into two election districts.

The following list of the principal township officers is given:

FREEHOLDERS.

1772, John B. Dumont; 1773–76, Hend. V. Middlesworth; 1772–73, 1776–77, Derrick Low; 1774–75, Johannes Dumont; 1777–78, Ab. Voorhees; 1778–79, Guisbert Bogard; 1779–80, John Ver Bryck; 1780–81, John Van Doren; 1781, Ruliff Peterson; 1782–83, Bernardus Ver Bryck, Lawrence Van Cleef; 1784, Peter Ditmars; 1784–85, Harman Vanderipe; 1785, Archibald Mercer; 1786–88, Peter Staats; 1786–89, Nathan Aller; 1789, Peter H. Staats; 1790–95, 1799–1802, Jacobus Gerritson; 1790–97, Rynear Veghte; 1796–98, Garret Terhune; 1798–99, 1802, 1809–14, 1819, Nich. Du Bois; 1800, Peter Wyckoff; 1801, Henry Veghte; 1803–4, Nich. Williamson; 1805–8, John Frelinghuysen; 1803–14, 1818–20, Martin Schenck; 1815–18, Frederic Frelinghuysen; 1815–17, Cornelius Peterson; 1820–27, John Sutphin; 1821, Henry Van Derveer; 1822, John Garretson; 1825–27, James Stryker; 1828–31, Peter Garretson; 1828–33, James D. Stryker, Esq.; 1832–36, Joachim G. Quick; 1834, James W. Todd; 1835, Chas. Corle; 1836, 1838–40, Henry Wilson; 1837, Ab. V. Polhemus, Wm. Blackwell; 1838–41, Jacob Salter; 1841–44, Ernestus Schenck; 1842–45, John C. Van Liew; 1845–47, 1852–55, Abr. Van Nuys; 1846–49, Cor. Bergen; 1848–51, John Van Doren; 1850–51, Ezekiel Blue; 1856–59, Peter A. Dumont; 1860–62, Henry Wilson; 1863–65, John H. Wilson; 1866–68, John H. Brokaw; 1869–71, Richard Hall; 1872–74, John Van Neste; 1875–77, Henry H. Garretson; 1878, Peter W. Wyckoff; 1879–80, George W. Vroom.

TOWN CLERKS.

1772, William Spader, Jr.; 1773–76, Rynear Veghte; 1777, John Van Arsdalen; 1778–83, Rynear Veghte; 1784–94, Dowe Ditmars; 1795–99, Nicholas Williamson; 1800–1, Cornelius Boorum; 1802–14, Nicholas Williamson; 1815, Peter Staats; 1816–36, Nicholas Williamson; 1837–38, James S. Taylor; 1839–53, William R. Smith; 1854–55, Isaac V. D. Williamson; 1856–71, William R. Smith; 1872–80, Peter N. Van Nuys.

ASSESSORS.

1765–72, John Staats; 1773–74, Conrad Ten Eyck; 1775, Cornelius Sebring; 1776, Conrad Ten Eyck; 1777–78, Peter H. Dumont; 1779–83, Rynear Veghte; 1784–87, John Staats; 1788–89, Nicholas Du Bois; 1790–94, Peter D. Vroom; 1795, John Staats; 1796–97, Peter D. Vroom; 1798–99, And. Van Middlesworth; 1800–2, John Staats; 1803–17, Peter D. Vroom, Esq.; 1818–24, Henry Brokaw; 1825–26, Peter Staats; 1827–35, Abraham Van Doren; 1836, Abraham Van Nuys; 1837, A. J. Van Doren; 1838–44, John M. Wyckoff; 1845–49, Henry Wilson; 1850–51, Abr. Van Nuys; 1852–56, Ezekiel Blue; 1857–59, Peter V. Davis; 1860–62, John H. Wilson; 1863, Israel H. Hill; 1864–66, James A. Van Nuys; 1867–69, Peter V. Davis; 1870–72, James Van Nuys; 1873–75, Daniel Stryker; 1876–78, James A. Van Nuys; 1879–80, Wesley H. Horner.

COLLECTORS.

1772, Conrad Ten Eyck; 1773, Cornelius Lott; 1774, Cornelius Sebring; 1775, Derrick Low; 1776, John Stryker; 1777, John Van Arsdalen; 1778, William Cock; 1779–81, Joseph Van Doren; 1782–83, John Staats; 1784, Nicholas Du Bois; 1785–88, And. Van Middleswart; 1789–95, Capt. Ab. Van Arsdalen; 1796–97, Nicholas Williamson; 1798, Ab. Van Arsdalen; 1799, Nicholas Williamson; 1800–17, Henry Brokaw; 1818–22, Peter J. Staats; 1823, Peter Staats; 1824–33, Christopher Van Arsdalen; 1834–37, James D. Stryker; 1838–44, Ab. J. Van Nuys; 1845–48, Ezekiel Blue; 1849–51, Elisha B. Wood; 1852–54, John C. Van Liew; 1855–57, E. B. Wood; 1858–60, Thomas C. Stryker; 1861–63, John B. Brokaw; 1864–66, Elias Wilson; 1867–69, John M. Baird; 1870–71, John Ammerman; 1872–74, Joseph H. Van Cleef; 1875–77, Cornelius P. Quick; 1878–80, Elias Wilson.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1772, Garret Van Arsdalen, Martin Hoagland; 1776,* John B. Du Mont, Ab. Du Bois, Johannes De Mott, Cor. Sebring, Peter A. Du Mont, Lawrence Van Kleef, Garret Terhune, Jr., Is. Van Nuys, Jr., Peter H. Du Mont; 1777,* Al. Du Bois, John Du Mont, Cor. Sebring, P. A. Du Mont, Is. Van Nuys, P. H. Du Mont, Derrick Low, Peter Stryker, Jr.;† 1798, Peter D. Vroom, Esq., Fred. Frelinghuysen, Peter B. Dumont, John Staats, Jacobus Garretson; 1799, Peter D. Vroom, Esq., Rynear Staats, Nich. Williamson, Jos. Van Doren, Jacobus Garretson; 1800, Garret R. Garretson, Ab. Van Arsdalen, Henry Veghte, Peter B. Du Mont, Peter J. Stryker, Esq.; 1801–2, Garret R. Garretson, Ab. Van Arsdalen, Nich. Williamson, Peter B. Du Mont, Peter I. Stryker, Esq.; 1803, Rynear Staats, Ab. Van Arsdalen, Nich. Williamson, Peter B. Du Mont, Peter I. Stryker, Esq.; 1804, Rynear Staats, Nich. Du Bois, Esq., Nich. Williamson, Peter B. Du Mont, Peter Stryker, Esq.; 1805–6, Rynear Staats, Israel Harris, Willet Taylor, Peter B. Du Mont, Peter I. Stryker, Esq.; 1807, Rynear Staats, Nich. Du Bois, Willet Taylor, Peter D. Vroom, Martin Schenck; 1808, Rynear Staats, Peter I. Stryker, Willet Taylor, Peter D. Vroom, Martin Schenck; 1809, Rynear Staats, Ab. Spader, Nich. Du Bois, Peter D. Vroom, Martin Schenck; 1810–17, Rynear Staats, John Sutphen, Nich. Du Bois, Peter D. Vroom, Martin Schenck; 1818–19, Rynear Staats, John Sutphen, Nich. Du Bois, Peter D. Vroom, Christian Van Arsdalen; 1820, Jacobus Quick, Cor. Peterson, Ed. Van Harlingen, Peter D. Vroom, Christian Van Arsdalen; 1821, James Quick, Cor. Peterson, Ed. Van Harlingen, Garret Quick, Christian Van Arsdalen; 1822, Ab. Van Doren, Cor. Peterson, Ed. Van Harlingen, Nich. Du Bois, Esq., Christian Van Arsdalen; 1823, Ab. Van Doren, Cor. Peterson, Ed. Van Harlingen, Nich. Du Bois, Esq., Christian Van Arsdalen; 1824, Ab. Van Doren, Cor. Peterson, Albert P. Voorhees, A. Beekman, John G. Van Nest; 1825–26, Ab. Van Doren, Rynear Veghte, Jr., Albert P. Voorhees, Ab. Beekman, Peter La Tourette; 1827–28, Ab. P. Quick, Brogun S. Brokaw; Albert P. Voorhees, John G. Van Nest, Peter La Tourette; 1829, Ab. P. Quick, Joachim G. Quick, Albert P. Voorhees, John G. Van Nest, Peter La Tourette; 1830, Cor. T. Beekman, Joachim G. Quick, Albert P. Voorhees, John G. Van Nest, Peter La Tourette; 1831, Cor. T. Beekman, Joachim G. Quick, Albert P. Voorhees, Peter P. Staats, Peter La Tourette; 1832, Cor. T. Beekman, Isaac Van Cleef, Albert P. Voorhees, Peter P. Staats, Peter La Tourette; 1833, Cor. T. Beekman, Isaac Van Cleef, Albert P. Voorhees, Peter C. Van Arsdalen, Peter La Tourette; 1834–36, Henry Herder, Isaac Van Cleef, Albert P. Voorhees, Peter G. Quick, Peter La Tourette; 1837, Henry Herder, Isaac Van Cleef, Albert P. Voorhees, Cor. J. Nevius, Caleb Brokaw; 1838–39, Henry Herder, James Bergen, Albert P. Voorhees, Cor. J. Nevius, Henry P. Staats; 1840, Ezekiel Blue, Jas. Bergen, Cor. Bergen, Cor. J. Nevius, Henry P. Staats; 1841, Ezekiel Blue, Henry P. Staats, Jas. Bergen, Cornelius Bergen, Garret Beekman; 1842–43, Ezekiel Blue, Henry P. Staats, Jas. Bergen, Henry H. Brokaw, Garret Beekman; 1844, Ezekiel Blue, Peter N. Beekman, Ab. Quick, Jr., Henry H. Brokaw, Garret Beekman; 1845, Ralph T. Sutphen, Peter N. Beekman, Ab. Quick, Jr., Henry H. Brokaw, Garret Beekman; 1846, Ralph T. Sutphen, Peter N. Beekman, Ab. Quick, Jr., Peter P. Staats, Garret Beekman; 1847–48, Ralph T. Sutphen, Peter N. Beekman, Peter C. Peterson, Peter P. Staats, John B. Brokaw; 1849, Ralph T. Sutphen, Thomas Howard, Peter C. Peterson, Peter A. Du Mont, John B. Brokaw; 1850, Ralph T. Sutphen, Jas. L. Voorhees, Peter C. Peterson, Peter A. Du Mont, John B. Brokaw; 1851, Ralph T. Sutphen, Jas. L. Voorhees, James Van Nuys, John Ammerman, John B. Brokaw; 1852,‡ Jas. L. Voorhees, James Van Nuys, John Ammerman; 1853, Joseph A. Howell, James Van Nuys, John Ammerman; 1854, Joseph A. Howell, James Van Nuys, Charles Corle; 1855–57, Joseph A. Howell, Cor. N. Allen, Charles Corle; 1858–60, James L. Voorhees, Cor. N. Allen, John L. Bellis; 1861, James L. Voorhees, Cor. N. Allen, Ezekiel Blue; 1862, John C. Van Liew, Thos. C. Stryker, Ezekiel Blue; 1863, David J. Bellis, Thos. C. Stryker, Ezekiel Blue; 1864–68, Joseph H. Van Cleef, Thos. C. Stryker, Ezekiel Blue; 1869, Joseph H. Van Cleef, Ab. Ammerman, Ezekiel

* These committees were appointed by request of the Congress.

† No committee appointed again till 1798, according to township minutes.

‡ Only three (1852), with David K. Auten and Peter A. Du Mont styled supernumerary members.

Blue; 1870, Joseph H. Van Cleef, Ab. Ammerman, Edward Sutphen; 1871, Abram Veghte, Ab. Ammerman, Edward Sutphen; 1872-73, Henry Wilson, Jas. L. Voorhees, Edward Sutphen; 1874, Henry S. Van Nuys, Edward C. Bennett, Geo. W. Vroom; 1875, Henry S. Van Nuys, Henry H. Garretson, Garret Beekman; 1876, Henry S. Van Nuys, Gar. P. Cortelyou, Garret Beekman, David K. Auten, John F. Hall; 1877, Ab. N. Veghte, Gar. P. Cortelyou, Garret Beekman, David K. Auten, John F. Hall; 1878, Ab. N. Veghte, Jas. W. Gulick, Andrew M. Baird; 1879, John F. Hall, Reuben H. Hulick, Jas. Z. Bergen; 1880, H. V. D. Van Liew, Reuben H. Hulick, Jas. Z. Bergen.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

MILLSTONE is a small village on the left bank of Millstone River, 3½ miles from its mouth, by the course of the river. It is a rural hamlet, without legal bounds. It contains (1880) 262 inhabitants, about fifty-five dwellings, one Reformed (Dutch) church, with a neat lecture- and Sunday-school room adjoining. There are three stores, one blacksmith-shop, two wheelwright-shops, and a district school. Although lying low, comparatively, the place is noted for its healthfulness.

Millstone was probably the most important place in the county in 1738, as the vote of the citizens of the county then determined that it was the proper place for the county-seat. A bridge over the river, in all probability, existed here at that date, as it was here that the Amwell road passed. The farmers in this vicinity made this the point of shipment for their produce. The farms were being taken up along the river, as reference to the article on land titles will show. The Harlingen tract was also already occupied. In 1738 there were about fifty families within three miles of the present village.

With the location here of the court-house there arose the necessity, if it did not exist before, of a public-house. Probably such a house existed before 1738. Two taverns flourished in the time of the Revolution, one on the site still occupied, a little northeast of the church, the other near the bridge, in what constitutes the door-yard of the present residence of James Elmendorf. The court-house and jail stood a little south of this inn, on the premises now owned by Joseph Conover and wife, formerly by Miss Mary Suydam. Some of the large stones of its foundation are yet lying about. It must have been near by that the negro was burned for murdering his master, Jacob Van Nest, in 1752.

In 1760 the inhabitants built the small Presbyterian church, and in 1767 the Dutch church was erected on the site still occupied.

In 1800 there was no school-house, the children crossing the river into Franklin; the church stood on the present site. Jacob Van Nuys lived in the house east of the church now occupied by Dr. Fred. Blackwell. This house was used some time before 1800 by Henry Quick, a cabinet-maker. A hatter by the name of Jobes succeeded Van Nuys. In 1812, Dominie Zabriskie became its occupant, the church having bought it for a parsonage.*

* See "Millstone Centennial," 1876.

In 1800, Cornelius Lowe, an old bachelor, kept the hotel near by; Isaac Fisher and Lowe Fisher preceded him. The next building on the east side of the street was the Presbyterian church,—or the English church, as it was popularly called by the Dutch,—opposite the present residence of Fred. V. L. Disborough. Next was the house of Dr. Abram Van Buren, a sketch of whose life will be found elsewhere in this work; the site is now occupied by Van Mater Van Cleef. John Van Nest occupied the house on the north side of Peace Brook, next to the river, lately occupied by Nelly Van Tine; he had at this time a son named Ezekiel. Paul Duryea occupied a house directly north, keeping in it a small store; it was subsequently resided in by the Suydams. After Duryea's death, his widow built a house about 100 feet farther north, leaving vacant the lots of the old court-house and jail, which were burned by the British in 1779.

John Christopher had a shoemaker-shop where the present wheelwright-shop is located, at the north end of the village, near the river, and a dwelling adjoining. The road at this time came down the hill to the bridge and followed the river, winding around between John Van Nest's and Dr. Van Buren's. The straight road west of James Elmendorf's house was opened about 1830.

Edward Van Harlingen lived in the house now on the straight road, at the foot of the hill. Here, also, the younger Dominie Van Harlingen lived for eighteen years preceding his death, in 1813. In this house the exercises of Queens College were held for a while during the Revolution.†

In 1800, Dr. Stryker lived in the house on top of the hill, long occupied by Dr. McKissack; he had previously resided at Blackwell's Mills, in the house opposite the brick stable. Peter Hulick lived where his nephew Reuben Hulick now is, while Isaac Lott lived directly across the road. Martin Schenck had the next farm on the east side of the road, which had been the parsonage for Dominie Foering during the Revolution. Previous to 1800, Mr. Schenck had once lived on the lot east of the church, and had there kept a blacksmith-shop. On the west side of the road, the farm now possessed by John Brokaw was owned in 1800 by Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen, who had married Miss Ann Yard a few years previously; the latter received that farm in 1778. North of this place we come successively to the farms of the Strykers, the Wilsons, and the Van Nests.

To return to the village of Millstone proper: Gen. Frelinghuysen in 1800 occupied the place now owned

† "Hillsborough, May 25th, 1780.—The vacation of Queens College, at Hillsborough, in the county of Somerset, and of the grammar school in the city of New Brunswick, is expired, and the business of each is again commenced. Good lodgings may be procured in both places at as low a rate as in any part of the State. By order of the Faculty,

"JOHN TAYLOR,
"*Clerk, pro tem.*"

by Edward Baker;* his farm included also the Disborough place. There were no houses between the last mentioned and the Dutch church. Directly west of the churchyard lived John Broach; a Mr. Marshall had occupied that place previously. Cyrenius Thompson, long famous as the sexton, lived on the next lot, now occupied by John De Camp. Mrs. Thompson sold cakes and beer to the people between the two services on Sundays. Dominie Cannon, the pastor, was living near Six-Mile Run at this time.

Only one other house existed on the road west of the church, located on the lot lately owned by Garret Brokaw, and now by Mrs. Van Buskirk; John Galloway then lived on this lot. John Atkinson lived on the corner south of the church, so long occupied by Gershom Bernart; Mr. Atkinson was a blacksmith, and had a shop in the northwest corner of the present parsonage-yard. John Broach had previously lived on the Atkinson place, and kept a cooper-shop; Peter Lewis lived on the same spot after Atkinson. Westward on the Amwell road there was no house in 1800 until we reach the present place of Peter Sutphen Van Doren; James Ellison then lived there.

The Van Doren farm was the one first south of the church. It had been in possession of the family since 1753, and is yet owned by them. The next place was that of Isaac Van Cleef; he had moved there some years prior to 1800, having come from the neighborhood of Pluckamin. The house stood where Garret Van Cleef now resides. Isaac Van Cleef died in 1804, and four years later the farm was sold; the sons Isaac and Peter bought it. Peter afterwards sold the northern part to Schenck Van Derveer. It is now occupied by Paul Beardslee.

Peter Ditmars occupied the next farm. He sold it to Abraham Beekman in 1815. Dr. McKissack married a daughter of this Ditmars, and they were the parents of Peter Ditmars McKissack, M.D., who died in 1872.

Mr. Cornell occupied the next farm, now owned by Jacob Schomp; he soon died, and his widow engaged Frederick Probasco to work the farm, and afterwards married him. Mr. Cornell's son Joseph subsequently came into possession; he sold the place to —— Berrien for about $70 an acre. Joseph Cornell then went West. John Blackwell bought it in 1816 for about $15 an acre.

Peter Staats occupied the place now owned by the Coe family; his son Abram was the father of Rev. John A. Staats, who was born on this place. Archibald Mercer was the proprietor of the mill subsequently known as Blackwell's Mills.

Millstone became, after the canal was opened, a place of considerable business. As many as 100,000 bushels of grain have been stored there at one time, waiting for the opening of the canal. There were in 1834 four stores, three taverns, several mechanics, three storehouses for grain, and an extensive lumber-yard. With the opening of the railroad to New Brunswick, in 1856, the development of this village was perhaps retarded, as East Millstone, in Franklin, became the terminus of the railroad. In 1872 considerable property in and near Millstone was purchased by A. D. Melick & Co., of New York; it consisted of 1632 acres, for which they paid $241,550.

In 1873 the railroad was opened to Somerset Junction, on the Delaware, to anticipate the new railroad from Bound Brook to Philadelphia. But the latter succeeded, being opened in 1876, and in 1880 the Mercer and Somerset road was abandoned.

NESHANIC is situated at the northwest declivity of Neshanic Mountain. It contains (1881) one Reformed (Dutch) church, one hotel (temperance), a district school, two stores, and some twenty-five dwellings. About ten more are at Neshanic Station. The country around is undulating and beautiful.

The land for some distance around Neshanic was owned in 1683 by John Bennett. The tract embraced several hundred acres, extended to the division line between East and West Jersey, and was bounded on the north by the South Branch. Neshanic tavern was kept by the Bennett family "in a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." It was a nucleus about which a village afterwards gathered. Some of the earliest settlers were the Lows, Lotts, Huffs, Coersens (now Corson), Ryersons, Ten Eycks, Terhunes, Posts, Middaghs, Nevius, Wyckoffs, Hagemans, Bergens, Van Arsdales, Strykers, Voorhees, etc. The old house of Dirick and Rebecca Low is yet standing, on the farm occupied by Henry Van Derveer, on the Neshanic, near West's Mills. Another old house, the first homestead of the Lows, stands on the farm of John J. Van Liew, on the road leading from the Amwell road to the South Branch.

Bergen Huff built the first mill at Neshanic, about 1770. It stood some distance below the present one, and was abandoned about 1810. Some remains of it are still to be seen. The present mills were erected about 1810. In 1836 they were purchased from Cornelius and Peter Beekman by Judge Corle, and have since been known as Corle's Mills. They were again sold several years since by Judge Corle, and have been owned by at least five different parties; but, notwithstanding these frequent changes, they have "done the town grinding" and made large shipments since the railroad has been in operation. The old miller Nicholas Huff was a Revolutionary pensioner, and great-uncle of Abraham Huff, who was born 1788. He says that his uncle Nicholas had his knee shattered by a musket-ball while on the retreat in the battle of Germantown, Pa.

The old school-house stood on the spot where John Tunison's house now is, at the corner of Garret Voorhees' field. The most prominent teacher then was

* When Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen lived at Millstone his home was visited by some of the great statesmen of the day. On one occasion John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were traveling together on horseback, and honored Millstone by stopping over-night at the Frelinghuysen mansion.

Nathan Loring, whose memory is affectionately cherished. John Allen, a saddle- and harness-maker, lived with John Minor, the tanner, who carried on business not far from the old school-house. Garret Voorhees and John Allen lived on the south side of the brook. Sally Andrews lived close by the school-house, and from her spring the troop of children quenched their thirst. A store was kept in a building that stood in front of the residence of Judge Corle. Among others who did business here were Mr. Phillips and Sheriff John Wyckoff.

FLAGGTOWN is situated a couple of miles east of Neshanic. It contains about twenty scattered dwellings, a store, and a school.

CLOVER HILL is on the Amwell road where it enters Hunterdon County, and lies partly in both counties. It contains about fifteen dwellings, a Reformed Dutch church, and a school.

BLACKWELL'S is situated on the west bank of the Millstone, about two miles south of the village of Millstone. Here is a flourishing flour- and grist-mill, owned by John L. Oakey, Esq. Half a dozen houses are in the immediate vicinity, a store kept by Cornelius H. Broach, and a school near by. A bridge crosses the Millstone at this point to Franklin township. A mill has existed here since 1746, originally built by Peter Schenck. A post-office was established in 1872.

SOUTH BRANCH, sometimes known by the name of BRANCHVILLE, is situated on the South Branch, near its junction with the Raritan. It contains about fifteen dwellings, a large store, and a Reformed Dutch church.

ROCK MILL is in the southwestern part of the township, in a depression in the Neshanic Mountain. It is partly in Montgomery township. Here are ten or twelve dwellings, a Methodist Episcopal church, a saw-mill, and a store.

ROYCEFIELD is located upon the South Branch Railroad, about 2½ miles from Somerville. Since the railroad was opened the name of the station has been changed to "Ricefield," trouble having been experienced from the fact of there being another village of the same name in the State. Two country stores, a blacksmith-shop, two hay-presses, a school, and a post-office, besides the railroad buildings and a cluster of dwellings, constitute the village. James Hageman is station-agent, and also postmaster.

Roycefield derived its name from the early landowner of this vicinity,—John Royce.

There are now in Hillsborough township the following post-offices: Millstone, Blackwell's Mills, Flaggtown, Hillsborough, Neshanic, Roycefield (now called Ricefield), and South Branch.

SCHOOLS.

This township has (1880) within its bounds fourteen district schools. The following gives the statistical report for the year ending Aug. 31, 1879:

NUMBER AND NAME OF DISTRICT.	Total received from all sources for public school purposes.	Present value of the school property.	Children of school age residing in district.	Average number of months the schools have been kept open.	Children enrolled in school register during the year.	Seating capacity.
39. Woodville	$300.00	$500.00	51	10.	28	50
40. Harmony Plains	515.04	1,500.00	80	9.5	63	50
41. New Centre	300.00	600.00	46	9.	24	60
42. Liberty	300.00	1,200.00	60	9.	50	40
43. Bloomingdale	300.00	500.00	48	10.	32	40
44. Millstone	400.00	1,000.00	91	9.	57	70
45. Hillsborough	300 00	1,000.00	67	9.	54	40
46. Blackwell's	385.00	800.00	66	9.5	52	40
47. Pleasant View	300.00	800.00	48	9.5	37	40
48. Mountain	300.00	200.00	84	9.	37	40
50. Flaggtown Station	350 00	1,500.00	62	11.	67	70
51. Neshanic	1,183.08	25.00	111	9.	65	20
52. Montgomery	300.00	500.00	47	9.	44	40
53. Clover Hill	406.72	800.00	80	11.5	71	60
	$5,633.84	$10,925.00	941	9.6	681	670

But few of these schools can be traced back to their origin, except in cases where school districts have been divided within the memory of those yet living.

The first school in Hillsborough was probably on the south side of the Raritan, situated on a little knoll on the roadside, on the line of the farms of Jacobus Quick and Peter Du Mont; it was abandoned as a school-house towards the close of the last century. It probably dates back to 1720 or 1730. William Parrish early taught in this school.

About 1795 it was determined to build a house about a mile farther west, so as to accommodate the whole northwestern corner of the township. This would take in the present New Centre District, Flaggtown Station, the westerly portions of Woodville and Liberty, and the northern part of Bloomingdale. In that section, about 1790, there was a large number of children. The site chosen was a little strip of land between the road and the river, on the north end of John Van Middlesworth's farm. On the east was a small stream called Paw-ne-pack by the Indians. The building was about 24 feet square; a spacious fireplace was on one side. The structure was painted red, with white casings to the doors and windows. It was known as the Red School-House, and in later years as the Old Red School-House.

Master John Warburton was the first teacher. He was English by birth, and was supposed to have been in the British army in the Revolution. He had also taught in the preceding school-house, and was well known and respected by all. He was now about sixty years old, and, while kind in his government, was very decided. He believed in the efficacy of the birch. The "English Primer," Dilworth's spelling-book and arithmetic, and the Bible were the only books used; Webster's spelling-book made but slow progress in that community. Master Warburton's

great points were order and method. The writing-books of his scholars were patterns of neatness; every line was fixed by scale and dividers. Thus he made the children proud of themselves and of work.

Mr. Warburton did not "board 'round," as was usual with teachers in olden times, but he lived altogether in the school-house. Each employer supplied him with food for a week. On Sunday morning he would breakfast with the family who was to supply him for the coming week, and would carry his own basket of provisions that day. He slept in a little garret over his school-room. Late in life he left this school and taught for a while in another, near the old Raritan bridge. He finally bought a few acres on the Second Mountain, north of Somerville. Here he built a small house, and dug a cave which he sometimes used. Some old friends supplied his wants until he died. The Old Red School-House stood until about 1830.* Peter G. Quick, of Millstone, now ninety-two years of age, attended in 1794–95, and was a pupil for three years under Master Warburton. The school districts of New Centre and Woodville finally took the place of this famous old school. Peter Stryker (afterwards Rev. Peter Stryker), in 1782, was school-teacher at or near Millstone.†

Another school was at an early day located on the farm of Peter Wyckoff (more recently Capt. John Wyckoff's). The school-house stood on the hill, close by the brook, and on the east side of the Amwell road. Mr. Gordon was a teacher here. This disappeared not far from the opening of the present century.

About the same time Dr. Lawrence Van Derveer gave land for a school lot a little south of the small graveyard on his place, and this district was divided about 1837 into the present Roycefield and Bloomingdale districts. With the cessation of the school on the Wyckoff place, a school-building which had stood in the bed of the canal as it now runs, about 250 yards north of the East Millstone canal bridge, was removed to Millstone and located on the Amwell road west of the church, where Mr. Hoffman now lives; this was in 1807. James Ellison (residing where Peter Sutphen Van Doren now lives) was the teacher in this school. He was a carpenter by trade, but a man of considerable ability. Mr. Belcher succeeded him. The school remained on this site until 1814, when Daniel Disborough gave for a school lot the plot, 38 by 130 feet, now occupied by the lecture-room. A two-story building, known as the academy, was here erected. The second story was used for prayer-meetings and religious lectures, and at first, for a time, for the smaller children in the day-school, while the lower story was occupied as the school-room proper. Abram Montfort was the teacher, in the academy, in 1814; Mr. Wallbridge in 1821–28.

In 1860, by an act of the Legislature of the State, this school district (No. 44) obtained permission to sell this lot, in order to locate the school on the hill, north of the town, its present position. The former school lot, in the rear of the church, was bought by certain trustees in behalf of the members of the church of Hillsborough living in said school district, to be used by them for educational and moral purposes.‡ William Lytle taught in the academy in 1832–33, and was succeeded by Mr. Kingsley, Stephen H. Rowan (afterwards lost at sea), James S. Taylor, and Mr. Pillsbury (married Matilda Nevius).

The inhabitants of the northeastern part of Hillsborough at first sent their children to a school near the small graveyard at Weston. This continued for about a hundred years, until 1834, when the building was burned and the present Harmony Plains district formed. Weston was then, according to a State map of 1767, called Van Nest's.

Until 1840 the present Cross-Roads and Pleasant View districts were united. The school-house stood near where the railroad now crosses the farm of I. J. Stryker. The school in the southeastern part of the township was originally north of Blackwell's Mills, where the brick stable now stands. It probably originated about the time the mill was built,—1746. In 1813 the location was changed to the southeast corner of Theodore Layton's farm. The school near the Neshanic church probably dates back to 1750. A new school-house was in 1856 erected in the Woodville district, on the northwest corner of land of Thomas F. Smith, at an expense of $688.

At Roycefield (old District No. 13), in 1836, a new house was erected on the land of John Van Zandt; Brogun J. Brokaw, Peter Van Zandt, and William Wilson were the building committee. F. D. Brokaw, James J. Bergen, and John Van Zandt were the trustees. March 28, 1837, the new house was called "The Liberty School-House." Albert Hulce was the first teacher.

New Centre district in 1856 built a new school-house on land of Cornelius Peterson, at an expense of about $600.

In 1829 the township embraced twelve school districts.§ In 1830 the school committee‖ divided these into eleven, and in 1838 into fifteen. There were some subsequent changes, but in 1871, a county school superintendent having been appointed, the numbers

* See Governor Vroom's description of this school and teachers in Dr. Messler's county history.

† See Corwin's "Manual," pp. 474, 475.

‡ "Millstone Centennial," 44.

§ The twelve districts embraced thirteen schools and 332 scholars.

‖ The first school committee of Hillsborough township (1829) was composed of James Elmendorf, Peter P. Vroom, and Jacob R. Schenck; the last (1846), Dr. James B. Elmendorf, Gilbert B. Taylor, and Dr. C. C. Hoagland, the latter becoming the first township superintendent of schools in the following year; he remained six years. Peter N. Beckman served in 1851–52; John L. Bellis in 1855–56, and 1861–63; William R. Smith in 1857–60 and 1864–66, when, the office of county superintendent being established, they were no longer appointed.

of the districts in the township were changed to a general system including the whole county.

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS IN HILLSBOROUGH.

Queens College, about 1780, on account of the dangers of the Revolution, was temporarily located at Millstone, and Dominie Van Harlingen, about the opening of the century, was accustomed to teach the classics to those desiring to prepare for college.

Abram G. Voorhees subsequently taught a Latin class at the house of Dominie Zabriskie, and the dominie himself at times heard recitations. In 1826–27, Mr. Zabriskie had a class studying Latin with him; it consisted of James Van Derveer (afterwards M.D. at North Branch), Peter D. McKissack (afterwards M.D. at Millstone), Outhout Van Harlingen, J. V. D. Hoagland, John B. Staats, John A. Staats (afterwards Rev.), and John Broach.

Rev. John Cornell conducted a classical school at Millstone from 1828 to 1835. He lived on the Frelinghuysen place, now occupied by Edward Baker. This school was continued by Mr. Addis, Joseph P. Bradley (now one of the justices of the United States Supreme Court), and William I. Thompson. A classical school was also kept by Rev. P. D. Oakey, at Neshanic Station, from 1870 to 1876.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Hillsborough township has long been famed for its religious privileges. The Dutch Church has indeed had the field almost exclusively. The inhabitants of the northern part of the township have always sought their spiritual instruction at Somerville or Raritan; a few have gone to Bound Brook. In early times, the people of the southern and eastern parts went to Six-Mile Run or Three-Mile Run, in Franklin. There are now four Reformed (Dutch) Churches in the township,—viz., Neshanic, Hillsborough (or Millstone), Clover Hill, and Branchville. There was a Presbyterian Church at Millstone from about 1759 to 1800. The Dutch Church at Clover Hill became Presbyterian in 1840, and so remained until 1862, when it returned to the Dutch body. There is also a Presbyterian mission church on the top of Neshanic Mountain, supported by the neighboring Dutch and Presbyterian Churches on either side; also one small Methodist Church at Rock Mill. A Roman Catholic Church exists in East Millstone.

In the records of the Lutheran Church near Saugerties, N. Y., we find that Daniel Falckner, a Lutheran minister who itinerated considerably among the German settlements, signed himself, in 1724, "Pastor at Millstone and in the mountains near the River Raritan." There may have been a few Germans in the township to whom he ministered; those on the Raritan were probably in Hunterdon County.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Millstone.—Oct. 30, 1759, the Presbytery of New Brunswick, assembled at Basking Ridge, received a petition from the people of Millstone asking permission to enjoy one-fourth of the services of Rev. Israel Reed, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Bound Brook, which request was granted. He continued to preach in Millstone about ten years. The Presbyterians and the Dutch united and built a church on land given by a Mr. Ten Eyck, opposite the present residence of Frederick V. L. Disborough. It is known that some of the Smiths from about Weston and Mr. Thompson, who owned land along the Amwell road, were active in this church. The Dutch also used the same building, and had supplies about once a month, until the Dutch Church was organized, in 1766. After the arrangement with Mr. Reed was ended, the Presbyterians are known to have had the following supplies: Oct. 9, 1770, a licentiate, William Schenck;* April 10, 1771, Rev. Samuel Kennedy, of Basking Ridge; second Sabbath of May, 1772, a Mr. Van Arsdale; second Sabbath in November, 1772, Rev. Thomas Smith, of Cranberry. Mr. Van Arsdale again supplied once or oftener in 1773. In 1775 this church united with the Presbyterian Church of Kingston in calling a pastor, but without success. April 23, 1776, they petitioned the Presbytery for a minister to assist Mr. Elmer to administer the Lord's Supper and to ordain elders, and Rev. Mr. Kennedy, of Basking Ridge, was appointed. This Mr. Elmer is the Rev. Jonathan Elmer, who was the first of this family in New Jersey. From 1757 to 1793 he was a supply at New Providence, officiating occasionally in this church, and died in 1807.

During the Revolution the building was maltreated by the British. The following extract from the volume (No. 172) at Trenton containing the affidavits of parties who suffered from the depredations of the enemy will be interesting:

"Inventory of the damage to the Presbyterian English meeting-house by the British army and their adherents in December, 1776, and June, 1777, delivered by Jonathan Smith, one of the elders, at Millstone, in Hillsborough.

"The damage done to said meeting-house is valued at £80.

"The said Jonathan Smith, being sworn according to law, deposeth and saith that the said meeting-house was in good repair, as it usually was, when the British army came first to Millstone; and after the British left Millstone, in June, 1777, the said meeting-house was much destroyed; and he found some of the doors, and some part of the windows, shutters, and part of the breast-work of the gallery in the British encampment; and that he never received any pay or satisfaction for the same.

"Sworn before NATHA'L AYRES.

"Oct. 22, 1782."

There was some correspondence between the Classis of New Brunswick and the Presbytery of New Brunswick concerning their respective rights to this territory. The growth of the Dutch Church, the population of that nationality being vastly in the majority, caused the Presbyterian Church to dwindle, and probably with the conclusion of Mr. Elmer's ministry its doors were closed. The building, becoming unsafe, was taken down about 1809. The land was sold and the proceeds distributed among the heirs of the orig-

* See "Manual Reformed Church," p. 663.

inal donor. A small graveyard around the building has long since disappeared.

Clover Hill.—The Reformed Dutch Church of this place resolved itself into a Presbyterian Church in 1840. It was served by the same ministers who officiated at Reaville, Hunterdon Co., as follows: Rev. David Hull, 1840 to April 16, 1844; Rev. Benjamin Carroll, Nov. 26, 1844, to April 11, 1859; Rev. George P. Van Wyck, Jan. 31, 1860, to Oct. 22, 1862. In 1862 it returned to its former relation with the Classis of Philadelphia (Reformed Dutch), and its history may be found on subsequent pages of this work.

REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCHES.

Neshanic.—This church was formed Aug. 25, 1752, by Bernardus Verbryck and wife, Abraham Dubois, Sr., Abraham Dubois, Jr., Albert Low and wife, William Low, John Dumont and wife, and John Montfort and wife, eleven persons dismissed by the North Branch Church for the purpose of forming a new congregation. Bernardus Verbryck and Abraham Dubois were chosen elders, and Johannes De Mott and William Low deacons. The record which gives us the date of the organization of the Neshanic Church and the members of the first Consistory is in the handwriting of Dominie Johannes Frelinghuysen.

On the 11th of October succeeding it is recorded that the site for the church was determined to be on the Amwell road, between the residences of Lawrence and John De Mott, on the knoll on the north side of said road. The next record is dated May 21, 1757, and refers to the election of a Consistory under the direction of Rev. John Leydt, of New Brunswick, at the house of Andreas Ten Eyck. John De Mott was chosen elder, and John Montfort deacon; and then it recites that they were ordained on the 13th January succeeding, in the church at North Branch, by Dominie Romeyn.

The register of baptisms commences May 23, 1760, with the names of Jan and Sarah Wycoff presenting a daughter, Neeltjie, and Jacobus and Elizabeth Hegeman, a son, Pieter, and Daniel and Catlyntie Hunt, a daughter, Catlyntie,—all on the same day. This register is complete, and has been continued until the present time. We gather from its earlier years some names which it may be of interest to preserve as belonging to the congregation in its beginnings: John Huff, George Bergen, More Beyaert, John Cox, Bernardus Van Zant, Thomas Hall, Peter Petersen, Hendrick Dilts, Dominicus Stryker, John Van Nest, Abraham Voorhees, Teunis Cornell, Hendrick Jansen, Heugh Higse, Dominicus Van Dyke, Joris Brocaw, and Hendrick Pippenger.

Aug. 28, 1758, Rem Vanderbeek was appointed elder, and Lawrence De Mott deacon, and July 29, 1759, Bernardus Verbryck was ordained as elder in the room of Johannes De Mott, whose term of service had expired. Neshanic united with the other congregations in Somerset County in calling the Rev. Jacob Rutsen Hardenburgh as their pastor. They had all been vacant since John Frelinghuysen's death, in 1754.

In 1762, Neshanic withdrew from its connection with the other four churches and formed a union with Harlingen, or Sourland, as then called, to obtain the services of Rev. Johannes Martinus Van Harlingen. This proved to be a lasting connection, and continued until it was dissolved, in 1795, by Mr. Van Harlingen's death. In 1780, in order to obtain more preaching, however, Neshanic united with Millstone in obtaining a part of the services of Solomon Froeligh, and this connection continued until 1786. Then, feeling the necessity of having preaching in the English language for the benefit of the junior members of the congregation, they called, in conjunction with Harlingen, the Rev. William R. Smith. He was to preach two Sabbaths at Neshanic, and one at Harlingen. He was thus more entirely identified with the people of Neshanic than with those of Harlingen. He also made his residence in the bounds of the congregation, living on a parsonage farm, less than two miles east of the church. His long ministry ended only with his death, in 1820.

Rev. Henry Polhemus was called as a colleague of Mr. Smith in 1798. He continued until 1809, when Rev. Peter Labagh was called to Harlingen, and became also colleague of Mr. Smith. He continued to serve Neshanic until 1821, when he took charge of Harlingen alone. Neshanic had been united with other churches in the support of a minister for sixty-eight years, when a call was given to the candidate Gabriel Ludlow, which was accepted. He was ordained and installed by the Classis of Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1821, and continued pastor for the remarkably long period of fifty-seven years. He died in 1878. During his active ministry 400 made a profession of faith. He solemnized 500 marriages in the same period, and baptized 910 infants.

Rev. John Hart was called as a colleague of Dr. Ludlow in 1875. He continues the faithful and energetic pastor of this church, which now numbers 170 families and nearly 300 members. It has four Sabbath-schools, with 235 children in them.

Hillsborough.—When the Dutch and English people united in building the small Presbyterian church in Millstone, the pastors of the neighboring Dutch churches supplied them about once a month. These were Rev. John Leydt, who lived at Three-Mile Run, Rev. Jacob R. Hardenburgh, at Somerville, and Rev. John M. Van Harlingen, pastor at Neshanic and Harlingen. This arrangement of supplies continued from 1760 to 1774. In the mean time, owing, probably, to some difficulties about the use of the Presbyterian building, the Dutch being also vastly in the majority, they organized a church and erected a building for themselves.

July 26, 1766, seventy heads of families, being members of the congregations of the Raritan, New

Brunswick, Six-Mile Run, and Over-the-Millstone (now Harlingen) Churches, addressed a petition to the ministers and elders of the same, expressing their desire to be established as a new congregation. Aug. 11, 1766, the church was organized at the house of Peter Schenck (at what is now called Blackwell's Mills), under the name of "New Millstone." They elected Joseph Cornell and Peter Schenck elders, and Johannes Hoagland and Abram Van Buren, M.D., deacons. Thus the church of Millstone was the first regularly-constituted organization in the county.

The three neighboring ministers, by an arrangement entered into with their congregations, each preached at New Millstone four times a year, giving them conjointly a service once a month. Thus matters stood for eight years. A subscription was begun in December, 1766, which received seventy-eight names, and an aggregate amount of £446. Subscriptions were also solicited for help in New York and on Long Island, and £104 10*s.* 11*d.* were thus received for the original building of the church.

John Van Doren gave land to the church immediately north of the present parsonage lot, on what is now the garden of Dr. Fred. Blackwell. But John Smock, who owned the plot where the church now stands, being willing to exchange with the Consistory, they gladly accepted of the proposal on account of the superiority of the site, and hence the deed for the ground stands in the name of John Smock, dated Jan. 7, 1767, to certain trustees in behalf of the congregation. The land, less than an acre, was valued at £10. This plot was subsequently increased by three different purchases, which together constitute the present churchyard.

This first house of worship was probably completed within a year and a quarter from the organization of the church. Its breadth, like that of many of the old churches, was greater than its depth. It contained in all sixty-six pews, two being reserved by the pulpit for the Consistory, one by the west wall (the wall pews faced the congregation) for the justice, and two tiers or eight pews in the back of the church were free. A stairway ran up in the southwest corner to the belfry. The church contained three aisles, and two large pillars arose in the midst of either block of pews to support the roof. This building, though considerably damaged by fire in the Revolution, and having undergone a couple of thorough repairings, stood for sixty years.

The baptismal register of the church begins April 3, 1767, when Eva, daughter of Dr. Van Buren, one of the deacons, was baptized, and baptisms occurred afterwards every few months, showing regular services. But only fifteen formed the original membership of the church, including officers, and ten were added by profession and two by certificate during the period that they remained without a pastor.

In the summer of 1774 they bought a parsonage farm, containing about 53 acres, for £348. Four and a half acres additional were added the next spring. It is the place now occupied by Joseph V. S. Van Doren. The house was at once repaired, Henry Wilson, Peter Stryker, Sr., John Stryker, Henry Probasco, and Lawrence Van Cleef being the building committee, and when ready for use the Consistory found themselves indebted £393.

In the fall of 1774 the Consistory renewed their invitation to Mr. Foering, and he accepted in the early part of October, 1774, and moved the following month. He states in a letter that the Low Dutch language was rapidly passing away in Millstone, and that he was called to preach altogether in English. During the first eighteen months of his ministry, which brings us down to the Declaration of Independence, eighteen persons united with the church on profession of their faith; during the next three years, down to his death, not a single one. The excitement, the party strife, and the frequent proximity of the armies seriously interfered with even the religious services.

On April 5, 1775, the church was incorporated by a royal charter. The title was changed from "New Millstone" to "Hillsborough," the name of the township. This was done to distinguish it from the present church at Harlingen, which had generally been called Millstone previously. Trustees had held the property for the church, but with the charter all the deeds were rewritten in the name of the Consistory. This was the last charter granted to a Dutch Church by the English government, and about the last that George III. granted to any American institution. It was in the "fifteenth year" of his reign,—1775.*

During the Revolution the church and parsonage were very much injured,† the damage being invoiced at £250 16*s.* 6*d.*

In the fall of 1778, after the battle of Freehold, Washington took up his winter quarters again at Middlebrook. About this time Mr. Foering preached a very patriotic sermon, which led to the formation of a company from his congregation. The British sent out a party to capture him, so as to prevent his efforts among his people. But, although sick in bed at the time, by his wife's help he started for a place of safety, probably to Washington's camp, and his wife returned into the house to her three children, the oldest but eight years of age. "In a very short time the enemy came up, and in their angry search for one whom with oaths they stigmatized as 'that rebel Foering' thrust their swords through every bed in the house." Mr. Foering, leaving home sick and subjected to exposure in his flight, took a heavy cold,

* Recorded in Liber AB., of commissions and charters, pp. 182–85, in secretary's office, Perth Amboy.

† See narrative of Sergt. Grant, of the British army, quoted in "Col. Hist. of N. Y.," viii. pp. 728–30, and also the "Inventory of Damages done to the Dutch Presbyterian Church and Parsonage, Millstone, by the British Army, in December, 1776, and June, 1777, Delivered by Hendrick Probasco and Peter Ditmarse, a Committee appointed by said Congregation," recorded in vol. clxxii., State-House, Trenton.

from which consumption resulted, and March 29, 1779, the first pastor of this church breathed his last. His body was deposited under the church, in front of the sacred desk whence had issued the kindred lessons of religion and liberty, and his dust yet reposes beneath the second edifice.

The congregation knew not where to look for another minister in those troublous times, and were reduced to their former dependence upon the neighboring churches, when unexpectedly a refugee preacher, Solomon Froeligh, arrived in their midst. He appeared in Millstone in the spring of 1780, one year after Mr. Foering's death, and the Consistory at once secured his services. They offered to give him as salary 268 bushels of wheat a year, each bushel to weigh 60 pounds.

The Neshanic Church desiring to secure a part of Mr. Froeligh's services, articles of agreement were entered into, and Mr. Froeligh's call, as finally approved, stands in the name of the two churches, and is dated Sept. 4, 1780. He was to preach two Sundays out of three at Millstone and one at Neshanic, and was to alternate between the Dutch and English. In 1784, by mutual consent, his salary was changed to £120 proclamation money, of which Neshanic paid £40 and Millstone £80 a year.

The war now being over, and no further dangers being apprehended, the Consistory felt the necessity of effectually repairing the church, but had suffered so much from the raids and depredations of the enemy that they were really unable to go to the necessary expense. They therefore appointed a committee, consisting of Mr. Froeligh, Capt. Cornelius Lott, and Peter Ditmarse, to visit Long Island and solicit help, as the congregations there had suffered very little, they having been in the British lines throughout the war. They secured thus, on Long Island, the sum of £85, and the church was repaired and rendered again comfortable.

In 1786, Dominie Froeligh left this church, and with his departure the union between Neshanic and Millstone ended. The Six-Mile Run and Millstone Churches then entered into an agreement to call a minister together, and invited John M. Van Harlingen, the son of Ernestus Van Harlingen, and nephew of the old pastor of the same name at Sourland. He was ordained during the summer. His own father was one of his elders. He labored in these churches about eight years. It was during his ministry that the title and incorporation of the church were finally fixed. In 1784 they took measures to have their old English charter confirmed by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey and all their former legal acts ratified, and in 1790 repudiated their old charter, that they might incorporate according to the new law of 1789. In 1790, therefore, the Consistory became incorporated under the laws of the United States and the State of New Jersey, by the name of the new corporation of "The Minister, Elders, and Deacons of the Congregation of Hillsborough." Each of the churches had a parsonage, and in reference to this they agreed that Mr. Van Harlingen should live in the parsonage at Millstone, on the hill, that Six-Mile Run should sell theirs, and that half the money they received should be paid to Millstone, which was accordingly done.

Mr. Van Harlingen, for reasons not stated, resigned in the summer of 1795, but continued to live in this village. He died June 16, 1813, in the fifty-second year of his age. His remains lie in the adjacent churchyard.

The next pastor was James Spencer Cannon. Six-Mile Run again united with Millstone in the call; he was ordained and installed at Millstone, May 1, 1797, but resided at Six-Mile Run. The old church in this year again received a thorough repairing, and the seats were taxed to defray the expenses. Four years later the music of a church-bell first resounded over these fields. Mr. Cannon, early in 1807, after ten years of labor, resigned his call to Millstone, and the ecclesiastical relation with Six-Mile Run was at the same time dissolved, the latter church calling Mr. Cannon alone. He has left a list of the actual number of communicants for the year 1801, whence it appears that this church then had seventy members. But another list in his own hand in 1806 reports only fifty-five.

Rev. John Schureman became the fifth pastor. He was called on April 20, 1807, from the church of Bedminster, and began his duties here soon after. The Consistory having no parsonage, having sold out their interest in their last property to Six-Mile Run Church, Mr. Schureman lived on the place now occupied by Mr. Jacob Van Cleve, near Blackwell's Mills. In the fall of 1809 (November 17th) the Consistory agreed to his request to dissolve their relations, he having accepted a call to the Collegiate Church, in New York.

The Rev. John L. Zabriskie preached at Millstone for the first time in February, 1810, and took charge of the church, moving his family into the village in May, 1811. He was installed by Dr. Cannon, and remained with the church as one of her most faithful pastors until he died, Aug. 15, 1850,—thirty-nine years and three months.

Shortly after Mr. Zabriskie's settlement here, early in 1812, the Consistory again provided a parsonage property for themselves, on the plot now occupied by Dr. Fred. Blackwell, bought from Dan. Disborough, at a cost of $2232. But this place was occupied only three or four years, when Mr. Zabriskie purchased a property of his own on the hill, where he resided till his death. The Consistory sold their parsonage to Dr. Wm. McKissack.

During the first eighteen years of Mr. Zabriskie's ministry here he preached in the old church, but it had long been felt that the building was too small for the growing congregation, and repeated efforts had been

made to remedy the evil. Therefore, in 1827, a new church edifice was erected, in size 70 by 55 feet. The building committee was Stephen Garretson, Dan. H. Disborough, and Ab. Beekman. They contracted with Joachim G. Quick for $5000, including the old church material. Extra expenses accrued, amounting to $317. The corner-stone was laid June 8, 1828; the church was dedicated on Christmas Sabbath, 1828. The following Thursday the pews were sold, and $7689 were realized, leaving a considerable surplus in the hands of Consistory. The church was at this time partly surrounded by a grove of towering Lombardy poplars.

Mr. Zabriskie's ministry was very successful. There was one remarkable revival, at which he received 108 on profession at a single communion. He received nearly 500 on profession and 162 by certificate during his ministry. His last report to Classis, in the spring of 1850, makes the church-membership to be then 291, and 176 families. The congregation was indeed built up to great strength in numbers during his long pastorate here. The membership had nearly trebled.

Father Zabriskie died Aug. 15, 1850, at the age of seventy-one. His dust lies in the adjoining churchyard, where his memorial monument reminds the passer-by of the venerable "Minister of God" of more than half a century's service. Dr. Messler says of him,—

"He was one of the most laborious and successful pastors in Somerset County. He preached and lectured more, visited more families, and attended more carefully to all his public duties than almost any other minister of his time. He was considered by all an *example* not only, but a *monitor* in his official life."

In the spring of 1850, Rev. John De Witt was called, and installed August 20th.

The following year the Consistory provided the present parsonage property, consisting of a little more than three acres of land, which they bought of John Van Doren for $755. They immediately built the pleasant and substantial house which now adorns the plot, using for this purpose certain legacies which had been left by members for the support of the gospel at Millstone.

During Dr. De Witt's ministry here the church building, having reached more than a quarter of a century of age, was thoroughly repaired, the pews and pulpit modified to their present neat and beautiful appearance, and the walls frescoed. He received during his ministry here 201 on profession of faith, and 79 by certificate. Dr. De Witt's last report made the church to contain 299 members in full communion. His connection with this church ceased on Sept. 1, 1863.

But a short vacancy ensued. A call was then made on Rev. Edward T. Corwin, of Paramus, N. J. This was accepted, and he was installed Dec. 29, 1863, and is the present pastor.*

Aug. 11, 1866, this church celebrated its centennial anniversary. A vast concourse of people assembled. The pastor delivered a historical discourse, which was shortly after published. In 1878, fifty years having passed since the erection of the present church edifice, the congregation celebrated the event as a jubilee.

In 1870 a revival added 50 to the church at a single communion. In 1876, 72 were added at one time on profession of their faith. In all, 410 have united with the church under the present pastor,—about one-third by certificate. More than 1500 members have been connected with this church since its organization. It now reports 150 families and 347 communicants. About 200 children are in the Sabbath-schools.

Clover Hill.—This church was organized on Sept. 4, 1834, on which occasion Rev. Samuel A. Bumstead, of Manayunk, Pa., preached and ordained a Consistory composed of Henry Van Derveer and Peter C. Schenck as elders, and John W. Bellis and Jacob Nevius as deacons. A church edifice had been already built, and was dedicated a month later, October 5th. Rev. Dr. Cannon, professor in the seminary, preached on that occasion.

Rev. Garret C. Schenck was called as the first pastor. He settled in 1835, and remained only two years. He was born at Mattawan, N. J., Sept. 14, 1806, was graduated from Rutgers College in 1828, and from the New Brunswick Seminary in 1832. He was previously settled at Walpack, and subsequently at Pompton Plains. He is now living at Marlboro', N. J.

Rev. William Demarest succeeded him in 1838, and remained two years.† The church of Clover Hill now became Presbyterian, and continued so for twenty-two years.‡ In 1862 it returned to the Dutch denomination, and in 1863 called Rev. William B. Voorhees. He was born at Readington, N. J., in 1835, was graduated at Rutgers College in 1860, and from the New Brunswick Seminary in 1863. He continued pastor at Clover Hill till 1871, when he accepted a call at Blawenburg. He was succeeded in 1871, by Rev. Matthew N. Oliver, who was graduated at Union College in 1857, and from the New Brunswick Seminary in 1871, and is the present pastor. The church now reports 75 families and 148 members, with 75 children in the Sabbath-school.

Branchville.—This church was formed out of families from the churches of Readington and Neshanic, with a few from those in Somerville. It grew out of the necessity of public worship in this growing village, and was organized May 2, 1850, by a committee from the Classis of Raritan, consisting of Dr. Messler, Rev. J. R. Campbell, Rev. Goyn Talmage, and G. J. Van Neste. The first Consistory were John Van Dyke, Cornelius Bergen, Garret Beekman, and Henry P. Stryker, elders, and Lucas H. Hoagland, Gilbert

* See biographical notice at close of this township history.

† For a sketch of him see Ref. Ch. of Bound Brook.

‡ See Presbyterian churches.

S. Amerman, John Vosseller, and John Veghte, deacons.

Preparations to erect a suitable house of worship were immediately begun, and the corner-stone was laid amid a large concourse of people. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Chambers, Campbell, Talmage, and Messler. The church was dedicated in 1850, after a sermon by Rev. Dr. Messler, and on the next day the candidate, Henry Dater, was ordained and installed as pastor. He remained at Branchville from 1850 to 1853, when he removed to Hyde Park, N. Y. He was succeeded in 1854 by Rev. William Pitcher, who continued for twenty-five years, when he resigned, from ill health. Rev. William E. Davis was then called, was installed at Branchville in 1880, and is the present pastor.

There is also a small Methodist Church at Rock Mills which has been in existence for nearly forty years, but the particulars of its history have not been obtained. Near by, and at the very southwestern corner of the township, there is an African Methodist Church which has existed for ten or fifteen years.

THE MOUNTAIN MISSION*

is an enterprise of recent origin, having for its object the evangelization of the districts of Sourland Mountain hitherto unreached by religious organizations. These neglected portions were more or less bordered by Reformed and Presbyterian Churches, which felt reproached at the long-continued destitution prevailing in such close proximity to them. They therefore formed an association for the support of a mountain mission. The following delegates convened near the close of the autumn of 1876 in the Reformed church of Neshanic for the purpose of consummating the association: Rev. George S. Mott, D.D. (appointed chairman) and Elder S. B. Stothoff, of the Presbyterian Church of Flemington; Rev. John Gardner and Elder D. Stryker, of the Reformed Church of Harlingen; Rev. Charles S. Converse and Elder John W. Bellis, of the Presbyterian Church at Larison Corners; Rev. John Hart and Elder Peter P. Dilts, of the Reformed Church of Neshanic; Rev. W. B. Voorhees and Elder P. I. Stryker, from the Reformed Church of Blawenburg; Rev. M. N. Oliver and Elder Levi Reed, from the Reformed Church of Clover Hill; Rev. J. S. Beekman (who acted as clerk) and Elder Abram J. Prall, from the Presbyterian Church at Reaville; Elder Burniston, from the Reformed Church of South Branch; Rev. John Smock, from the Reformed Church of Readington; Rev. Herman C. Berg, from the Reformed Church of Rocky Hill; Rev. J. H. Hewit, from the Presbyterian Church at Ringos.

The association, thus formed, proceeded at once to the execution of its mission. A chapel was erected at a suitable place on the mountain, and a missionary employed to conduct religious services, organize Sabbath-schools, visit families, pray with the sick, bury the dead, and labor for souls. The following is excerpted from the report of the missionary for the year 1879, made to the association at their annual meeting:

"Regular religious services have been held in chapel twice a Sabbath during the year; attendance good; ten have been received into the membership of the church on confession; baptized sixteen, of whom five were adults; have officiated at three funerals and six marriages. The membership of the church is 34. About 40 children are enrolled in the Sabbath-school, the regular attendance of which is about 30. Two of the Sabbath-school scholars have united with the church; the remaining eight, who became church-members, were heads of families. In family visitation, am well received. There are between 30 and 40 families that make the chapel their religious home. There are about 200 families on both sides of the mountain."

The following churches have contributed for the benefit of the mission the past year: the Reformed Churches of Neshanic, Blawenburg, Clover Hill, Second Somerville, Millstone, East Millstone, Harlingen, South Branch, and the Presbyterian Churches of Ringos, Larison, Flemington, Mount Airy, Lambertville, and Reaville. Personal contributions have also been made by Paul Tulane, of Princeton, Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, of Newark, Mr. Caleb S. Green, of Trenton, Mr. Harvey Fisk, of New York, and Mr. Henry H. Palmer, of New Brunswick.

The missionary in the employ of the association is Rev. F. A. Farrow. The officers are Rev. John Gardner, President; Rev. M. N. Oliver, Secretary; John B. Hopewell, Treasurer. The executive committee consists of the following ministers: Voorhees, Converse, Hart, Oliver, and Dr. Mott, with an elder from each of their churches.

Hillsborough township has also been the birthplace of not a few clergymen. The following is a list of them:

John M. Van Harlingen, John Van Liew, Isaac N. Wyckoff, Henry V. Wyckoff, Garret I. Garretson, Jacob T. B. Beekman, Peter. J. Quick, John J. Quick, N. Du Bois Williamson, John A. Staats, Paul Duryea Van Cleef, Elbert S. Porter, James E. Bernart, George J. Van Neste, James B. Wilson, Peter Q. Wilson, Frederick F. Wilson, John Van Neste Schenck, John Garretson, Cornelius P. Ditmars, Bergen Brokaw Staats, Charles W. Higgins.†

CEMETERIES.

Only one Indian burial-ground can now be identified in Hillsborough. It is on the south side of the Raritan, opposite the house of Hageman Garretson. Almost all the old families at first had burial-plots of their own, or sometimes several would combine, as was the case with the Harlingen company who settled in 1710. The church land given by Peter Sonmans, where the first Harlingen church stood, was also used as a cemetery, and is probably the oldest in the township. It is just on the border of Hillsborough, near Van Aken Station, on the Philadelphia Railroad. A graveyard exists also by the Millstone church, and no doubt began to be used with the building of the first church, in 1766. The oldest stone that can now be found dates back to 1774, and commemorates a Peter

* By Rev. M. N. Oliver, of Clover Hill.

† For further particulars see Corwin's "Manual," third ed., 1879.

Stryker, who died Dec. 18, 1774, in the seventieth year of his age. Several of the Frelinghuysens are buried here, but there is a Frelinghuysen yard about two miles north of Millstone, near Weston, surrounded by a brick wall. Here lie the remains of Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen, who died in 1804. There are two cemeteries on the banks of the Raritan, near the beginning of the South Branch, respectively on the places of Vredenberg and Stryker. A graveyard also exists on the Amwell road, a little west of Flaggtown. A Staats graveyard exists on the farm of Peter P. Staats, and near by another, belonging to the Ditmars family, on the farm of Peter S. Ditmars. There is an old yard near Blackwell's, on the farm of James Henry Hageman, and another on the farm of Peter I. Nevius, in the southeast corner of the township; this was originally started by Cornelius Cornell, who settled there in 1714. A single stone of a former yard belonging to Brokaw yet stands, opposite the entrance of Isaac V. Brower's place, which these Brokaws formerly owned. Many other private yards no doubt exist.

The articles of incorporation of the "Neshanic Cemetery Association" were filed in the county clerk's office April 28, 1880. The officers for 1880 were: President, A. A. Cortelyou; Vice-President, Israel H. Hill; Treasurer, Gilbert Lane; Secretary, M. W. Scully.

SOCIETIES.

The only institution other than those of a religious character in this township is "The Hillsborough Mutual Fire Assurance Association," chartered by the Legislature in 1844. Its first corporators were William Blackwell, Abr. A. Beekman, John M. Wyckoff, Rynier S. Merrill, Dennis Van Liew, Jr., Lawrence V. D. Davis, Henry Brokaw, John H. Wilson. Supplementary acts have been passed in 1853, 1854, 1858, and 1867.

INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture is the principal business of the township, which contains 389 farms and no incorporated towns. Formerly there was considerable distilling carried on, but now very little. Nicholas Du Bois, Esq., had a still-house near Flaggtown for the making of cider and whisky. It was there in 1788, and probably before the Revolution, and was taken down about 1820. A Mr. Everett also owned a still about a mile west of Flaggtown, built about 1802; he died about 1820. Abr. Ditmars also owned a still in the same vicinity; it was built about 1812, and continued till about 1830. Abr. Spader built a still about 1806, near the union of the North and South Branches of the Raritan; it was taken down about 1845. A Mr. Diltz has a still in Hillsborough, near Posttown. Nicholas Bainbridge had a still at Hillsborough (formerly Cross-Roads); it was built about 1820, and continued some forty years. Henry Powelson succeeded him on the place, and subsequently Abram Davis. There was formerly a still at Neshanic, owned by a Mr. Low. There was also a still at Branchville, built about 1850, and owned by a Mr. Amerman, in which whisky was made; it was taken down about two years ago.

One of the first flouring-mills in Hillsborough was on Royce's Brook, near Mr. Gabriel's. A mill was early located on Peace Brook, a little west of the present village of Millstone; the remains of the dam are yet to be seen. What is now known as Blackwell's Mill was first erected in 1746, probably by Peter Schenck, who died Jan. 27, 1780. Archibald Mercer was the next proprietor, from 1780–1806, when the mill was burned; subsequently rebuilt, and owned by an uncle of William Blackwell; the nephew soon became the proprietor. He held it until 1864, when his son John became the proprietor, and held it until 1871. A Mr. Van Zandt, of Blawenburg, then bought it, and a few years later John Oakey, who is the present proprietor.

In the western parts of the township mills were erected at a very early date. Isaac Van Doren (born 1744) owned and operated one on the Neshanic River long before the Revolution. Joseph, his brother, operated a mill on the South Branch at an early period, and there was also one located at what is now called Neshanic Station perhaps as early as the middle of the last century.

Higgins & Brother have a grist-mill on the South Branch, in the extreme northwest corner of the township. Jacob West is the proprietor of a grist-mill on Neshanic River, near the Amwell road; this was previously owned by John L. Oakey. Andrew Lane is proprietor of a grist-mill on the South Branch, at Neshanic Station; this was formerly known as Corle's mill. There is also a grist-mill at Branchville, and two south of Millstone. There was also once a tannery at Neshanic.

In 1834 there were in Hillsborough township nine stores, one tannery, one pottery, one flouring-mill, six grist-mills, one oil-mill, ten schools, with 256 scholars, and a population of 2863. It now (1881) contains about the same number of stores, four grist-mills, two saw-mills, fourteen schools, with 941 children, and a population of 3569.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EDWARD TANJORE CORWIN, D.D.*

Rev. Dr. Corwin, pastor of the Reformed Church at Millstone, N. J., was born in New York City, July 12, 1834. On his father's side he is descended from the Puritan stock of Massachusetts; on his mother's side from the Dutch and French. The ancestor of the family, Matthias Corwin, took part in the settling of Ipswich in 1630, and of the New Haven colony in

* By Rev. J. B. Thompson.

E. T. CORWIN, D.D.

1638. He subsequently removed with that part of the colony which located at Southold, L. I., where the family remained almost unbroken for a century and a quarter, until scattered by the Revolutionary war. Several branches of it, especially those who signed the petition to support the Continental Congress, were forced or found it expedient to leave their homes. They crossed Long Island Sound to Connecticut, and, passing over the country to Fishkill and Newburgh, settled in Orange Co., N. Y. Here a large portion of them have remained to the present time. Almost every State of the Union, however, now has representatives of this family. (See "Corwin Genealogy," New York, 1872.)

James Corwin, one of those who fled to Orange County, subsequently sold his farm on Long Island, taking Continental money in exchange, and lost all. His grandson, Edward C. Corwin (born 1807 at Middletown, N. Y., died 1856 in Jersey City, N. J.), was the father of the subject of this sketch.

In childhood, Dr. Corwin attended the public schools in the city of New York, which were then in a most flourishing state. From these he passed, at the age of fourteen and a half years (1849), into the new college organized by the Legislature of the State of New York, and now known as the College of the City of New York, and was graduated in 1853, with the first class which that institution sent forth. He then entered the theological seminary of the Reformed (Dutch) Church at New Brunswick, and was duly graduated and licensed to preach the gospel in 1856. He remained, after licensure, one year longer in New Brunswick for the purpose of prosecuting further the study of the Oriental languages, especially Arabic. Having received and accepted a call to the church of Paramus, N. J., he was installed as pastor in that field Sept. 22, 1857. His farewell sermon there was delivered Nov. 29, 1863, having received and accepted a call to the church of Millstone, N. J., in which he was installed December 29th of the same year.

Early in his college course he mastered Pitman's system of phonography, and he has used it all his life. He writes and reads it with great fluency. This knowledge has enabled him greatly to abridge the time usually occupied by clergymen in writing sermons. It is not too much to say that without this art he could not have collected the vast amount of historical data which has accumulated in his hands, and which he has digested and given in his different works to the public. For seventeen years he preached from phonographic manuscript. Since 1873, however, he has used no manuscript whatever, his theory being that the best preparation for preaching is to understand thoroughly the text and the context. While fond of history and antiquities, his favorite pursuit has been the exegetical study of the word of God. With a taste for language, and a fair knowlege of the Hebrew and of the New Testament Greek, he has gone critically and carefully through many books of the Bible, embodying the results of his studies in elaborate paraphrases. These studies furnish him the chief material for his sermons, which are expository and scriptural, and eminently instructive rather than showy or rhetorical.

From 1869 for ten years he had in his family, or under his care, several of the Japanese youth sent by their government to this country to learn the secret of the prosperity of Western institutions. These are now in important positions in their native land. Several of them, sooner or later, before leaving America became professors of the Christian religion. He was married, July 25, 1861, to Mary Esther Kipp, of Geneva, N. Y. Dr. Corwin is recognized as the historiographer of the Church. For his publications see "Authors of Somerset County," in another portion of this work.

ABRAHAM VAN NUYS.

Abraham Van Nuys, of Hillsborough township, is a great-grandson of Isaac, who with his three brothers left Long Island to seek other homes and carve out

Abraham Van Nuys

fortunes for themselves. One brother, John, settled near New Brunswick, Isaac and Jacobus settled in Hillsborough township, and Cornelius settled in Princeton, N. J. Isaac located his farm near Millstone in the early part of the eighteenth century, and there reared a family of children,—viz., Jacobus, Cornelius, Isaac, John, and Maria.

His grandfather, John, born in 1720, married Martha Van Arsdale, who bore him children as follows,—viz., Isaac, John, Jacobus, Cornelius, Jane, wife of Peter Bergen, Catherine, wife of Bergen Covert, and Maria, wife of William Terhune. The grandfather died at the beginning of the Revolutionary war.

His father, Jacobus, born on April 16, 1753, married Catherine, daughter of Hiram Ditmars, who bore him children as follows: John, born Nov. 30, 1781; Peter, born Dec. 20, 1785; Abraham, born July 15, 1791; Cornelius, born May 23, 1793; and James, born Aug. 29, 1799. All are deceased except the subject of this sketch. Jacobus Van Nuys was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Abraham Van Nuys spent most of his minority on the farm of his father. At the age of eighteen years he went with his brother Peter to learn shoemaking at Flaggtown. He was drafted to serve in the war of 1812, and served under Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck, and was most of the time of his five months' service at Highlands, off Sandy Hook, Col. Abrams commanding.

He married, Feb. 9, 1815, Mary, daughter of John and Ann (Voorhees) Powelson. She was born April 17, 1791, and bore him children as follows: James, born March 28, 1818, a farmer, married, Jan. 2, 1840, Rebecca Maria, daughter of Elias Van Fleet (they have one son, Abraham, and one daughter, Maria, wife of Charles M. Young); Maria, born Jan. 13, 1822, wife of John H. Brokaw; Peter Nevius, born July 5, 1828, married, May 22, 1850, Margaret Ann, daughter of Isaac Van Cleef. Returning from the war, "Squire Van Nuys," as he is familiarly known, worked at his trade until about 1827, when he purchased fifty acres of land where his son Peter now resides, to which he afterwards added thirty acres, and here he resides, in 1880, having led an active and industrious life, and now passing into his ninetieth year of age, and retaining all the faculties of both body and mind. He was an active man in the old State militia, and as early as 1822 raised a company of fifty men, whom he commanded as captain. He was connected with military organizations for a period of thirty years. His first vote was cast for President Madison, as a Federalist, and he has since been an unswerving member of the Whig and Republican parties. For twenty years he has officiated as justice of the peace in his township, and a noticeable fact in this connection is that no appeal was ever made from his decision. His counsel has been regarded by his townsmen as safe in all cases, and many are the cases that came before him while acting as justice that were settled through his advice without entering upon continued litigation. He was freeholder for some seven years, and has held minor offices, always acting with that integrity which characterized him in his own business affairs. He has been a promoter of all worthy local interests. Since 1817 he has been a member of the Harlingen Dutch Reformed Church, and has officiated as deacon and elder. His wife, a zealous and devoted Christian woman, became a member of the same church at the same time, and remained constant in her profession to the end of her life. She died Feb. 20, 1868.

The Van Nuys family are of Dutch origin, and the progenitor of the family here settled on Long Island, from Holland, at an early day.

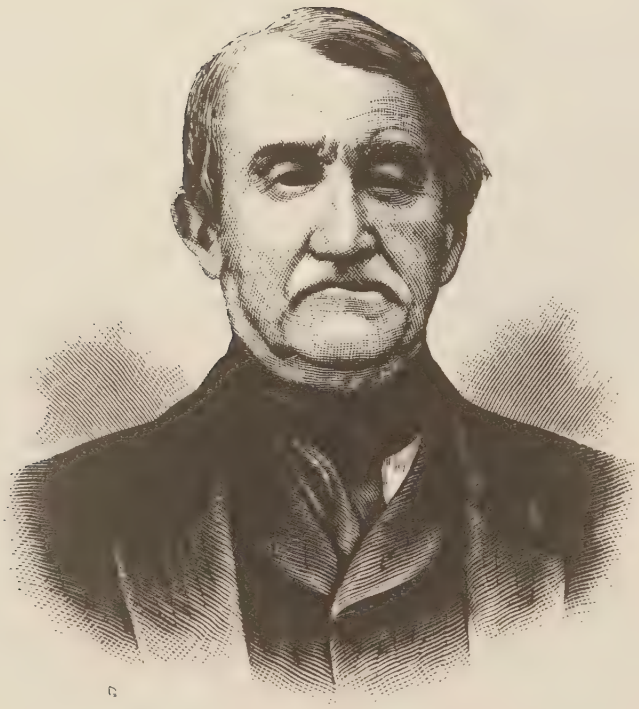
PETER G. QUICK.

Peter G. Quick, born in the town of Hillsborough, Somerset Co., N. J., Sept. 15, 1788, is a descendant in the third generation from Joachim Quick, whose father came from Long Island and was one of the early settlers of the township, where many members of the family have since resided. Peter G. Quick's father was Garret, second son of Joachim Quick, and one in a family of four sons and one daughter mentioned in the sketch of Peter P. Quick found in this work. Garret Quick was born Feb. 2, 1761, and married, for his first wife, Catherine, daughter of Henry Stryker, of Montgomery township. She was born Feb. 3, 1764, and died Oct. 7, 1807. He died in the sixty-first year of his age. There children were Joachim, Henry, Catherine, Peter G., Lucretia, Garret, Catherine second, wife of Peter Van Nuys, Garret second, Joseph, who resides in Michigan; Aletta, wife of Alexander Brokaw; James, who resides in Michigan; and Ann, wife of Joseph Stephens, Michigan. Six of these children are living, the youngest being over seventy years of age.

After the death of his first wife Garret Quick was twice married, but had no children born of either union. He was a farmer through life, was patriotic, and fought as a soldier under Washington at the battle of Monmouth, during the war for independence, and during that engagement saw three horses shot from under the great general and Father of our Country.

Peter G. Quick, now in the ninety-second year of his age, is able at this writing to give the facts and most of the dates for this sketch. He recollects when at the age of six years, of his father taking him to see the battle-field of Monmouth, and at the age of twelve, upon the death of Gen. Washington, in common with all, he wore crape on his arm for thirty days.

Five years after the treaty of peace was signed whereby Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States, Peter G. Quick was born, on the old homestead of his forefathers. He has lived to watch the rapid growth and prosperity of the young republic ripen into a vast nation of thirty-nine States, containing a population of fifty millions of people, to see steam-power utilized in rapid transit on both sea and land, and the thoughts of man traverse with lightning speed continent and ocean alike. The reaper, the mower, the revolving rake for facil-



Peter L. Quick

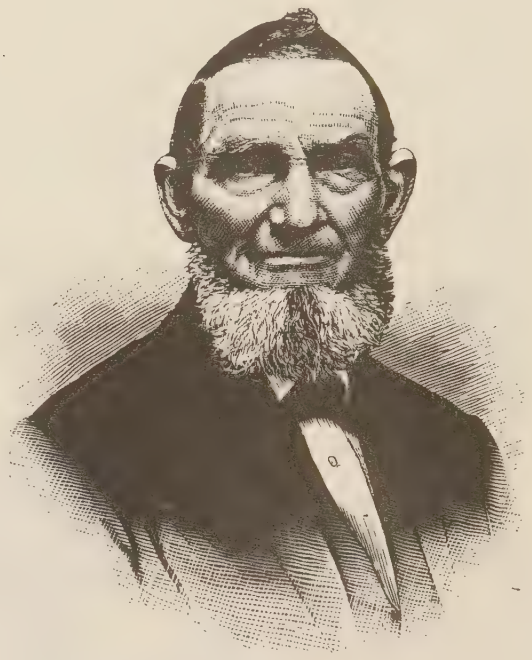
itating the labors of the farmer, the knitting-, sewing-, and weaving-machines, and inventions in machinery numbered by the hundreds, have all found a place during the life of this aged patriarch, which reaches back to within twelve years of the Declaration of Independence. His early education was obtained at the Raritan River school, where he attended for three summers and three winters, and which was distant from his home three miles. He remained at home engaged in farm-work until he was twenty-seven years of age, when, in 1816, he purchased a farm about one mile northwest from Millstone, upon which he resided until 1860, and then retired from the more active duties of life. His first vote was cast for the fourth President of the United States, as a member of the old Federal party. He has followed the same line of politics through life, and has been an unswerving supporter of the Whig and subsequently of the Republican party. Mr. Quick has led a quiet and unostentatious life, and never sought political preferment, although he has been selected to hold some minor offices. He has ever been known as a man of good judgment, fidelity in every undertaking, and possessed of sterling integrity. He was often selected as a guardian and administrator—was for twenty years in one case, and twenty-seven years in another case administrator—of estates, and for twenty years he acted as guardian over his brother's children. In the performance of all these duties his integrity and honor remained unimpeached.

He has always been a promoter of good in society, and since 1810, a period of seventy years, he has been a supporter of church interests. In 1866 he became a member of the Dutch Reformed Church at Millstone, and remains constant in his profession. His wife was Catherine, a daughter of Isaac Van Nuys, of Hillsborough township, whom he married in 1809. She was born in 1785, and died in 1862. She was a woman of purity of life, as shown in her every-day work. She was known for her kind heart and many acts of charity, her even temperament and womanly virtues.

DAVID K. AUTEN.

David K. Auten was born in the township of Bridgewater, Somerset Co., N. J., Nov. 2, 1807.

His father, James Auten, born May 24, 1774, married, March 14, 1801, Hannah, daughter of Squire David Kelley. He was a wheelwright and farmer, and resided about two miles north of Somerville, on the Pluckamin road. He died June 4, 1809, leaving a widow and children,—viz., Mary Ann, born June 30, 1802, wife of James Kelley, first of Seneca Co., N. J., and then of Wisconsin, where she died; Aaron, born Jan. 18, 1804, of North Branch; Elizabeth Stryker, born Dec. 10, 1805, wife of Joseph Perrine, of Bound Brook; and David K. The mother of these children was born Oct. 29, 1778, and died March 12, 1848. The brothers of James Auten were John, Thomas, Abraham, Isaac, and Peter. The three eldest lived to be old men. All lived in Bridgewater township except Abraham, who resided at Richmond,



David K. Auten

on Staten Island, where he attained prominence, and was sheriff or deputy for some thirty years.

David K. Auten, at the age of seventeen, went to learn the hatter's trade at Somerville with Aaron Van Natta, where he remained for four years. He was then a partner of Dennis Tunison in the business at Farmersville, Seneca Co., N. Y., for three years, and in 1825 returned to his native State and spent some time with his brother Aaron, a wheelwright, at North Branch. He worked at that business for three years at Branchville, in Hillsborough township. On Sept. 12, 1838, he married Matilda, daughter of William Burniston, of Hillsborough. She died Sept. 15, 1854, aged thirty-five years. Their children were Aaron, born June 29, 1839; Maria Elizabeth, died young; Mary Ann Kelley, born Dec. 16, 1842, wife of Jonathan Prall, of New York City; Hannah Rebecca, born Dec. 10, 1844, wife of Jacob R. Sutphin, of Hillsborough; Sarah Louisa, born Nov. 15, 1846, wife of John B. French, of Mercer Co., N. J.; James Franklin, born Jan. 9, 1849; Eliza Matilda, born April 16, 1851, wife of Charles Hamblin, of Hillsborough; and Malvenah, who died in her eleventh year.

His second wife was Emily, seventh daughter of Enoch and Jane (Covert) Stewart, of Seneca Co., N. Y., whom he married Sept. 27, 1856. She was

born Dec. 9, 1817. Her parents were born in Somerset County, were married in Seneca Co., N. Y., where they settled in 1791 as farmers, and were members of the Dutch Reformed Church. She died at the age of eighty-three. He died in Lodi, Nov. 27, 1865, aged ninety-seven years and eight months.

Soon after his marriage, Mr. Auten, in 1840, purchased a farm of eighty acres, now occupied by his son James. He has since added one hundred and fifty acres, and built a substantial residence in 1854. He built the residence where he now resides, adjoining his old farm, in 1873.

Mr. Auten has spent a life of industry and activity, wholly devoted to business pursuits. In politics he is a Republican, having formerly been a Whig. He has been a member of the Reformed Church since 1839, and has officiated as elder,—first at Somerville and subsequently at Raritan. His wife is also a member of the same church.

PETER PETERSON QUICK.

Peter Peterson Quick is the grandson of Joachim Quick, whose father came from Long Island and settled in Hillsborough township when the country was a wilderness. Joachim married a Miss Schnidaker, who bore him five children,—viz., Peter, Garret, James, Abraham, and Maria.

Peter Quick, son of Joachim, was born Sept. 19, 1758, and married, Nov. 27, 1799, Aletta, daughter of Peter Peterson; she was born Jan. 30, 1762. He was a farmer near the river in Hillsborough township for many years, and in the year 1800 purchased and removed to the place now owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was in the battle of Monmouth and in the skirmish at Springfield. Joachim Quick also served in that war.

Peter Quick died Aug. 29, 1842. His wife died May 6, 1838. Their children were Anna, born Sept. 29, 1780; Jacob, born Sept. 30, 1782; Catharine, born Dec. 9, 1783; Nelly, born June 20, 1788; Maria, born March 25, 1792; Peter P., born June 27, 1795; Aletta, born May 24, 1799; Jacob (2d), born Feb. 9, 1805. Only one of these children, besides Peter P., is living, —viz., Aletta, widow of the late Dr. Whitenack, of Raritan. Most of them lived to advanced ages.

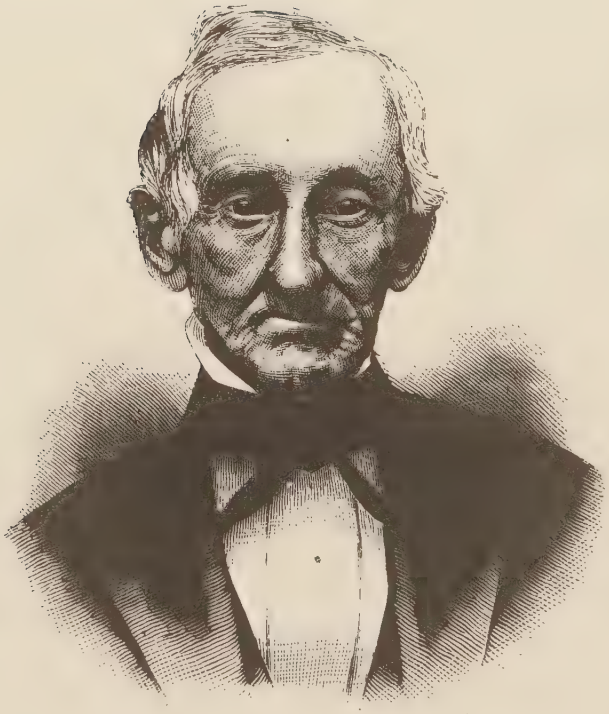
Peter P. Quick received a common-school education, and in early life became inured to farm-work, early in life learning those valuable lessons, industry and economy. He succeeded his father on the farm, which originally contained two hundred and sixty acres, but now consists of one hundred and fifty-five acres. His life has been almost wholly devoted to agricultural pursuits, and he has been successful in the acquisition of property. He has ever been known as a man of good mind, and moral and upright in his life. For many years he has been a member of the Third Reformed Church at Raritan. In his early manhood he was identified with the old Whig party, and is now a Republican. For several years he has only voted at Presidential elections. Now nearly eighty-six years of age, Mr. Quick remains quite active in body, and is able to dictate nearly all of the facts for this sketch.

JACOB DILTS.

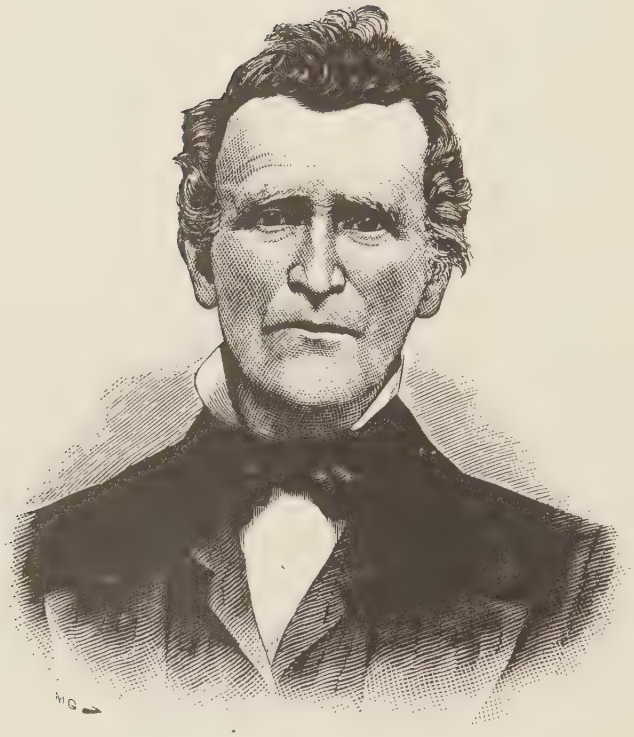
Jacob Dilts' great-grandfather emigrated from Germany, and was one of the first settlers of the township of Kingwood, Hunterdon Co., N. J.

Jacob Dilts

His grandfather, Jacob, married Miss Heath, who died in 1828, aged sixty-nine years. He was a farmer through life, and died in West Amwell township in 1828, aged seventy-two years. His children were John, Paul K., Henry, Andrew, Asher, Richard, Hiram, Ann, and Mahaleh, wife of George Dilts, who lives at Lambertville, N. J. The latter is the only one living, except Paul K., who was born April 8, 1788, married, Feb. 23, 1811, Sarah, daughter of Elisha Sharp. She was born Feb. 13, 1793, and died Aug. 22, 1876. Paul K. Dilts is living, in 1880, in East Amwell township, and in comparatively good health. He followed the trade of a carpenter in early manhood, subsequently was a miller, but has spent the major part of his active business life as a farmer. He was formerly a Whig, and has been a member of the Republican party since its organization. Both he and his wife were members of the Dutch Reformed Church at Clover Hill, of which he was also elder for some



Peter P. Zoucks



John Van Doren

time. Their children are Isaac S., resides at Clover Hill on the old homestead; Jacob; Elisha, died in Fairview, Ill.; Sarah M. (deceased), wife of John L. Bellows.

Jacob, son of Paul K. Dilts, was born in Amwell township, Hunterdon Co., Oct. 25, 1813. He remained at home on the farm until he reached his majority. He married, Oct. 13, 1836, Margaret K., daughter of David Bellis, of Amwell township. She was born Jan. 8, 1813, and died June 8, 1859. The children of this union are Augustus; Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Peter J. Quick, of South Branch; Mary Sutphen, wife of Talbot C. Gulick, of Readington; Eleanor; Charlotte B., wife of Richard H. Layton, of Somerville. For his second wife he married, Aug. 26, 1862, Catharine M., daughter of Dennis and Elizabeth (Perrine) Huff, of Hillsborough. She was born Jan. 11, 1820.

For several years after his marriage Mr. Dilts rented farms, but in 1848 he purchased the farm of eighty-six acres where he now resides, in the township of Hillsborough, and on which he built his present residence, and nearly all other buildings on the place. Mr. Dilts has led an industrious and active life, and unassisted pecuniarily has, by good management and economy, secured a fair competence. He is a man of strict integrity and correct habits, and a promoter of all worthy enterprises. He cast his first vote for Gen. Harrison, and is a member of the Republican party, but no seeker after place. For forty-one years he has been a member of the Reformed Church, first at Somerville, but now at Raritan. He has officiated both as deacon and elder.

JOHN VAN DOREN.

The great-grandfather of John Van Doren, belonging to one of the old Dutch families who settled New York City, came from Long Island, and was one of the early settlers of Franklin township, Somerset Co. There he reared a family of fifteen children, of whom one son, John, purchased and settled the farm now owned and occupied by our subject, near Millstone, in Hillsborough township, some time previous to the Revolutionary war. Here he erected a house, covered it with shingle, and the same building is in 1880 in a good state of repair, still being the home residence of his grandson. In this house Gen. Washington often slept, during the ever-memorable struggle, as he was passing to and fro through New Jersey. It was on this farm that the Hessians, after clearing off a large piece of woodland, established their hospital for wounded and sick soldiers. His wife was Miss Marretye Lott, who at one time during the war was taken a prisoner by the British troops, a rope put around her neck, and ordered to disclose certain things relative to the enemy. The attempt was unsuccessful, and she was released. She died April 27, 1855, aged seventy-seven years. The children of John Van Doren were Abraham, Christianus, John, Cornelius, Jacob I., William, and Mrs. Tunis Hoagland.

John Van Doren was a farmer through life, was a supporter of all worthy enterprises of his town and county, gave the ground to the Dutch Reformed Church where their church edifice now stands at Millstone, and died in 1815, aged eighty-nine years.

Jacob I., father of our subject, was born on the homestead Dec. 26, 1761, succeeded the senior Van Doren on the old homestead, and then carried on agricultural pursuits during his life. He married Mrs. Hoagland, formerly Miss Mattie Ditmars, of Hillsborough, who bore him one son, John, and one daughter, Maria, widow of the late Isaac Dumont, of Branchburgh. His wife was born Nov. 10, 1767, and died April 8, 1852. Jacob Van Doren and his wife lived a quiet life, were members of the Dutch Reformed Church at Millstone, and were interred in the burial-place near that church, where his parents were also buried. He was a firm supporter of the old Whig party of his day, but never sought or held office. He died July 27, 1828, aged sixty-six years.

One brother, John, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner by the British, and for some time confined in New York City.

John Van Doren, the subject of this narrative, was born on the homestead Feb. 3, 1804. He received a fair common-school education while young, but after reaching the age of twelve years was kept at work on the farm during the summer months.

In January, 1829, he married Charity, daughter of Rynier and Catharine (Voorhees) Staats, of Hillsborough township. She was born in 1807, and died in 1872. Their children are Rynier, born Oct. 15, 1829, who resides in Franklin township; Jacob, born February, 1831, now carrying on the home farm; and Catharine, born in April, 1833, wife of George W. Metlar, of Raritan Landing, N. J. Mr. Van Doren is known as a man of strict integrity, correct habits, and sterling principles. His life has been spent on the farm where he was born, which originally contained one hundred and thirty-five acres, but now contains one hundred and thirty-two acres. He was formerly a member of the Whig party, but upon the formation of the Republican party became a supporter of its principles. He has held the office of freeholder for four years. He has been a member of the church of his forefathers since about 1840, and has officiated for some time as deacon and elder. His wife was a zealous, devoted Christian woman, and for many years a member of the same church.

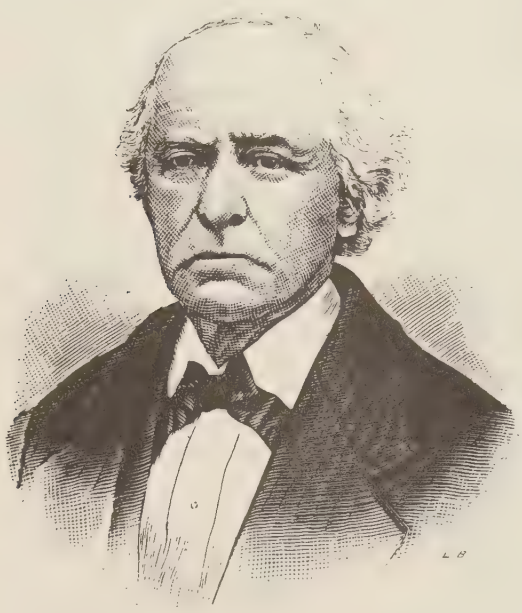
ISAAC V. D. HALL.

Isaac V. D. Hall, son of George and Sarah (Van Doren) Hall, was born at Neshanic, Dec. 18, 1817.

His father was a miller by occupation, and died near Clinton, aged about sixty-six years.

His mother was a relative of the Van Doren family

who settled near Millstone, N. J. The other children of George Hall were John (deceased), Magdalen, who married Edward Losee, and William G., who resides at Raritan.



Isaac V. D. Hall received only a common-school education. He went to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade at the age of nineteen, and worked at this business until he was fifty-five years of age. He married, in March, 1855, Ann, daughter of Dominicus and Aletta (Whitenack) Stryker. She was born May 9, 1824, and is living in 1880 on the place purchased by her husband in 1858. Their children are William Wesley, born Nov. 3, 1856, died Oct. 2, 1877, and one died in infancy.

Mr. Hall resided for three years at Neshanic Station before purchasing his place near Flaggtown. He was a man of correct habits, and esteemed by all who knew him. Both he and his wife became members of the church at Neshanic, and gave liberally of their means for the support of Christianity.

PETER W. YOUNG.

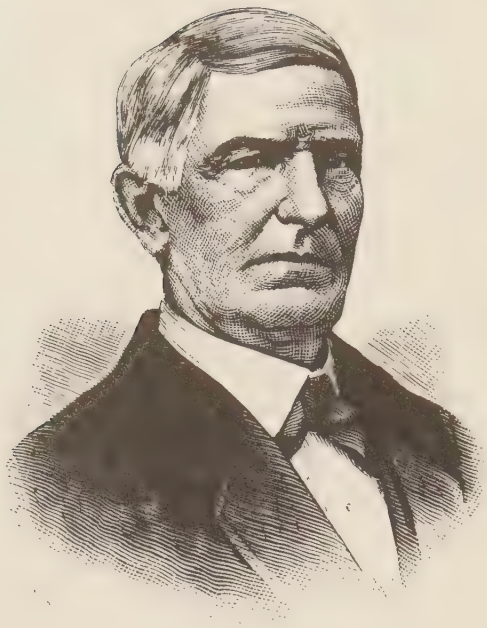
Peter W. Young, son of William P. and Lydia (Hagaman) Young, was born in East Amwell township, Hunterdon Co., Oct. 8, 1807. His great-grandfather, Peter, was a native of Niewit, Germany, and the progenitor of the family here. He purchased and settled one thousand acres of land in Amwell township. His grandfather, Peter, born in Montgomery township, Somerset Co., N. J., March 16, 1731, married Mary, daughter of Christopher Snyder, who bore him one son, Peter, born March 2, 1756, and one daughter, Mary, born Aug. 20, 1757. His wife died in 1758. He married, in February, 1759, for his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Herbert Hummer, who bore him the following children: Ann, born Sept. 14, 1764; Herbert, born Aug. 14, 1766; Jacob, born Oct. 12, 1768; Elizabeth, born June 6, 1771; Margaret and Sarah, born Jan. 12, 1774; John, born July 31, 1778; Elsie, born July 11, 1781; William, born Dec. 20, 1783. The mother of these children died in 1808. Their father died in 1809. He settled on five hundred acres of land purchased by his father, and built a residence, where he resided during the remainder of his life. Upon his death his sons William and John purchased the other heirs' interest in their father's estate and settled on the property. William sold his interest in the estate in 1840, and settled on one hundred acres of land near Neshanic, where he followed farming until about 1853, when he gave up the active duties of life, and afterwards resided with his children until his death, July 29, 1856. His wife died Feb. 7, 1845. She was a daughter of Ralph and Mary Hagaman, who were married Sept. 27, 1806. Their children were Peter W., subject of this sketch, and Catharine Maria, born Aug. 12, 1814, wife of Henry D. Johnson, of Blawenburg, Montgomery township.

William P. Young was a man of strict integrity in all the relations of life. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church at Neshanic for many years, and for some time officiated as deacon. He never sought political preferment, although he was a firm adherent of the old Whig party.

Peter W. Young, only son of William P., received a limited common-school education, but so improved the opportunities afforded as early in life to develop his natural business ability. He resided on the home farm until Nov. 27, 1829, when he married Penelope, daughter of Henry and Ann (Staats) Herder, of Neshanic. She was born Sept. 25, 1807. Their only child, William P., born Oct. 12, 1837, died Sept. 24, 1851.

After his marriage, Mr. Young, in 1830, settled on the farm, of three hundred acres, where he has since resided and carried on agricultural pursuits. He is one of the largest land-owners in Somerset County, and in every sense of the term a representative farmer. Mr. Young is known as a man of sterling integrity, energetic in business, and judicious in its management. He is a promoter of all worthy local enterprises, and a liberal supporter of church and kindred interests. He became a member of the Dutch Reformed Church at Neshanic in 1854, and has continuously served that church as treasurer since 1855. Mr. Young possesses that force of character and business capacity that places him among the leading financiers of his township. He has kept aloof from place in political matters, although often solicited to accept office. Following in the line of his ancestors, he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party.

Peter W Young



Frederick V. L. Voorhees

FREDERICK V. L. VOORHEES is a descendant of Koert Voorhees, of New Utrecht and Gravesend, L. I., from which place his great-grandfather, Jacques, came and settled in Franklin township, Somerset Co., where John Voorhees now resides. His grandfather, Jacques, resided on the old homestead. Married Dinah Stryker, of the same place, who bore him children,—viz., John, Jacques, Abram, Cornelia, wife of Dr. Pomeroy, of Utica, N. Y., and Ellen, wife of Lewis D. Hardenbergh, of New Brunswick. Only Mrs. Pomeroy is now living. His wife died May 10, 1831, aged sixty-three years. Jacques, father of our subject, born March 27, 1792, on the old homestead, married Ann, daughter of Frederick Van Liew and Ann Rappleyea, of Three-Mile Run, of Franklin. She was born March 15, 1795, and died at the age of seventy-five years. Their children were Jacques, born Oct. 18, 1815; Matilda, wife of John Demott, born Sept. 8, 1817; Frederick Van Liew, born March 22, 1820; John, born April 23, 1822; and Abram, born April 7, 1826, all living. The father was a farmer through life, a member of the Dutch Reformed Church at Six-Mile Run (now called Franklin Park), and died on the old homestead where he spent his life, Sept. 21, 1828.

Frederick V. L. Voorhees spent his minority at home on the farm, and received a liberal education in the district school and at a boarding-school in New Brunswick, N. J. It was during the memorable time of the tornado in June, 1835, that he was away at school in New Brunswick. After the death of his father his mother carried on the farm, and in this way kept the family together, and not only taught her children the value of labor and economy, but gave them such an education as she could afford. Mr. Voorhees married, Aug. 20, 1845, Eliza T., the eldest in a family of five daughters of Abram C. and Eliza (Houghton) Beekman, of Hopewell, N. J. She was born on June 24, 1823. Her father died Feb. 24, 1877, at New Brunswick, and her mother died at her old home, Aug. 2, 1864, aged seventy-three years. Mr. Voorhees purchased a farm near Blackwell's Mills, in the township of Hillsborough, containing one hundred and sixty acres, in 1844, upon which he has since resided.

He has not been active in politics, yet interested in all matters in any way adding to the prosperity of the people and the establishment of our government upon a firm basis. He was formerly identified with the Whig party, and naturally espoused Republican ideas upon the formation of that party. He took an active part in the construction of the Millstone Railroad, running through the township of Franklin. His children are Abram B., Elizabeth H., wife of Eugene Nevius, of Franklin, Jacques J., Ida Van Liew, Frederick A., and C. Beekman.

Zacheus Bergen

ZACHEUS BERGEN (James,[5] Evert,[4] Hans Joris[3] (George), Joris Hansen,[2] Hans Hansen[1]), of Hillsborough township, Somerset Co., N. J., was sixth in regular line of descent from Hans Hansen Bergen, common ancestor of the Bergen family of Long Island, New Jersey, and their vicinity, a native of Bergen, in Norway, a ship-carpenter by trade, and removed from thence to Holland. From Holland he emigrated in 1633 to New Amsterdam, now New York, arriving in April of that year, with Wouter Van Twiller, the second director-general, in one of the vessels of the fleet, consisting of the West India Company's ships, the "Salt Mountain," of twenty guns, commanded by Juriaen Blanck, the "Carvel," "St. Martyn," and the "Hope," which vessels accompanied the "Salt Mountain" in her voyage from the Fatherland.

Hans Hansen Bergen married, in 1639, Sarah, daughter of Joris Jansen Rapalie, a French Huguenot from Rochelle, who emigrated in 1623, in the ship "Unity." She was born on June 9, 1625, and is said to have been the first white female child of European parentage born in the colony of New Netherlands. Of their children, four sons and four daughters, Joris (George) was fifth child, baptized July 18, 1649, in New Amsterdam, living as late as 1736; married, Aug. 11, 1678, Sara, daughter of Jan Strycker, of Flatbush. "Capt. Joris Hansen Bergen's" family in 1698 consisted of "one man, one woman, eleven children, and two slaves." In the same year and in 1702 he was an elder in the church in Brooklyn. In 1690 he was elected one of the trustees or commissioners of common lands, which office he held until 1702. "In 1700 he was a member of the grand jury and foreman of the same, and the same year he was captain of the foot company of militia of Brookland." Hans Joris, son of Joris Hansen, baptized Aug. 31, 1684, in New Utrecht, died in 1726; married, Aug. 16, 1711, Sytje, daughter of Evert Van Wicklen, of New Lots. His children were George, born Oct. 9, 1712, and Evert, born in 1717, died Nov. 17, 1776.

Evert Bergen married Jane, daughter of Dennyse Hegeman, of Flatbush, a descendant of Adrian Hegeman, who emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1650. In his younger days Evert Bergen resided in New Lots. In 1737 he purchased and settled a tract of one hundred and forty acres of land at Roycefield, Hillsborough township, and also a farm at Whitehouse, nine miles from Somerville. He brought a pear tree with him from Flatbush to New Jersey which bore fruit until 1861, over one hundred and twenty years, when it was blown down during a violent storm. His children were John, born Sept. 26, 1746; Jane, baptized Aug. 5, 1750, in Somerville Reformed Dutch Church; James, born Sept. 11, 1755; and Evert, born in 1756.

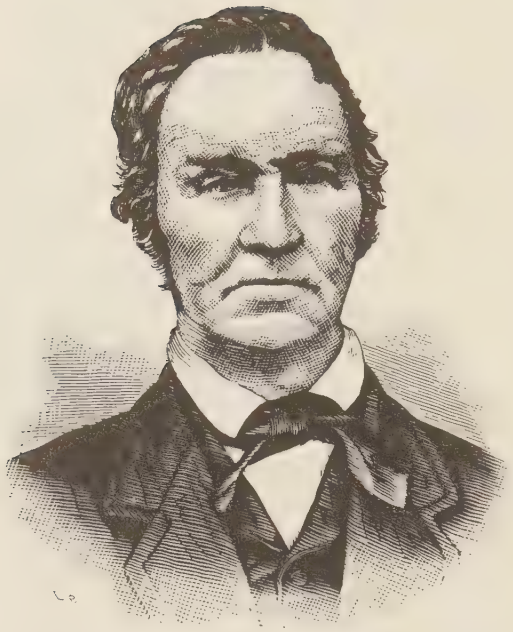
James Bergen, father of our subject, married, May 20, 1779, Ann, daughter of Zacheus Van Voorhees, who was born Feb. 20, 1761, and died Jan. 11, 1852, in her ninety-first year. He inherited from his father and occupied the homestead farm in Roycefield, N. J., to which he added by purchase two hundred and twenty acres. Dying intestate, his land was equally divided among his children. He died Jan. 30, 1830. His brother Evert was a soldier in the American army, and engaged in the battle of Monmouth in the war of the Revolution.

The children of James Bergen were Evert, born Oct. 30, 1780; Mary, born May 5, 1786; John, born Feb. 19, 1790; Zacheus, born Oct. 1, 1792; Jane, born March 15, 1794, died in infancy; Jane, born April 12, 1797; and James, born Aug. 30, 1799. Zacheus Bergen married, Jan. 18, 1816, Mary Simonson, who was born April 29, 1789, and died Feb. 24, 1880. Their children are Joanna Voorhees, born Sept. 4, 1817, wife of Rev. J. A. Van Doren, of Millstone; Elizabeth, born Aug. 14, 1819, widow of the late Simon S. Van Liew, of Somerville; at the time of his death, May 24, 1880, he was sheriff of Somerset County; Mary S. Staats, born May 5, 1822; Gertrude, born June 19, 1825, wife of John A. Voorhees; James Z., born Dec. 19, 1827.

Zacheus Bergen, at the time of his death, resided on the farm where he was born. His portion of his father's estate was thirty acres which included the homestead, to which he added by purchase of the other heirs some eighty-seven acres. Here, like his ancestors, he followed agricultural pursuits. His life was one of activity, energy, and perseverance, uninterrupted by the bickerings of political strife or seeking after place. Of a naturally robust frame, and possessed of a strong constitution, he retained in the later years of his life to a remarkable degree the vigor of both body and mind which characterized his earlier years. He was afflicted for about seventy years with deafness, and was unable to engage in conversation save by the use of writing. Notwithstanding this difficulty, Mr. Bergen never relaxed his desire for reading, and was always interested in and conversant with the current political topics of the day, and especially well read in Scripture history. He was positive and decided in his opinions, and possessed force of character and integrity of purpose in all his undertakings. Following in the footsteps of his ancestry, he was interested in all worthy local enterprises, and performed his part well, and was ever foremost in the establishment and propagation of school and church interests. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church of Somerville nearly his whole life, and officiated as deacon and elder. His wife was also a member of this church, a devoted wife, and a kind Christian woman. This old family, of which Mr. Bergen was the oldest living representative in 1880 in Somerset County, dating back nearly one hundred and fifty years prior to the Declaration of Independence, became members of the Federal party upon the close of the Revolutionary struggle, and have kept their principles inviolable through the subsequent Whig and Republican parties, never seeking place or political preferment, but ever patriotic and true to the best interests of the republic.

Mr. Bergen built his residence in 1851, which, with its surroundings, presented a striking contrast with the wilderness home and the log cabin of his grandfather, the first settler of the family here, showing industry, judicious management, and thrift through a period of nearly a century and a half.

Mr. Bergen died Nov. 14, 1880, aged eighty-eight years, one month, and fourteen days.



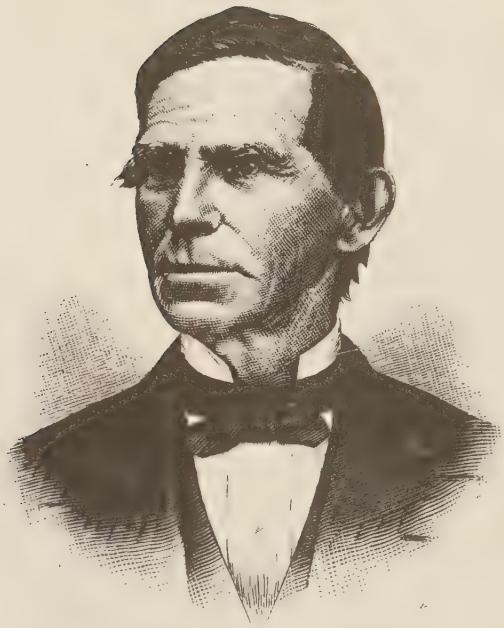
Peter C Van Arsdale

Henry Van Arsdale, grandfather of Peter C., was born in Hillsborough township, resided near Somerville, and sold his property during the Revolutionary war, taking his pay in Continental money, which becoming valueless reduced him to poverty. He was a soldier in that war, and belonged to the old Federalist party. He died about 1817, aged eighty-eight. His wife, Sarah Dumont, died at the age of eighty-three. His father, Christopher, born April 20, 1760, married Sarah, daughter of Peter A. Dumont, of Hillsborough. She was born March 24, 1764, and died in 1844. He was an officer and served some three years in the Revolutionary war; was in the battle of Weston, and after the close of the war received a pension. He was a linen-weaver by trade, but followed farming in Hillsborough during the latter part of his life. He was a member of and officiated as deacon and elder in the Somerville Dutch Reformed Church. He died in 1840. Their children were Sarah (deceased), wife of James I. Voorhees; Henry (deceased); Peter C.; Ann (deceased), wife of John Opie; Catherine, wife of Jacob Quick; Aletta, wife of James Ross, residing in Jerseyville, Ills.

Peter C. Van Arsdale was born Nov. 4, 1794. He learned weaving with his father, and followed it, in connection with farming, until 1878. At the age of fourteen he went into the busy world for himself, and began life by working at his trade most of the year, only working on the farm during the busy season. In 1817 he settled on the farm where he now resides, containing fifty-four acres, which was a part of his father-in-law's old homestead. Until 1871 he did most of his own work and carried on his own farm. He has been a member of the Dutch Reformed Church at North Branch since 1854. In politics he was originally a Whig, and is now a Republican. His brother Henry was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served at Sandy Hook.

His first wife was Maria, daughter of Tunis Van Millsworth, of Hillsborough, whom he married Dec. 30, 1815, and who bore him children as follows: Rebecca, wife of Abraham Burnhart; Henry; Sarah, wife of Tunis Deats; Jane, wife of J. Brown, deceased, but present wife of James Longstreet; and Tunis. She was born Dec. 5, 1798, and died Nov. 1, 1827. His second wife was Nancy, daughter of James Opie, whom he married Oct. 15, 1828. She was born Jan. 28, 1792, and died in 1846, leaving children,—Catherine Maria, wife of Henry Brokaw; Wilhelmina, wife of John Carcuff; Aletta Ann, wife of Isaac S. Lewis; Elizabeth, widow of the late Abraham Q. Covert; and Christopher.

Mr. Van Arsdale is now nearly eighty-six years of age, and is able from memory alone to dictate the facts for this sketch. He has lived to watch the growth and prosperity of his offspring, and has at this writing eleven children, forty-eight grandchildren, and thirteen great-grandchildren. He is a man of strong constitution and rugged frame, and in his advanced age enjoys in a remarkable degree the vigor of younger manhood; being a man of plain habits and unostentatious ways, he has lived a quiet and worthy life, and will leave to his offspring the rich legacy of a pure and noble example.



John Everett

Benaiah Everett, father of John, was born April 23, 1786, died Nov. 29, 1863. Married Ann, daughter of Philip and Ann (Peterson) Van Arsdale, born Oct. 3, 1786, died Nov. 29, 1863. The children of this union were Sarah Ann, born Sept. 2, 1814 (wife of John Van der Veer); John, born May 11, 1818; and Philip Van Arsdale. Benaiah Everett was a farmer, and lived a quiet and unostentatious life. He was a Democrat, but took no very active part in politics. He was a man of correct habits, perseverance, and resolution.

His grandfather, Nicholas Everett, also lived at Neshanic, and died about 1822, at an advanced age. His children were Ezekiel, John, Eliza (who married Peter Ditmars, and resided in New York State), and Benaiah.

John Everett, eldest son of Benaiah, received limited opportunities for obtaining an education from books, and without pecuniary assistance in early manhood has worked his own way to his present position of opulence. For several years after reaching his majority he served with his father for wages. On Feb. 13, 1845, he married Margaret, daughter of Albert P. and Helena (Longstreet) Voorhees, of Hillsborough township. She was born Sept. 14, 1822, is one of fourteen children,—nine girls, five boys,—and a sister of Peter A. Voorhees, of Franklin township, whose ancestry is traced to the progenitor of the family in this country. The children of this union are Benaiah, Julia, Albert Voorhees, Anna (wife of Augustus Higgins), Matilda Van Nuys (wife of John Opie), and Mary Emma (wife of Isaac Stryker).

Mr. Everett resided near Neshanic for some eighteen years following his marriage, and then settled on the old Voorhees homestead where his wife was born. This property he purchased in 1863, containing two hundred and one acres, and it is one of the most desirable and best improved farms in Somerset County. Mr. Everett is a member of the Democratic party, but gives little attention to politics. He is ranked among the substantial agriculturists of his township, and by economy and judicious management has accumulated a fine property.

The Everetts are of English descent, and the Van Arsdales of Dutch origin, and his grandfather, Nicholas Everett, is supposed to have been the first settler of the family in Somerset County.

ANDREW LANE.

Cornelius C. Lane, grandfather of Andrew, married Judith Van Fleet, who bore him the following children: Gilbert, Andrew, John C., Cornelius C., Mrs. Stephen Ten Eyck, Mrs. Jacob Van Doren, Betsey, wife of John Brokaw. He was by trade a blacksmith, and carried on that business at Readington, where also he was a farmer.

Andrew Lane

John C. Lane, father of our subject, born in 1807, married, in 1828, Mary Ann, daughter of Andrew Hageman, of Readington. She was born in 1806. He has followed agricultural pursuits during his life in his native township, and has ever been interested in all worthy local objects. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, and has served as deacon and elder. In politics he is a Democrat, but his father was a member of the old Whig party. His children are Cornelius, born in 1829, died in 1868; Andrew; Martha Ann, wife of Stephen Weaver, of South Branch; John (deceased); Sarah Jane; Mary Elizabeth, widow of the late Levi Fleming; James, Phebe, and Gilbert.

Andrew, eldest living son of John C. Lane, was born in Readington, Dec. 5, 1831. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm. At the age of seventeen he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and at the age of twenty-one started business for himself, and during the following five years built some of the most substantial residences in Readington. He followed farming for seven years, and in 1864 purchased a farm in Clinton township, which he carried on for five years, when he came to Neshanic (1870), where he purchased the mill property and store. Here he has resided since, and has been engaged in carrying on a general merchandise business, flouring-mill, saw-mill, plaster- and phosphate-mill. Mr. Lane received no pecuniary assistance in starting out in life for himself, but by economy, enterprise, and judicious management he has secured a fine property. He is safely classed among the most active and thrifty business men of his township and Somerset County. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never been a seeker after place. He is a member of the Reformed Church at Neshanic. He married, Feb. 17, 1858, Margarette, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Hoffman) Wyckoff, of Lebanon, N. J., who was born March 8, 1840. Their children are Martin W., Mary Ann, and Lizzie.

PETER Q. HOAGLAND.

Peter Q. Hoagland, son of John A. and Jane (Voorhees) Hoagland, was born in the township of Readington, Oct. 20, 1826. The Hoaglands were early settlers on the farm where Peter Q. now resides, the land being owned by his great-grandfather, which—being inherited by his sons, Peter receiving seventy-seven acres, and Albert, grandfather of our subject, and brother of Peter, sixty-six acres—has remained in the family since its first purchase, and is now owned by Peter Q. Hoagland. His grandfather, Albert, married Mary A. Kingland, who was born Sept. 18, 1762, and died on the homestead in March, 1852.

Albert Hoagland was born Oct. 7, 1762, and died March 24, 1822. After his death, Mrs. Hoagland carried on the farm and kept possession of it during the remainder of her life, when it was purchased by its present occupant, and now contains one hundred and eighty acres. John A. Hoagland, father of Peter Q., was born Feb. 18, 1793, married Feb. 20, 1820, and died April 3, 1868. His first wife, Jane Voorhees, born Aug. 27, 1800, died July 22, 1837, leaving children,—viz., Catherine, born April 23, 1821, died at the age of thirteen; Peter Quick; Sarah, born Aug. 11, 1831, wife of Henry O. Van Doren; Jane, born April 22, 1834, wife of Lawrence Johnson. His second wife was Catherine Miner, whom he married Nov. 14, 1839. She died Aug. 15, 1846.

John A. Hoagland began life as a farmer at Rocky Hill, and subsequently followed that occupation on the old homestead. He was in the war of 1812, and served at Sandy Hook. He was also connected for many years with the old State militia. He was a member of the Whig party, and afterwards of the Republican party. For many years both he and his wife were members of the Dutch Reformed Church at Neshanic. He was industrious, energetic, and judicious in his business affairs, a man of exemplary habits, and esteemed by all who knew him.

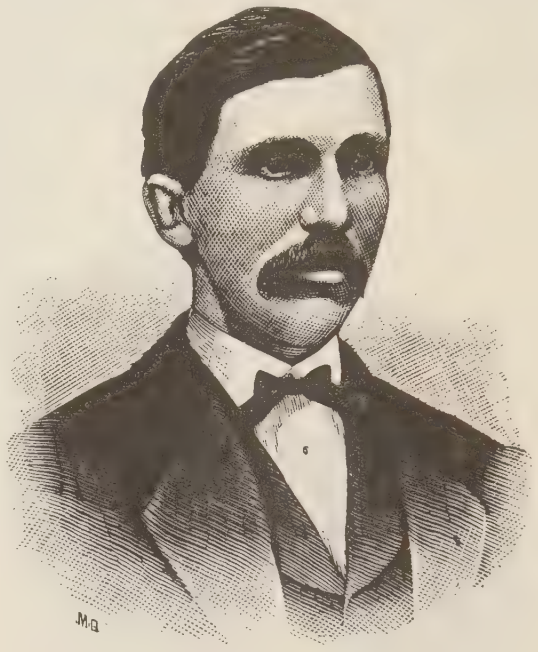
Peter Q. Hoagland received only the advantages of the common school for any education. At the age of sixteen he began to learn the carpenter's trade, which

business he followed for thirty years. He married, Dec. 25, 1850, Rachel Ann, daughter of George and Gertrude (Stryker) Corwin, of Hillsborough. She was born Dec. 25, 1832. Their children are John B., Gertrude Stryker, Ann Elizabeth, Peter, and George Corwin. Upon his marriage he settled in Franklin township, where he remained only two years, and purchased the old homestead, upon which he has since resided. He built his present elegant and commodious farm residence himself in 1868, and the improvements about his premises indicate the management of a careful and intelligent farmer. Two railroads cross his farm,—South Branch and the Eastern and Amboy Railroads. He worked at his trade more or less until 1878, since when he has given his time exclusively to his farm. Mr. Hoagland is a Republican in politics, and follows the same line as his ancestors before him. He has been little connected with public office, and has only served in a public capacity as commissioner of appeal and as surveyor of the Hillsborough Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Hoagland is a liberal supporter of church and school interests, and a promoter of all worthy local enterprises. His wife is a member of the church.

ABRAHAM VAN DOREN STAATS.

Abraham Van Doren Staats, son of John P. and Joanna M. (Van Doren) Staats, was born at Millstone, N. J., July 4, 1836. He received a good common-school education, and through life was fond of reading and study. At the age of twenty he united with the Reformed Church at Millstone, and subsequently officiated as deacon. He was a young man of correct habits, and in all the relations of life fulfilled the full duties of the citizen. He was decided and positive in his opinions, and possessed force and energy to accomplish whatever he undertook. After he began business for himself his short life was spent as a farmer in his native township. In 1874, finding his health failing, he visited South Carolina, where he



A. V. D. Staats

spent the winter, and returned apparently invigorated, but his disease relaxed only to obtain a surer footing, and he died May 22, 1875. His wife, Matilda, is a daughter of Rynier S. and Jane (Wilson) Merrell, of Hillsborough township. She was born April 20, 1838, and has three children,—Maria Louisa, William, and John P.

FRANKLIN.*

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THIS town forms the southeast corner of Somerset County. It is of a triangular shape, and is bounded as follows: Northeast by the Raritan River, which separates it from the town of Piscataway, in Middlesex County, and One Mile Run, which separates it from the city of New Brunswick; southeast by North Brunswick and South Brunswick townships, both in Middlesex County; west by the Millstone River, which separates it from the townships of Hillsborough and Montgomery. On the northwest the Raritan washes the township for about two miles, separating it from Bridgewater, and the southwestern corner of the township is also separated by Millstone River from Princeton township, in Mercer County. The township contains 322 farms, and its superficial area is 31,610 acres, or 49.39 square miles. Its population, as given in the census of 1880, is 3819.

The surface is level or gently undulating, except where Ten-Mile Run Mountain reaches an elevation

* By Rev. E. T. Corwin, D.D.

of 355 feet and stretches across the southern point of the township, which is here about three miles wide.

The streams lying wholly in its limits are all small. The northeastern part is drained by a series of gullies running northeast towards the Raritan. The other streams of the township, which are quite numerous, flow westerly into the Millstone River. Of these, Six-Mile Run is the chief; it is fed by numerous rivulets between Voorhees Station and Franklin Park. Ten-Mile Run rises in the mountain of that name, and by a northeasterly course of two miles, and a northwesterly course of three, falls into the Millstone below Griggstown. The Millstone washes the western border of this town for about fifteen miles by the course of the river. Its sources are in Millstone township, Monmouth Co., and its length is about thirty-five miles.

LAND TITLES AND SETTLEMENTS.

Of the twenty-four proprietors, Robert West, Thomas Willox,* and Edward Byllinge had dividends of land set off to them in the bounds of the present township of Franklin. It was under these that this town began to be settled. The southwestern part was thrown into West Jersey by Lawrence's line of 1743. Some of the early titles are therefore to be sought at Burlington, as well as at Amboy, New Brunswick, and Somerville. The year before the proprietors began to operate, John Inians & Co. purchased of the Indians, for the benefit of Lady Elizabeth Carteret, "the present lady-proprietrix of the province," a tract of land called Ahanderhamock by the Indians. It lay upon the south side of the Raritan, and extended from Bound Brook to Lawrence's Brook, and took in about one-third of Franklin township.

Nov. 10, 1681, John Inians,† one of this company, and a merchant of New York, purchased a portion of this tract containing 1280 acres, bounded on the northeast by the Raritan River, on the west by Andrew Bowne, southeast and southwest by land not yet surveyed. The Raritan lots immediately north of Inians' patent contained each 500 acres. Each had nearly half a mile of river-front, and extended back about two miles. In 1681 they were owned by Andrew Bowne, Richard Jones, George Foreman, Joseph Snelling, Andrew Gibbs, Gershom Brown, Jeremiah Tuthill, Joseph Benbrigge, Thomas Matthew, and Edward Gibbon; but in four years, showing the rapid changes or the speculation in land, these had all changed owners.‡

The last one of these lots, having its face on the Raritan immediately below Bound Brook, and with the adjoining plot in the south, belonged to William Dockwra. Behind these, facing the Millstone, were two lots reaching some distance above Weston, the lower, containing 800 acres, belonging to George Willocks, and the upper, containing 500, belonging to William Dockwra. These three lots of Dockwra and the one of Willocks represent that part of Franklin which was set off to Somerset County in 1688.

It becomes not a little difficult, if not impossible, to harmonize the subsequent sales in the centre of Franklin township and those on the east side of the Millstone. Indian and proprietary deeds came in conflict, and the same land was sold by different parties. Sept. 1, 1694, the proprietors sold to Daniel Cox, of London, one of their fellow-proprietors, the great quadrangular plot lying east of the Middlebush road, stretching from the Raritan lots to beyond Ten-Mile Run, and extending some distance into the present Middlesex County.§ It appears from this deed that, previous to 1694, Daniel Cox had bought a large plot between the Middlebush road and the Millstone River, but we have not met with the record of it. But soon after we find all the land between the Middlebush road on the east, the Amwell road as it lies near Middlebush church, and the extension of the course of that piece of road to the present farm of Mr. Cropsey on the north and the Millstone River on the west, deeded in two large plots to John Harrison and George Willocks, and the still larger plot which was deeded to Daniel Cox, as above described, now deeded to Harrison and Willocks also. The first tract extended from the present farm of G. W. Cropsey almost to Griggstown, and back to the Middlebush road; the second extended from a little north of Griggstown to a point opposite Rocky Hill, and east to a line protracted on the course of the Middlebush road; while the third embraced the rest of Franklin township except the Raritan lots, and extended some distance into Middlesex County. These three tracts are described in Amboy Records, Lib. G, p. 314, etc.

In 1701 a Dutch company from Long Island bought from John Harrison a tract of 10,000 acres in the heart of Franklin township. The company consisted of Peter Cortelyou, Stoffel Probasco, Theodore Polhemus, Hendrick Lott, Hendrick Hendricks, Jacques Cortelyou, Denis Tunis, and Cornelius Wyckoff. The plot extended from the Raritan lots on the north to a line running east and west near Six-Mile Run, and from the Millstone River on the west to the Indian path on the east. It was divided into eight parts and numbered, commencing at the rear of the Raritan lots. No. 1 was on the north side of the Amwell road; No. 2, where the village of Middlebush is; No. 5, where Jacob Wyckoff lives; No. 8, where Peter Stothoff, Moore Baker, and J. Staats Nevius reside. The lines run from the Indian path in a westerly direction across to the Millstone River, making eight

* Also spelled Willocks.

† John Inians, of Raritan River, was appointed a member of Governor Hamilton's Council on Sept. 14, 1692. Nothing is known of his place of residence or his history, but that he was a very extensive purchaser of lands and a man of great wealth for the times are inferred from his large transactions found on the records of proprietors at Amboy and volumes of deeds at Trenton. His large plot was subsequently purchased by Philip French.

‡ See Reed's map of 1685.

§ Perth Amboy Records, Lib. E, p. 365.

divisions. A line was also run from the rear of the Raritan lots in a southerly course to the distance of eight miles, ending on Rocky Hill in the neighborhood of Upper Ten-Mile Run. This was called the "Middle Line," and on it was laid the road from the present Middlebush church to the Griggstown road, which passes by Garret Nevius. This last-mentioned line divided the tract into sixteen parts, and was settled upon principally by the purchasers or their descendants.

In 1723, Christian Van Doren bought a plot containing 359 acres north of the Middlebush church. This tract is now divided into seven farms.

Some time before 1754, John Hoagland had bought 176 acres on the east side of the Millstone River, as in that year he bought another plot, at the southeast corner of the first plot, containing 40 acres, of John Lott, of Long Island; he paid for this £200. On the south of John Hoagland's land, in 1791, were lands of John and Cornelius Wyckoff; while east of the 40-acre plot was land of John Wyckoff; on the north was land of John Van Liew; and next, to the river, land of John Bennett.

In 1791 the executors of John Hoagland—William and John Hoagland, of Somerset, and Garret Terhune, of Middlesex—sold both these plots to Tunis Hoagland. The widow of John was Matje Hoagland, who gave a quit-claim on her husband's estate March 9, 1791. Tunis paid £1370 14*s.* for the two plots, containing 216 acres.

EARLY SETTLERS, PIONEER FAMILIES, Etc.

These early patentees or land-owners did not by any means always settle on the tracts which they purchased. Some of them were never in America. The following family histories are herewith appended, and show the settlement and development of the actual population. They are largely condensed from the family histories collected by the late Hon. Ralph Voorhees, of Middlebush, and published in "Our Home" in 1873, and in the *New Brunswick Fredonian* in 1874–78:

On both sides of the Indian path settlements must have commenced as early as 1703, when John Van Houten, Tunis Quick, and Dollies Hageman, of Ten-Mile Run, Frederick Van Liew, Jacob and Abm. Bennet, and others of Three-Mile Run, signed a subscription for the purpose of calling a minister from Holland to supply the congregation of Three-Mile Run.

In 1701, John Harrison and George Willocks owned a tract, which had been purchased from the Indians, commencing at or near Rocky Hill, at the Millstone River, running east-southeast 2 miles; then easterly $3\frac{1}{10}$ miles to a point opposite the house of the late Samuel Steward; then northwesterly to the Raritan lots, and following in their rear to the Millstone River, and from thence up said river to place of beginning, containing 17,800 acres. The 5-mile line commencing at Steward's and running to the rear of the river-lots is the one of which our parents used to speak so frequently half a century since as causing much violent contention and litigation. It was settled by a jury summoned for that purpose, and was thereafter called the Jury-Line.

John Harrison was an early settler at Rocky Hill, and in 1717 built the first mill on the Millstone in that place. It stood on the east side of the river, near the present one on the opposite side. It is supposed that he resided where the old Berrian house stands, in which Gen. Washington wrote his Farewell Address. Harrison came from Long Island, and was noted for his enterprise and activity; he held numerous and important offices, and was captain and commissary of a company of troops sent in 1709 by the provincial government to defend our northern borders from the encroachments of the French. He owned a lot at Somerset Court-house in 1723, when at Six-Mile Run, and died at Amboy in the same year.

A certain Grace Harrison was assessed for an acre of land in 1735, located in the township of Franklin, at Rocky Hill.

Francis Harrison, supposed to be one of John's sons, succeeded him at Rocky Hill. He was an excellent writer, and a coroner in Somerset County in 1729. In the same year he circulated a subscription from Rocky Hill down the old path to the Raritan, and on both sides of the river to Bound Brook, obtaining subscribers to it, to raise money for the purpose of calling a minister from Holland for the congregation of Three-Mile Run, of which he seems to have been an active supporter. His father was an Episcopalian. Francis appears to have had a son John, who in Rev. John Frelinghuysen's time (1752) was a supporter of the old church of Six-Mile Run while it was located at the brook. The old Indian path ran through the whole of the upper and a part of the lower section of the Harrison tract.

THE HAGEMAN FAMILY.

As early as 1703, Dollies, Denice, Adrian, and Jacobus Hagemen, grandsons of Aaron* the emigrant, appear to have located at Six-Mile Run and its vicinity. Adrian married Maria, a daughter of John Vleet, whose lands joined his on the north, purchased land, and built a house where John Garretson resides, on the Somerset side of the old path. He had sons—Hendrick, Adrian, Joseph, Simon, Jacobus, and Benjamin—and daughters,—Gaertie, who married John Manley; Mary, Adrian Hageman; and Catharine, Samuel Waldron. He was buried about 300 yards west of his dwelling, along the line between his and the old Stryker property, where his wife, Mary, and others of the family were also buried. In his will, proved July 27, 1762, he left his real estate to his sons Benjamin and Simon,—to Benjamin, the parts on which the buildings were; to Simon, that part where Henry P. Cortelyou now lives.

Benjamin's first wife's name was Sarah, and they lived on the homestead. His children were Mary, who married Jacob Skillman; Jane, Cornelius Waldron; and Gertrude, John P. Nevius, who removed to Western New York; Adrian, who married Frances Wyckoff and lived and died at Six-Mile Run; Benjamin (2d), who married Lena Garretson, of Middlebush.

Simon married Ida Suydam and moved to Ohio; William had three wives, and lived and died at Three-Mile Run; Isaac married Maria Van Derveer, and lived and died at Harlingen; Peter married Nancy Suydam, lived, owned, and died on the homestead. He had three children,—Sarah, who lived and died single; Benjamin, who moved to Dayton, Ohio, and married there. He was captain of a rifle company raised in Franklin township, and was a brave officer. He was afterwards appointed major of the Second Battalion, Third Regiment, of Somerset Brigade, commanded by Col. Barcalow.

Adrian, the first settler, was succeeded on the homestead by his son Benjamin, he by his son Peter, he by Abraham Bodine, he by Hoppock, who enlarged and remodeled the old house, and he by John Garretson, who owns and has resided on the property for about twenty years.

The farm of ex-Sheriff Voorhees, lying in the rear of the homestead, extending to the Middlebush road, and first settled on by Ryke Suydam, then containing 158 acres, was a part of the original Hageman tract.

In 1766, Simon, the son of Adrian, lived in a house built on his half of the old tract, on the site now occupied by Henry P. Cortelyou. Although singular, nothing further has been traced connected with his family or his children. He was succeeded on the place by Benjamin (2d), son of Benjamin (1st), who married Lena Garretson, of Middlebush, and who resided on it until his death. He was succeeded by Dr. Wilkins, who built a new house thereon; he by Henry P. Cortelyou, now residing on the property, who enlarged the house, improved the outbuildings, and made many other important changes, among which is the large and beautiful lawn with its many green-trees, from which it has been very appropriately named "Greenlawn Farm."

Aaron Hageman came in possession, and owned for a time the rear parts of the tract which extended to the Middlebush road, and built on it. It is now owned by Abraham Voorhees, president of the State Bank, at New Brunswick. Henry Bound owned and lived on a part lying near the middle of the old tract, which has had the following owners: Adrian

* Aaron Hageman and Catharine, his wife, came from Holland, resided in New Amsterdam a short time, and then settled at Flatbush in 1661. He died in 1672.

(1st), his son Simon, Benjamin (2d), Abraham Voorhees, Henry Bound, and Henry P. Cortelyou, now residing on the homestead part.

HENDRICK FISHER.

Hendrick Fisher was born in 1697, in the Palatinate, and emigrated to this country as a young man. He was received into the church in 1721, and was soon appointed a deacon, then an elder, and continued an ardent friend of Rev. T. J. Frelinghuysen until his death. A mechanic by trade, he was yet a man of more than ordinary intelligence and capacity for business. In civil life he was one of the most influential men of his day. When, on motion of the legislative bodies of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, a congress was called to meet in New York on the first Tuesday of October, 1765, Hendrick Fisher was one of the three men whom New Jersey sent. He continued to represent New Jersey in Congress until the Declaration of Independence. He resided below Bound Brook, on the south side of the river, and the homestead is now owned by Abraham I. Brokaw. His remains rest in a family graveyard on his farm, where a plain slab bears the following inscription: "In memory of Hendrick Fisher, who departed this life August 16th, 1779, in the 82nd year of his age."*

"Inventory of the goods and chattles of the Estate of Hendrik Fisher, dec^{d}, taken by the British Army in the months of Dec., 1776, and on the 13th of April, 1777, brought in by Jeremiah Fisher,† Executor of the estate of said Hend. Fisher:

	£	s.	d.
To 8 milch cows	40	0	0
" Cash taken out of the house	45	0	0
" 2 Bulls, four years old	7	0	0
" 1 Steer, five " "	6	0	0
" 4 Heifers, three " "	12	0	0
" 5 Steers, two " "	11	5	0
" 5 " one year "	6	15	0
" 2 milch calves	1	10	0
" 3 large hogs, weighing about 200 pounds each	6	10	0
" 3 steers, three years old	5	10	0"

THE SCHENCK FAMILY.

The Schencks along the Raritan are descended from Johannes (John), who came to this county about 1683. He had five children, who grew up and were married,—two sons and three daughters,—as follows: 1. Susannah, who married Johannes Johnson; 2. Johannes, born April 30, 1691, died April 1, 1729; 3. Peter, married Elizabeth ——, lived at Newtown, died about 1737; 4. Margaretta, married John Stryker, died August, 1721; 5. Cornelia, married Charles Derje. Of the sons, Johannes married Maria Lott and had children,—Johannes, born Oct. 26, 1715, died 1777; Hendrick, born July 15, 1717, died about January, 1767; Abraham, born Aug. 6, 1720, died 1790; Peter, born March 27, 1722; Cornelius, born Jan. 27, 1724, died Nov. 15, 1744; Catherine, born Jan. 14, 1728, died April 9, 1793.

Of the children just named, Catherine married her cousin, Theunis Schenck, son of her father's brother Peter, and they lived on the old homestead of their great-grandfather at Bushwick, and had a family of eight sons and four daughters.

Isaac, it appears, followed the seas, and probably died young; at least, he left no descendants as far as has been discovered. Cornelius married Abigeltie Lefferts and had a daughter Maria, who died when about twenty. The other four brothers all settled, or at least lived for a time, along the Raritan and Millstone Rivers, at what precise dates we are unable to state, but probably when young men. They were there married and settled in life from 1735 to 1745. One account states that the mill next above Millstone (long called Blackwell's) was owned by the Schencks as early as 1730. If so, it must have been by the father of these brothers, as another account, of 1745, speaks of them as "the newly-erected mills of Hendrick Schenck."

Johannes married, Oct. 25, 1746, Neltie Remsen, of Long Island, settled at what is now called Branchville, and had there a farm, mill, and store. He had but one son, John, born Aug. 3, 1748, died at Raritan Landing, Aug. 17, 1784. This John had again but one son, the late John J., of Branchville, and grandfather of the late Rev. John V. N. Schenck, who died at Pompton Plains in October, 1871, and with whom this branch in the male line has become extinct.

Hendrick married Magdalena Van Liew, of Middlebush, lived at Millstone, or Weston, and had a store and mill. He died about Jan. 1, 1767, and left three sons and five daughters,—John H., Henry, Abraham, Mary, Catharine, Gertrude, Letitia, and Magdalena. John H. was a colonel in the Revolutionary army, and married, first, Sarah Denton, of Newberg, and, second, Jane Schenck (or Widow Conover), of Monmouth; Henry H., the doctor, of Neshanic, married Nellie Hardenburgh, and was captain of a troop of light-horse and surgeon during the Revolution; Abraham married Eva Van Buren, of Millstone, daughter of Dr. Abraham Van Buren; Mary married Dr. Lawrence Van Derveer, of Royce-field; Catherine married Elias Van Derveer, father of Dr. Henry Van Derveer, of Vanderstadt, near Pluckamin, whose will was the subject of so much litigation in the courts of this State; Gertrude married Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen; Letitia married Judge Israel Harris, who was at one time the owner of the mill at Weston; Magdalena married Dr. Peter I. Stryker.

Abraham, the brother of Hendrick, married Elsie Van Devoort, and lived at Millstone until 1748, when he removed to Bushwick, then to Fishkill, and died there. He had fifteen children,—six sons and nine daughters; several died young, and some others were unmarried. One of these sons was Henry, the father of Abraham H. and grandfather of the late Rev. George Schenck, of Bedminster.

Peter married Maria Vulkerson, lived near Millstone, and probably owned both the mills at Weston and Blackwell's, at which last place he kept a store. He was one of the first elders of the church of Millstone, in 1766, also a member of the Provincial Congress. He had three children. A son, John P., married a Miss Loure, and had a daughter, Maria, who died unmarried. Of the daughters, Mary married Archibald Mercer, of New York, and Gertrude married a Mr. Tyson, of St. Kitts. Archibald Mercer owned and conducted the mills after the decease of his father-in-law, about 1800. His daughter, Gertrude, married Gen. John Frelinghuysen; Charlotte married Theodore Frelinghuysen, president of Rutgers College, where she last lived, and died in April, 1854.

Martin Schenck, born Feb. 18, 1738, married, first, June 7, 1760, Maria Conover, of New Utrecht, and second, Henrietta Van Sinderen, of Long Island. Maria was born Oct. 28, 1743. Her children were John, born March 28, 1761; Ann, born Jan. 1, 1763, married John M. Bogart; Garret, born April 12, 1765, married Catharine Garretson; Phebe, born Feb. 12, 1767, married John Garretson; Martin, born May 9, 1770, married Margaret, daughter of Ferdinand Schureman, and lived at Millstone; Sarah, who married, first, Aaron Van Deventer, of Bound Brook, and second, Joseph Van Doren, of Middlebush; Ellen, who married Joseph Annin; and Mary Ann, who married Henry Wilson, a highly esteemed citizen of this county. The sheriff had by his second wife one child, born March 14, 1808, named Ulpean Van Sinderen, who died at fourteen.

Sheriff Martin had a brother, Johannes, who married, first, Jane Stillwell (whose daughter, Sarah J., married Isaac Brokaw, of Bound Brook), and second, Ann De Groot.

Opposite the house of Daniel D. Stelle, and on the Somerset side of the old road, in 1766, was a tavern kept by Adrian Manley, afterwards by a Mershon, and lastly by a Widow Selover. About 1810 the property was purchased by Dr. Ferdinand S. Schenck,‡ who purchased adjoining lands until he obtained a good-sized farm. In 1818 he took down the old tavern-house, in which he had resided, and built the one in which Daniel D. Stelle now resides, with the outbuildings. The doctor a short time before his death enlarged and modernized the dwelling-house and brought it to the condition in which it is now seen.

THE DE HART FAMILY.

Among the early settlers along the old Indian path was Cornelius De Hart, a son of Simon De Hart, of French origin, who came to this country in 1664, and bought prior to 1673 a farm of about 300 acres at Gowanus, L. I. He had sons,—Simon, who remained there; Elyas, who settled in Monmouth Co., N. J.,—also a grandson, Cornelius, who in 1720 settled at Six-Mile Run, Middlesex Co., N. J.

Cornelius purchased of the Indians 210 acres of land, but was compelled to repurchase it from the proprietors, paying twice, therefore, for the same property. He had sons and several daughters; some of his sons died early. His sons who survived were Cornelius, Guisbert, and Abraham. After the death of the father, Cornelius owned and lived on the one-third part of the land now in the possession of Charles Dunham. Guisbert and Abraham had the remaining part, and lived in the house which the father erected, and to which additions and improvements have been made; it is the one in which John S. Voorhees and family reside. One of his daughters, Sarah, married Roeloff Voorhees, grandfather of Abram D., of Adam's Station. Another daughter, Ann, married Jacobus De Hart.

* See Dr. Steele's "Historical Discourse," Dr. Messler's "Historical Notes," Corwin's "Millstone Centennial," and p. 636 of this work.

† Son of Hendrick.

‡ See biographic account in chapter on the "Medical Profession of Somerset County," in this work.

Cornelius located in the woods at the upper forks of the Six-Mile Run. He was a successful deer-hunter, and his large shot-gun, nearly eight feet long, has been preserved in the family. With his near neighbors, Simon Wyckoff, John Vleet, and Adrian Hageman, he signed the paper containing the complaint against the Rev. T. J. Frelinghuysen. They belonged to the party in the church called the Conferentie.

Guisbert never married, and lived with his brother Abraham until his decease. Abraham owned at his death 376 acres, besides 111 at Lawrence's Brook. He married Sarah Van Cleef, daughter of John Van Cleef, Sr., and died Aug. 21, 1832, in his seventy-fourth year. Sarah survived him, and died Oct. 7, 1844, in her eighty-seventh year. Their children were John, who married Anna Ayers, and died May 13, 1819, in his twenty-sixth year; Cornelius, who died Sept. 18, 1805, aged nine years and six months; Moyca, born Aug. 20, 1791, died June 16, 1868, married Peter P., son of Peter Van Doren, of Millstone, and a grandson of Christian Van Doren, one of the first settlers of Middlebush.

After the death of Abraham De Hart his heirs sold the Lawrence's Brook land of 111 acres, leaving the homestead to contain 376 acres, being the largest old-times farm in the township.

Peter P. Van Doren, the husband of Moyca, died Feb. 16, 1857, in his seventy-third year, Moyca in her seventy-sixth, after which the estate was inherited by their daughters, Margaret and Sarah Ann, who, with John S. Voorhees, the husband of Sarah, have resided on it.

Adjoining the De Hart property on the north, in 1766, nearly opposite to the house of the present John W. Williamson, across the old path, was the house of John Pyatt, who appears to have married in one of the Wyckoff families. He was succeeded on the place by Rynear Merrill, and he by Isaac Silcocks. At the commencement of the present century the old house was taken down. The name of Pyatt appears to have become extinct in this section of the country. The Pyatt property is now owned by Frank Pennel, a house having been erected recently a few yards north of the old one, in which he resides.

THE CORTELYOU FAMILY.

Jacques Cortelyou (sometimes written Cortilleau) arrived in New Amsterdam in 1651 or 1652, with Cornelius Van Werkhoven, as private tutor to his children. His wife was Neltje Van Duyn, and both were of French extraction. His children were Jacques, Peter, Cornelius, Helena, Maria, and William.

Hendrick (1st), son of the second Jacques, was born April 11, 1711, and settled on lands owned by his father in 1704, containing 300 acres, situated on the south of and adjoining the tract of 10,000 acres purchased by Peter Cortelyou and others of John Harrison in 1701. This 300-acre tract is at present included in the farms of John Baker, Jr., Daniel Steele, and Henry Rule, and the church and village lots extending from the main road at Six-Mile Run to the Middlebush road. Hendrick was succeeded on the homestead by Rœloff Voorhees, who died thereon in 1811.

Hendrick (2d), son of Hendrick (1st), married Antie Coerte Van Voorhees, Aug. 3, 1731. He had twelve children, of whom Jacques, Hendrick, and Harman lived in Franklin township. Hendrick married Sarah Stothoff and lived at Ten-Mile Run, and Harman married Catharine Van Dyke, resided at Three-Mile Run, and for some time kept a public-house in that place.

Hendrick (3d), born 1761, married, first, Ann De Hart, 1787; second, Elizabeth Voorhees, 1795, and lived at Ten-Mile Run. Of his brothers and sisters who attained mature age, William married Maria Voorhees; John, Ellen Voorhees; Harman, Sarah Garretson; Jacques, Johanna Van Tine (no issue); Abram, first, Dinah Garretson; second, Johanna Polhemus; Albert, Ida Durling; Peter, Margaret Fry (no issue).

Hendrick, the fourth son of Hendrick (3d), was born Nov. 5, 1789, died 1856, married Maria Voorhees. There was a Mary next. Peter was born in 1796, first married Mary Ann Gulick, and afterwards Julia Beekman. He resides at Ten-Mile Run. His children are Elizabeth, born 1821, first married to Van Cleef Voorhees, then to Garret Q. Brokaw; Henry P., born 1823, married Margaret Hageman; Peter, born 1848, married to Annie Voorhees.

In 1671, Capt. Jacques Cortelyou acted as one of the commissioners to settle the disputed boundary line between Brunswick and Newtown. He was also the surveyor on that occasion. His sons Jacques and Peter were also prominent land-surveyors. Jacques (2d or 3d) surveyed the Harrison tract in 1703, and received from the company as compensation a tract of 280 acres extending from the Middlebush road to the Millstone River, adjoining the Six-Mile Brook, and on a part of which John J. Voorhees now resides. Jacques (1st) is represented as having been somewhat singular and eccentric in his ways.

The Cortelyou families in this section have been uniformly distinguished for industry, economy, peaceful demeanor as citizens, and their friendship to the prosperity of the Church and her institutions.

THE SUYDAM FAMILY.

Among the many adventurers from Holland to seek a home in the wilds of New Netherlands were Abrm. Guysbert and Rynear and Hendrick Rycken, from whom the Ryker and Suydam families in New York and other States have descended. Hendrick Rycken came from Holland in 1663 and located in the suburbs of New Amsterdam, remained there for some time, and then removed to Flatbush. He acquired a large estate, and died in 1701. In about 1710 his children adopted the name of Suydam. His son Jacob was born in 1666, and married Syche Jacobs. He died in 1738, aged seventy-one. His son Ryke removed to Six-Mile Run, Somerset Co., N. J., about 1728, and settled on 158 acres of land on the western corner of lot No. 7, which he received in exchange for about the same number of acres which he purchased of Joost Schomp, lying opposite to it, and along the path on which Adrian Hageman built, lived, and died. Ryke died in 1798, aged ninety-five; his children were Peter, Jacobus, Abram, Isaac, Ryke, Mary, and Ida, of whom Peter (1st) in 1743 purchased a lot of land of Peter Southard and built a house thereon, standing in 1766 across the road and nearly opposite to where John Garretson, Sr., now resides. It was taken down in about 1806. His first child was Ryke, who married Rachel Merrill. Their children were Peter, who married Catharine Priest, now his widow and living in New Brunswick; Phebe, married George Van Derveer; John, married Anetie Williamson; William, married Charlotte Andrews; Ryke, a Miss Hoagland; Sarah, married John T. Davis; Cornelia, Garret Garretson.

Lawrence, son of Peter (1st), married Abbey Fry, and lived about 300 yards farther up the road, in the house where John Garretson, Jr., now lives, and which in 1766 was occupied, according to the map, by John Suydam, of whom nothing further is known. Lawrence, during a thunder-shower, while standing in the door of his house, was struck dead by lightning. He had ten children,—Phebe, who married Samuel Gulick; Ann, married Cornelius Van Liew; Veter L., married, first, Mary Oakey, second, widow of David Nevius, both deceased (he died in 1876, aged eighty); John S., married, first, a daughter of John Elbertson, of Griggstown, second, Cornelia, daughter of Dr. James S. Cannon; William, married Cornelia, daughter of Garret Polhemus, of Middlebush, lived and died there, both deceased; Abram, a successful merchant in New Brunswick, and while president of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of that city cruelly murdered by Peter Robinson, who was tried, convicted, and executed April 16, 1841; Isaac, died unmarried; Jacob, died young; Catharine Sarah, married Henry Snyder (he survived her and lives at Six-Mile Run); Maria, married Henry Bound, lived at Six-Mile Run, both deceased.

Peter, son of Peter (1st), married Jane Cox, and lived and died at Three-Mile Run.

Of Abram, son of Peter (1st), nothing is known. Ann, daughter of Peter (1st), married William Williamson, of Three-Mile Run. He was an elder in the church of Six-Mile Run. They had nine children,—William, who married —— Williamson, lived and died in New Brunswick; Phebe, married John Rodgers, and lived and died at Six-Mile Run (no children); Isaac, married Ida Van Tine, and lived and died at Three-Mile Run; Peter (nothing known); Anetie, or Agnes, married John Suydam. Their children were William, died young; Ryke, married Elizabeth Davidson; Peter, married Sarah French, who survives him; Lawrence, unmarried; Abram, married Eliza Scott, who survives him and lives at Franklin Park; Lowe, or Lawrence, went to Illinois, and died there unmarried; Jane, lived and died unmarried; Sarah, married John Scott, of Six-Mile Run, moved to and lives in Western New York.

The road leading from the union school-house of Three-Mile Run to George's road was settled originally by the Williamsons and Suydams. From the intermarriages which have taken place between their descendants, it has been called "Cousins' Lane."

THE BARCALOW FAMILY.

In 1766, on the south side of the road leading from Six-Mile Run to Kingston, and between the Nine- and Ten-Mile Runs, is located, on the surveyor's map, the house of Daniel Barcalow.

William Jans Van Barkelo emigrated at an early period from Zutphen, in Guilderland, and finally settled in Flatlands, L. I. About the commencement of the last century a young married couple, each mounted on a pony, with perhaps a pack-horse or two, started from Long Island on an exploring expedition in New Jersey in search of a new home. After crossing the Raritan at the fording place at New Brunswick, they followed the road laid on the old Indian path towards the Delaware. They crossed a stream called by the whites and Indians Nine-Mile Run.

They there resorted to a green, shady spot, where they rested themselves and their animals, which to them was so inviting that here they located, built a house, and settled for life. Some of their descendants have succeeded them on the property down to the present day. The young couple were Conrad Barkelow (son of William Jans Van Barkelo, before mentioned) and his wife. The number of their children is not known.

Conrad's son, Daniel, succeeded him on the homestead and reared a large family. His sons were Farrington, William, Cornelius, and Christoffel; the daughters were Catharine, Elizabeth, Ann, and Rebecca. They were models of sobriety, industry, economy, and perseverance.

Daniel's son, John, lived many years at Dayton. He was a man of business and much respected. He had children and died there. Farrington lived for many years at Rhode Hall. Christoffel married a Miss Beekman, of Harlingen, lived some years in Middlebush, and moved to Basking Ridge. He had children and died there.

Elizabeth, one of the daughters, married Henry Van Dyke; they lived and died at Mapleton. Ann married Simon Duryea, of Blawenburg, and left no children. Catharine married Moses Whitlock and had many children. Rebecca, the youngest, married William Swaim, and had two children.

There was a Dirck Barkelo and Janetie Van Arsdale, his wife, who settled on the Raritan in 1717. In 1745 there were a Daniel and a Farrington Barcalow living along the east side of the Millstone River, about half a mile or more above Blackwell's. One of them married a daughter of Abraham Voorhees, of Middlebush, who owned 300 acres and was one of the first settlers along that part of the Six-Mile Run, lying on both sides of it. After the death of Voorhees, the son-in-law, Daniel or Farrington,* came into the possession of that part lying next to the river, containing about 150 acres of land. Col. Farrington and Cornelius Barcalow, who lived in Middlebush, were the children of either Daniel or Farrington. Cornelius had no descendants, moved to the West late in life, and died there. Farrington the colonel was noted for his military talents, had a large family of children, of which Widow Ellen Shaw, George Washington, and Cornelius are living at East Millstone, and Jemima, widow of John King, at Spring Lake, Ill. Culver Barcalow, son of William Barcalow, and grandson of the colonel, lives at Somerville.

THE WYCKOFF FAMILY.

Peter Claes Wyckoff came from Holland in 1636; he bought land at Flatbush, L. I. In 1653 he superintended the farm and stock of Director Stuyvesant. He was a magistrate in Flatbush in 1655, 1658, 1662, and 1663. His wife was Grietje, daughter of Hendrick Van Ness. One of his sons, Cornelius Preterse Wyckoff, married Gertrude Simons, daughter of Simon Van Arsdalen, Oct. 13, 1678. He was one of the Dutch company which purchased 10,000 acres at Middlebush in 1701. The deed for his share of the land, given by his partners, bears date June 1, 1703, and conveys 1200 acres lying across the central part of the township from the county line at Three-Mile Run to the Millstone River. Tradition says he had eight sons, four of whom he settled on these lands, each having 300 acres. Their names were John, Peter, Simon, and Jacob. John had his home in Middlebush, where Samuel Garretson now lives, and his oldest son, Cornelius, was born there, being the first child born in the settlement. John had six children,—four sons and two daughters. Cornelius, the eldest, kept the homestead, which remained in his family until 1800. John, the second son, built along the Millstone on the rear of the farm. It has remained in the family, William Wyckoff, one of his descendants, now living thereon, in an elegant building erected by him in 1872. Simon settled at Three-Mile Run. John Vliet, Jr., a son of the owner of the adjoining tract, married one of his daughters, and upon the death of their parents a part of the farm of Simon was united to that of Vliet. After the death of John Vliet, Jr., his widow held the property; she afterwards married John Van Cleef. They remained upon the farm, and after their death their son, John Van Cleef, Jr., bought the tract where his grandson, Ralph Voorhees, Jr., recently lived. The sons of Simon settled in the neighborhood of White House, and have become a numerous family. Jacob settled at Three-Mile Run also. He died quite young, leaving two sons, Cornelius and Jacob. They inherited his lands, Cornelius living where Abm. J. Suydam now lives. He died young, leaving one daughter, Ida, who married Denice Van Liew and lived upon the property. It remained in the family until 1850 or 1851.

Jacob, Jr., took the homestead of his father. He left three daughters, who inherited his lands. Frances, wife of Aaron Hageman, had the homestead, which is still held by her heirs. Peter settled at Middlebush, where he lived and died. He left six sons and four daughters. His oldest son, Cornelius, settled below New Brunswick, and is the ancestor of the Wyckoffs in that vicinity. Aurt, or Arthur, and John settled at or near Cranberry, and founded the families of that name around there. Peter, Jr., left two daughters. Jacob left no children. Simon, the fifth son, after his father's death, bought the farm, living where his father did. Simon left four sons, the eldest of whom, Christian, settled west of Albany, N. Y. The second son, Peter, lived in New York, and his descendants now live at Brooklyn. The two younger sons, Jacob and Simon, upon the death of their father, bought the farm, Jacob taking the rear, and building where his son, Cornelius W., now lives, and Simon taking the homestead, where he lived, and which at his death was purchased by his son, Jacob, now living thereon. His brother, Simon, resides at Fairview, Ill., Joseph on a farm at Woodhull, Mich., and Christian at Lamington, Somerset Co., N. J.

The Cornelius above alluded to, who was the first white child born at Middlebush, was affected with a severe rheumatism, which caused him much stiffness and pain. He had a friendly Indian living in front of his residence, across the road and brook, in a little hut. This Indian told Cornelius at a certain time that he "looked very bad, and if he did not get help soon he would live but a short time." "What can I do for it?" asked Wyckoff. "I think I can cure you," said the Indian. At length he submitted to the Indian's course of treatment, who took his patient to a little sod structure built in the side of a hill by a pond of water, where he applied the means necessary to produce an extraordinary perspiration. He then cut a hole in the ice of the brook, and into this Wyckoff was plunged. The Indian now brought him out, wrapped him up in a blanket, carried him to the house, put him to bed, and then heaped blankets over him until, as it was told, "the perspiration ran down the bedposts." The patient became entirely well, and lived many years afterwards.

Tradition says that Mrs. Simon Wyckoff was bitten by a rattlesnake the first night she and her family were in their new house. The Indians sleeping along the brook immediately proffered their friendly aid; one of them applied their usual remedy, and she was speedily cured of the effect of the bite.

Simon Wyckoff, at the brook, died in 1765. He had eight children,—viz.: John, Cornelius (lived and died near the White House), Moycha, Anitie, Margaret, Grietie (married John Vliet), and a daughter (married —— Addis). In his will, recorded in the same year, he left his son John a silver tankard, marked with the letter W. To the daughters named and the grandchildren of —— Addis, the father of Capt. Simon Addis, each a negro woman and thirty pounds in money, his executors to sell his real and personal estate and divide the proceeds among his children, his grandchildren to receive one-eighth part. Their names were John, Simon, Gaertie, and Maria. He also gives to his wife one silver tankard, marked with the letter W, and appoints his son Cornelius, and his sons-in-law, Fulkert Van Nostrand and Cornelius Van Horn, as his executors.

It is supposed that John settled on that part of the tract of 400 acres where Theodore Skillman now lives, and that Jacob, who married Lemeche Stryker, was his son, who by his will appointed Lemeche his executrix, and, in case of her death, his son Cornelius and John Stryker to be the executors.

Jacob's widow, Lemetie, married Minna Van Voorhees, of New Brunswick (great-grandfather of Hon. Ralph Voorhees, who died in 1878), and lived there until his death, about 1735. After the death of Minna, Lemetie returned to and resided on the farm, and was living in 1745.

Jacob had three sons—Cornelius, Jacob, and Garrett—and two daughters, —Guertie and Styntie, the wife of William Hyer. Jacob was doubtless the one who lived on the place in 1766, as described on the map of that date, whose daughter Anatie married a Lupardus, who succeeded his father-in-law on the place, and whose widow married David Fleet. Frances married Aaron Hageman. The farm just described has had the following owners: Simon Wyckoff, his son John, his son Jacob, his grandson Jacob Lupardus, David Fleet, John Skillman, and lastly Theodore Skillman, now residing thereon.

Some time after the death of Simon Wyckoff the old homestead came into the possession of Jacob Wyckoff, Esq., then of Aaron and Frances Hageman, who in 1802 took the old house down and built a new one on the property, where Sarah, the widow of his son Peter, now lives.

Aaron Hageman and Frances, his wife, a daughter of Jacob, Esq., had eleven children. In Elm Ridge cemetery we find the tombstones of two pairs of twins; the first died in 1785, the other in 1790. Also Aaron in the same year, aged six months; Jacob in 1793, in his eleventh year; Agnes in 1794, in her third year; Gitty, in her sixty-third year, who had

* In the old baptismal book of the congregation of Six-Mile Run we find that, in 1756, Isaac Voorhees and his wife, Helena Barcalow, had a child baptized (when the church was at the brook) named David. She was doubtless a granddaughter of Conrad, the first settler, and the mother of David, the brave Revolutionary soldier, and father of Ira C. Voorhees now residing in New Brunswick.

lived single. Peter, the husband of Sarah De Hart, now living on the homestead, died April, 1869.

Benjamin married, first, Cynthia, daughter of Peter G. Voorhees, of Middlebush, who died about 1835. He afterwards removed to Columbus, in Wisconsin, married a second time, and died there in 1860, aged eighty-two. Wyckoff married Catharine De Hart, of Ten-Mile Run, moved to Fairview, Ill., and died there about 1868, aged seventy-eight.

The Wyckoff homestead has had the following owners: Simon Wyckoff, Jacob Wyckoff, Esq., Aaron Hageman, William Williamson, John Williamson, Peter Hageman. It is now owned and resided on by his widow, Sarah Hageman, who is a daughter of John De Hart, formerly of Blawenburg.

The farms of Mrs. Peter Hageman, Theodore Skillman, Abraham Totten, and Daniel Polhemus are all parts of the original tract.

THE WILLIAMSON FAMILY.

The first of this name was a Lawrence Williamson, who with his wife, Sarah, was a member of the Dutch Church at New Brunswick at its organization, in 1717, and in which he was an elder in 1719. In what part of the congregation he lived is not known. There was also a William, an elder there in 1750. There was a Jacobus living in the neighborhood of Ten-Mile Run in 1735, and a William in this section, who had several children baptized in the old Six-Mile Run church, at the brook, at an early date. Whether they were connected with William, whose history is here given, is not known. William Williamson may have been the elder who was elected in the church at New Brunswick in 1750. He was a true patriot, a captain in Col. Neilson's regiment of State troops, an intimate friend of Gen. Washington, of whom it is said that he sometimes quartered him at his house. He died in 1799, owning a large tract of land, commencing where Isaac W. Pumyea lives, at the line between lands of William A. Williamson and the late Ephraim Van Tine, and running in the old path to the line formerly of the De Harts, and extending from the path to near George's road, and including a tract of 100 acres in Somerset County, containing in all about 640 acres. These lands were devised to his six children by his will made Sept. 7, 1779, and were divided by commissioners,—George Van Neste, Simon Addis, and John Stryker. The division was as follows:

1. To Isaac, born in 1759, who married Ann Van Harlingen and lived on that part of the tract now owned and resided on by William A. Williamson. Isaac died in 1835, aged seventy-six; his wife, Ann, died in 1837, aged seventy-nine.

2. To William, born 1762, married Ann Suydam, lived where G. J. Rink lives. One of his sons, Abraham, married Eliza, daughter of William Scott. She has survived him, and lives in the village of Franklin Park. William's daughter, called Nettie, named after her grandmother, Angenetie, resides with Peter S. De Hart near Elm Ridge cemetery, on land formerly owned by Capt. Williamson, and separated from the original tract by the Franklin and Georgetown turnpike. William belonged to a troop of horse in the Revolution.

3. To John, born in 1764, married, first, Maria Bennett, of Pennsylvania, second, Elizabeth, widow of Rem Garretson and a daughter of Hendrick Veghten. They had nine children. John lived on that part of the Williamson tract now owned and resided on by Martin Johnson. One of his sons, William, married Catharine Lowden. William was born in 1791, and died in 1850. Catharine died in 1869, aged eighty-four. Their daughter, Gertrude Ann, married John F. Babcock, of the New Brunswick *Fredonian*. John, son of William and Catharine, owns and lives in the house which his father built, where he lived and died, and which was erected on the old foundation of the house in which Simon Wyckoff, one of the first settlers of that section, lived and died.

4. To Antie, or Ann, born 1770, married Abraham Meserol. They lived and died on that part of the tract now owned by Abm. D. Voorhees. The old buildings, with their surroundings, have all disappeared, except the old well and its sweep.

5. To George, who married Ida Pumyea, daughter of Peter Pumyea, Sr., of Six-Mile Run. The 100-acre tract in Somerset County was allotted to him by the commissioners. He afterwards purchased, built, lived, and died on the property near George's road now owned by Benjamin F. Ruckman. He died in 1830, aged sixty-two; his wife, Ida, in 1842, aged seventy-six.

6. To Jane, who married John Pumyea, and who lived and died on that part of the tract where their son, William, who married Sarah Tunison, lives. John was born in 1771, and died in 1852; his wife, Jane, was born in 1780, and died in 1859. Their children were Agnes, Peter, Ida, William, John, Ann, Isaac W., and Mary.

Isaac W. Pumyea, who married Catharine Van Dyke, lives on the property formerly owned and resided on by his uncle, George Williamson, who there followed blacksmithing previous to 1800. His shop stood across the road, on the northerly corner of his brother Isaac's land. A tradition in the Williamson family states that the captain's father's name was William and that he owned an immense tract of land, extending from the Millstone River to Lawrence's Brook, containing several thousand acres.

THE VLEET FAMILY.

Adjoining the property of Simon Wyckoff on the south was that of John Vliet. The first emigrant of the Vliet family to this country appears to have been Dircks Jans Vander Vliedt. The name has been variously written Vleet, Van Vliet, Fleet, Van Fleet, etc. He was doubtless the great ancestor of them all.

Dircks Jans appears to have come from Rylevelt to New Amsterdam as one of the soldiers in the ship "Spotted Cow," in April, 1660. In April, 1663, his wife, Grietie, with two children, arrived in the same vessel, and the family settled in Flatbush. He married, first, Lyntie Aertson; second, Grietie Van Kirken. His children were Hendrick, Jans, Maria, Gaertie, and Garret. The father, mother, and Jans (or John) were members of the Reformed Dutch Church of Flatbush in 1680. His son John was born in Wellen, and married, Dec. 2, 1683, Grietie Van Kirken, of Buermalzen, in Guilderland. He belonged to a troop of horse in Kings Co., L. I., of which Daniel Remsen was captain, and Ryck Sudam lieutenant. With his father he took the oath of allegiance in 1687.

In 1717 the son, John Vliet, bought of Theodore Polhemus, of Jamaica, L. I., a tract of land lying at Six-Mile Run,* part in the county of Somerset and a part in the county of Middlesex, commencing at the path, a few yards east of the present house of Henry P. Cortelyou, and running nearly a northeasterly course to a marked tree to the middle-line (now Middlebush) road; then in a northerly course along the same to a marked tree in the line of Peter Cortelyou; then along his line to a marked tree at the brook, in front of the house of the present Henry Lewis, to the path; then following the same to the place of beginning; being 44 chains in width, containing 500 acres more or less, being lot No. 6 of the Harrison tract.

John soon removed to and built a house on the land, about 300 yards from the path. The house stood until after the Revolution. Previous to that time a new one was built on the opposite side of the dell, which was enlarged by John Van Cleef in 1812, and is the one now occupied by Ralph Voorhees, Jr. He had six children,—viz., Gretie, John, Derrick (died young), Sarah, Rebecca, and Maria. Grietie married Simon Wyckoff, another daughter, Fulkert Van Nostrand; and Maria, Adrian Hageman. John married Gretie, a daughter of Simon Wyckoff.

According to his will, recorded in Trenton in 1754, he ordered that his land be divided into six equal parts, and that each child have a part. To his wife Gretie he left his household goods, and they, after her death, to be equally shared by his children.

After the death of John Vliet, Sr., his son John, who had purchased the brewery of his father with all that pertained to it, came into possession of the farm, and was called John the Brewer, and he, in 1736, sold the brewery for £50 to his son John the Weaver, it being the custom at that time to call men after their occupation. John the Brewer had formerly owned and resided on the farm now owned by Peter Hoagland, at Ten-Mile Run, Middlesex Co.

Nearly all the first settlers along the Indian path, from the Ford to Rocky Hill, were descendants of those who emigrated from the Netherlands and settled on Long Island. John Vliet was the only one born beyond the sea.

After the death of John Vliet (the first settler), his son John's wife, Gretie, the daughter of Simon Wyckoff, came in possession of the property of her father-in-law. About this time it appears that Lucas Voorhees, or his father Jaques, purchased from the rear part of the farm 125 acres, on which he built the mill at the Middlebush road. The Vleet tract of 500 acres, which was purchased for £800, was then reduced to 375 acres, and remained thus for nearly a century after.

John Vleet, Jr., had three children,—John, born 1745, and afterwards removed to Sussex County; Simon, born 1747, married Ann Terhune, and lived and died at Lamington; Gretie, born 1750, married Aaron Dean.

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* The different streams crossing the old path gave name to the places by which they are called according to their several distances from the fording-place at the Raritan. Hence the name of Mile Run, Three-Mile Run, Six-Mile Run, Nine- and Ten-Mile Run. Except the Mile Run, the distances of the others are incorrect. The Six-Mile Run could have been no more than five miles from the river by the path. These names were given, with their distances, by travelers and their Indian guides, doubtless long before the places named were settled by the whites.

After the death of John Vleet, Jr., his widow, Gretie, married John Van Cleef, Sr.

John Van Cleef, Sr., married, second, the widow Emmons, whose maiden name was Sarah (a daughter of William Van Duyn, of Raritan). He died in May, 1811, in the eighty-first year of his age. Sarah died Jan. 7, 1805, in her seventy-seventh year. After the death of his father, John Van Cleef inherited all his real estate, and his three sisters the personal. The farm now contains 412 acres.

John Van Cleef, Jr., married Sarah Van Dyke, Oct. 4, 1791. He died Nov. 28, 1847, in the eighty-sixth year of his age; Sarah died March 25, 1742, aged seventy-two. He died intestate. His children were Margaret, born Dec. 16, 1794; Sarah, born April 4, 1800, married Ralph Voorhees (born June 20, 1796), of Middlebush; Garretta, born April 27, 1802, married Abraham Quick, of North Branch (born 1800). His land was divided between his three daughters, each part containing 137 acres. Sarah drew by lot the part containing the buildings, Margaret the middle part, and Garretta that part which Henry Garretson now owns and resides on.

In former times it was a custom with parents in their wills to leave an extra share of their estates to one of the sons, so as to enable him to retain the homestead in the family from generation to generation. The custom has changed. There are but four of the old homesteads from New Brunswick to Franklin Park, on both sides of the old Indian path, now owned by descendants of those who first settled on them.

The Vleet homestead has had the following owners: John Vleet, Sr., his daughter Gretie, John Van Cleef, Sr., John Van Cleef, Jr., his daughter Sarah, and Ralph Voorhees, Jr., recently removed to Middlebush.

THE VAN LIEW FAMILY.

From the burying-ground across the old road where Henry Oakason resides, in 1766 lived Johannes Van Liewen, a son of Frederick Van Liewen, or Van Laver, as he was called at that time by the Dutch. His father came from Holland and settled at Jamaica, L. I., in 1670. He was a son of Hendrick Van Liewen, in Holland, of French extraction. Hendrick, of Jamaica, inherited a share of his father's estate in Holland after his decease.

Frederick married Helena, a daughter of Jaques Denice, of the Narrows, Long Island, where he kept a ferry in 1703, his boats plying between that and Staten Island, and in the prosecution of his business was accidentally drowned. His mother was very probably a daughter of Jaques Cortelyou, who came from Holland and settled at New Utrecht, L. I., in 1652, the great ancestor of the Cortelyous in America.

From ancient records preserved and found at the Van Liew homestead we have the following names and dates: Frederick Van Liew, son of Frederick Hendrickson, the emigrant, died Nov. 27, 1756; Helena Denice, his wife, died March 6, 1784, aged eighty-four. Their children were Dinah, born 1718, married ——— Veghten, died Nov. 22, 1760; Helena, born Oct.15, 1724, married Rem Ditmars, of Millstone, died July 6, 1778; Maria, born March 17, 1724, married ——— Duryea, Oct. 26, 1761; Frederick, born Feb. 5, 1727, married ——— Hendrickson, lived at Middlebush, was succeeded by his son Frederick, grandson Frederick, and he by P. S. Brokaw on the homestead. His land extended from the Middlebush road about half-way to Millstone. On its eastern corner the Middlebush church was built, in 1834. He died May 25, 1758. Nice, or Denice, born Jan. 7, 1734, married Ida, widow of Jacob Wyckoff, of Three-Mile Run, died Oct. 17, 1777. She was a daughter of John Stryker, of Six-Mile Run. Cornelius, born April 16, 1736, married Ann Van Liewen, lived at Millstone where the tavern at the canal bridge has been kept since about 1836. East Millstone is built on the western part of his land. It extended eastwardly on the south side of the Amwell road to where it joined the land of his brother Frederick, of Middlebush. On the homestead he was succeeded by Henry Disborough, then by Henry's son John, then by John Wyckoff, Sr., and afterwards by his son John V. C. The present owner is Howell. Cornelius and his wife were members of the Reformed Church of Millstone in 1775; he died Jan. 29, 1777. Johannes, born April 16, 1736, lived on the homestead, married Dorothy Lott, and died Oct. 10, 1794; she died Oct. 9, 1813. The date of their father's settlement at Three-Mile Run, on lot No. 1 of the Harrison tract, is not definitely known. He married Helene Denice, 1715. He was the largest land and stockowner in the township of Franklin. Frederick Van Liew, of Middlebush, was a great-grandson of Frederick (2d); he married Maria, a daughter of Peter Voorhees, who survives him and is living with her daughter, Eliza McKracken, at Batavia, Ill. He died in 1835 or 1836.

Rem Ditmars, who married Helena, was a grandson of John Johnson, who emigrated from Ditmarsen, in Denmark, and was living on a farm at Dutch Kills, L. I., in 1640. Two of his grandchildren, Rem and Dowe, settled on a tract of land lying on the west side of the Millstone River, and running back from it for two miles to the neighborhood of Roycefield. Rem's part joined the river and remained in the family until about 1810, when, after the death of his son's widow, it was purchased and resided on by Abraham Beekman until his death. Since that time, Peter N., son of Abraham, has owned and resided on the old homestead. The land now owned by Jacob Schomp, adjoining it on the south, was a part of Rem's farm. Dowe lived in Roycefield. Rem was an active member of the Reformed Church at Millstone at the time of its organization in 1767. He had a son, Peter, also an active member, who lived on that part of the place now owned and resided on by Jacob Schomp.

THE FRELINGHUYSEN FAMILY.

This distinguished family, of which Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, born in 1691, was the founder in Somerset County, presents the remarkable feature of the first two generations being all ministers, and of the four succeeding ones (from Rev. John, the son of Rev. Theodorus Jacobus) being quite as distinctively members of the bar. The sons of Theodorus Jacobus were: 1. Rev. Theodore, born in 1724, pastor at Albany fifteen years, went to Holland, and never returned; 2. Rev. Jacobus, died during his passage to America, after being licensed by the Classis of Utrecht, in 1753, *en route* to Ulster Co., N. Y.; 3. Rev. Ferdinandus, licensed in Holland, perished at sea, with his brother, while on his way home to America; 4. Rev. John, born in 1727, preached at Raritan, and died in 1754; 5. Rev. Henricus, preached in Ulster Co., N. Y., and died in 1757, of smallpox. The two daughters, Anna and Mary, also married clergymen. These children were all born in Franklin township, this county.

The John above mentioned was the only son of Theodorus Jacobus who left descendants, and is therefore the ancestor of all who have since borne that name. He left two children, one of whom, Gen. Frederick, was the progenitor of a race of eminent lawyers. (See the chapter on the "Bench and Bar of Somerset County.")

The residence of Rev. T. J. Frelinghuysen "during the last years of his life was on a farm of 200 acres, bought of Daniel Hendrickson for £550, near Three-Mile Run, forming a part of the land now or lately owned by John Brunson. It is described as bounded on the southeast by the land of Daniel Hendrickson, northeast by the pretended line of the heirs of Peter Sonmans, northwest by David Seguire, southwest and northwest by Cornelius Bennet."*

THE VAN DOREN FAMILY.†

In 1874 the writer had the pleasure of meeting at The Hague, in Holland, the Baron de Westphalia, as his title was, who held the more active position of lord chamberlain to King William III.,—a position he had retained for at least eighteen years.‡ He was a Van Doren (spelled in Holland by a small v), a descendant of the same ancestors from whom the American families of that name are derived. By his aid access was gained to the genealogical record office, and the early "family record" of the Van Dorens in Holland secured. There is no other copy, so far as we know, in this country. It makes the head of the family one Jan van Doren, who married Clyd van Damp; no dates given. In connection with one of his three children (Nicholas) the date 1480 is mentioned. From this head twelve generations, containing forty-six names, brings the record to 1700, where it stops. The exact place of connection between this family and the Pieter named below the record did not supply, nor are we yet possessed of the information requisite to note exactly where link fits to link.

The ancestor of the Van Dorens in this country was probably Pieter Van Doorn, who, with his wife, Jannetje Ranchen, had a child, Jannetje, baptized, as appears from the Collegiate Church records, April 12, 1659. There was a Cornelis Lamberson Van Doorn, who came over to Albany in 1642, but, whatever his relationship to Pieter, the latter seems to be the head of the New Jersey families of the name.§ A Jacobus Van Doorn, probably Pieter's son (the evidence is circumstantial only), was certainly the head of the next generation, as his history is well known. He removed from the western end of Long Island to Monmouth County about 1698. His wife was Marytje Bennet. The 676 acres he owned in Monmouth, in the beautiful spot known as Pleasant Valley, near the present village of Hillsdale, may still be ascertained by distinct boun-

* "Eight Memorial Sermons," Rev. A. Messler, p. 184.

† Prepared by A. V. D. Honeyman, Esq.

‡ See Rev. William H. Van Doren's article in "Our Home," p. 313.

§ Except a branch in Monmouth County which dropped the Van and spell it Dorn; they come from Diedlof Van Doorn, who married, in 1681, Elsie Janriens, on Long Island.

dary lines, and the northwest corner of it, owned now by a Daniel Van Doren, has come down in a direct line through the family for one hundred and eighty years. The homestead residence was on the spot where Thomas Ely now lives.* Jacobus Van Doren's will, of 1719, is on file at Trenton, and from it the names of his ten children are clearly ascertained,—viz.: 1. Aria, born about 1695; 2. Engeltje, born about 1697, whose descendants settled at Peapack, Somerset Co., Amwell, Hunterdon Co., and elsewhere; 3. Christyjan (Christian), born 1699, and the father of nearly all the Somerset County Van Dorens; 4. William, born about 1701; 5. Jacob, born 1703, whose descendants chiefly settled at Peapack, Somerset Co.; 6. Angenyctie, born 1705, married William Wyckoff, of Freehold; 7. Catharine, born 1707, married Cornelius Wyckoff; 8. Abraham, born 1709, settled at Middlebush, Somerset Co., and became sheriff of the county; 9. Peter, born 1711, died a young man; 10. Isaac, born 1714, unmarried. The singular interval of only two years between the births will be noted.

The descendants of one of these children only will receive attention here, inasmuch as they constitute the great bulk of the Van Dorens in this region.† Christian (as he spelled his own name), the third son, married Altje Schenck. They were the parents of the famous seventeen children,—famous because of the number, and because all of them save one married and raised families. At the time of her death, aged about ninety-six, she had no fewer than 352 descendants,—viz., 17 children, 129 grandchildren, 200 great-grandchildren, and 6 great-great-grandchildren.‡

Christian and Abram together removed from Monmouth to Somerset. They purchased 525 acres at Middlebush about 1723, and divided it into two farms. Christian took 359 acres fronting on the Amwell road, Abram 166 acres to the north of the first-named tract. There was some deception in the sale of this plot of 525 acres, a false agent of John Bennett having sold it to the Van Dorens. The latter repurchased it in 1763, paying $5.75 per acre. Christian erected a log house on his tract, about 150 yards northeast of the present Middlebush church, and planted an orchard, two of the trees of which lived and bore fruit in 1865, one hundred and twenty-five years after planting.§ A frame building supplanted the log one, erected a quarter of a mile farther west; it stood about one hundred years, and was burned down in 1859, the present residence of John B. Welsh being on its site. The lands of the two brothers, embracing the 525 acres, are now divided up into the following tracts: Walter J. Toulmin, Thomas Conner, John Egbert, Marcus Bennett, Mr. Burbanks, Mr. Woolsey, Henry G. Hummer, John B. Welsh, John H. Thurman, Abram Van Deventer, Isaac Covert, and the Franklin poor-farm.

The names of the seventeen children were: 1. Jacob, born 1724; married, first, Phebe Van Derveer; second, Jane Ditmars; a farmer who lived and died in Bedminister township. 2. John, born 1726; married Martha Scott; a farmer at Millstone. The Van Dorens at White House are his descendants. 3. William, born 1727; married, first, Catharine Hoff; second, Maria Wyckoff; a farmer of Middlebush. 4. Maria, born 1729; married Petrus Nevius, of South Branch; died aged ninety-three. 5. Aaron, born 1730; married Margaret Stillwell; settled at Peapack; from him the present Peapack Van Dorens appear to be descended. 6. Sarah, born 1732; married, first, Jeremiah Lambert; second, Robert Hood. 7. Christian, born 1734; married, first, Alche Van Bryck; second, Maria Nevius; a farmer of Pluckamin. 8. Alche, born 1735; wife of Simon Wyckoff, of Middlebush, grandfather to Jacob Wyckoff, of that place. 9. Nellie, born 1737; wife of Jaques Voorhees, of Middlebush. 10. Abraham, born 1738; of Griggstown; married Ann Van Dyke; grandfather to Rev. Isaac Van Doren, of Hopewell, N. Y., and had the most children who grew up and raised families of any of Christian's sons. 11. Peter, born 1740; married Frances Hoff; a farmer of Millstone. 12. Jane, born 1741; married John Sutphen, farmer of Ten-Mile Run. 13. Roeliff, born 1743; died young. 14. Isaac, born 1744; married Sarah Opie; lived at Neshanic. 15. Cornelius, born 1746; married Elizabeth Wyckoff; a farmer of Middlebush. 16. Joseph, born 1748; married Sarah Vanderbilt; owned mills at South Branch. 17. Benjamin, born 1751; married, first, Sophia Van Dyke; second, Dinah Ditmars.

* Or did in 1783. The above facts are abridged from the letter of Rev. G. C. Schenck in "Our Home," December, 1873, where is to be found all that is known concerning Jacobus.

† The writer being engaged upon a complete history of the Van Doren family to the present generation, and "Our Home" for 1873 giving, in several articles, all the dates known concerning the family in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, it has not not been deemed of historical service that these many names, with dates already published and to be republished in book-form, should be here noted.

‡ For her great virtues, etc., see "Our Home," p. 54.

§ Ralph Voorhees, in "Our Home," p. 338.

THE NEVIUS FAMILY.‖

Johannes Nevius was the first sire of the families of that name in America, including the many who have resided in the valley of the Raritan. He was from Solen (probably Solingen, in Westphalia), and in early life became a trader. Venturing to engage in mercantile pursuits within the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam, he finally settled there permanently. The records of the Dutch Church show that, Nov. 18, 1653, the banns of marriage were published between Johannes Nevius, from Solen, and Araientje Bleyck, from Batavia, isle of Java, East Indies. Johannes was elected a city schepen,¶ and in 1658 became "secretary of the court of burgomasters and schepens." He seemed to have spelled his surname "Nevius," as is yet generally adopted, but the family name has been variously spelled by many as Nafius, Nefyes, Nevus, Neefus, Nevius, Nevyus, etc.

Johannes had eight children,—viz., Johannes, born in 1654; Sara, 1656; Cornelis, 1657; Marie, 1658; Cornelis (second), 1661; Petrus, 1662; Sara Catharine, 1664; and Johanna, 1667 or 1668.

Little is known of the children of Johannes save Petrus. He was the one through whom comes the Somerset County line. He was born as stated, and was yet living at Flatlands in 1698 with his wife, Janetje Roeloff Schenck, seven children, and one slave. One of his children, David, was born in 1702, and baptized at Brooklyn. This David Nevius (*Nevyus*, as he spelled it) was the assessor of Franklin township who made out the tax-list for 1745. He had six children,—Albert, William, Peter D., Neltje, Janetje, and Altje. Peter D. had five children,—Garret, David, Peter, John, Elbert. Garret was the father of J. Staats Nevius, at present of Pleasant Plains, Somerset Co., Mrs. Robert Todd, deceased, of Lamington, N. J., and Peter Garret, the son of J. Staat Nevius, who owns the homestead at Pleasant Plains, and is of the sixth generation of the family who has possessed this same farm. Petrus was another child, and possibly Martin** and Cornelis, who, with the Petrus last named, were privates in the Fifty-first Company of Kings County militia in 1715. The second Petrus married Altie Ten Eyck, March 30, 1717, and had a son Petrus, who was born in July, 1718, and died Dec. 2, 1793; he removed to Somerset after 1738. His children were Peter P., David, Martin, and Wilhelmina.

Peter P. lived and died on the present farm of Isaac Voorhees, at Pleasant Plains; he married Jane Stothoff. His children were: 1. Peter, who lived a while in Pennsylvania, but returned to Six-Mile Run. 2. John, who married Gertrude Hageman, and had children,—Peter, Benjamin,†† and Elbert; the latter is a Reformed (Dutch) minister, once a missionary in China. 3. Elbert, who married Sarah Staats, and left no children.

Martin lived at Blawenburg, and married Sarah Stothoff. His children were Johanna and John. This John had six children, of whom one, Martin, lives in the old homestead at Blawenburg.

David was born June 2, 1758, and died March 12, 1825. He married, Nov. 4, 1781, Elizabeth Schureman, a granddaughter of John Schureman, the emigrant. David Nevius had twelve children: 1. Peter S., born Aug. 23, 1782, died Sept. 27, 1870. He married Maria Van Doren. He was long a farmer at Pleasant Plains, and was one of the judges of the Somerset courts for a number of years. 2. Ann, born May 8, 1784, married Peter Bogart, who lived at Princeton and was long the steward of the seminary there. His children were Gilbert, who lives South; Eliza, wife of Rev. William Neal; William, who is South; Margaret, also in the South; John, and David, the latter a lawyer. 3. John S., born Nov. 30, 1785, married Lydia Van Dyke. William J., now of Princeton, John, of New York, Rev. Henry, of Kentucky, and Archibald were their children. 4. David, born Aug. 19, 1787, married Margaret Schureman, his cousin, and lived near New Brunswick. 5. Wilhelmina, born July 4, 1789, married Isaac Skillman, a farmer, and lived near Ringos. 6. James S., born April 30, 1791, died Aug. 16, 1794. 7. Martin, born Feb. 28, 1793, died Aug. 14, 1794. 8. Elizabeth S., born Nov. 14, 1794, died May, 1800. 9. James S. (2d), born Sept. 16, 1796, died in 1859.‡‡ He married Catharine Polhemus. His children were Elizabeth, Mary, Catharine (wife of Rev. Dr. D. D. Demarest), Henry, Jane, and James. 10. Margaret, born April 3, 1799, died about 1864. She married William Van Dyke, of Kingston.

‖ By A. V. D. Honeyman, Esq.

¶ A schepen held about the rank of a modern alderman.

** He had a son Johannes. This, or some other Johannes, had five children,—Martin, Abraham, John, David, and Margaret.

†† His son, Rev. John L. Nevius, is now a missionary in China.

‡‡ See page 589 of this work.

Peter A. Voorhees.

The children were Margaret, who married Howard Malcolm, of Philadelphia; Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Joseph White, missionary to China; James; Augustus; Edward, a physician in Philadelphia; Henry, a lawyer in Princeton; William, and Annie. 11. Martin, who died July 30, 1817, a young man. 12. Isaac, born Oct. 8, 1803, died about 1866. He married Susan Hutchings, and lived at Titusville, N. J.

THE VOORHEES FAMILY.

According to a custom prevailing in former times of adopting the Christian name of the father as the surname of the child, the great ancestor of the Voorhees family was an Albert of Holland, who was born probably in the early part of the fifteenth century. His children were Stephen, Courten, Hendrick, Jan, Hilbert, Wiavil, Gertian, and Mergin. Stephen Courten Van Voorhees,* or Voorhuysen, son of Courten Albert, settled in Flatlands and married Wellimpie Roeliffs. Stephen Courten emigrated from near Hesse, in Holland, in April, 1660. His children were Mergin, Hendrick, Lucas, Jan, Albert, Abram, Alche, and Janetje.

Minna Van Voorhees, son of Lucas Stevens, the first emigrant, was born in Flatlands, and married, April 25, 1717, Antie, daughter of Garret Pieterson Wyckoff, removing to New Brunswick, N. J., about the same year. He was afterwards married to Lemitje Stryker, widow of Jacob Wyckoff, of Six-Mile Run. Three of his brothers, John, Roeloff, Albert, also two sisters, Catrinche and Wellemtje, removed with him.

Garret, brother to Minna, lived and died in Middlebush, in the house where John P. Smith now lives, and was the owner of the farm of 183 acres connected with it. A part of the house was built of and now contains some of the timber of the old mill of Lucas Voorhees, which stood on the Six-Mile Run Brook. He was born May 13, 1720, and married, first, Neltje Nevius, daughter of Petrus Nevius, of South Branch. She died Dec. 9, 1780. He married, second, Sarah Stothoff, of Six-Mile Run, in 1783, and died a short time after.

Garret, son of the first Garret, was born March 4, 1750, married Matilda, daughter of Rem Ditmars, of Millstone, lived at Middlebush, removed to Six-Mile Run in April, 1820, and died Oct. 18, 1823. His widow, Matilda, died March 21, 1827. The other children of the first Garret were Ann, born July 10, 1752, married Abraham Beekman, lived at Griggstown, and died May 25, 1817; Catrinche, Dec. 27, 1754, and died Nov. 26, 1764; Peter, May 7, 1758, married Margaret Boice, and died on the old homestead; Neltje, in 1760, and married Brogun Van Doren, who lived at Pluckamin, where he died, and was the father of Mrs. John Hardcastle, of Somerville, and Mrs. William Van Doren, of North Branch, both lately deceased; and Catalina, May 21, 1764, married John Van Doren, of Millstone (father of Dr. Garret Van Doren), and lived at Bound Brook.

The children of Garret Voorhees and Matilda Ditmars were the following: Garret, born Nov. 22, 1776, died March 23, 1777; Lena, March 11, 1778, married Peter Voorhees, lived at New Brunswick, died Jan. 28, 1827; Nelly, May 27, 1780, never married, died at Middlebush, Feb. 18, 1810; Jane, Sept. 13, 1782, married Richard Manley, lived at New Brunswick, and died September, 1845; Garret,† Nov. 5, 1784, married Sarah Whitaker, lived at Mine Brook; Dinah, May 11, 1787, never married; Ann, Sept. 24, 1789, married Samuel W. Scott, lived in Yates Co., N. Y.; John G., Jan. 17, 1793, married Rebecca Van Derveer, lived at Fairview, Ill., died March 31, 1859; Ralph (the writer), June 20, 1796, married Sarah Van Cleef, daughter of John Van Cleef, of Six-Mile Run; and Maria, Oct. 20, 1798, married Daniel Polhemus, and lives now at Fairview, Ill.

Could all the names of the descendants of the first Voorhees emigrant to this country be collected, they would be very numerous. Besides being in New York and New Jersey, they are in Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois. To the three first-named Western States many families emigrated prior to and at the commencement of the present century.

Albert Voorhees, recently a judge of the Court of Appeals, and also Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Louisiana, is a descendant of the seventh generation of Cornelius, of Middlesex County. Daniel W., a recent member of Congress from Indiana, is the great-grandson of Stephen, of New Jersey, who married Margaret Van Dyke, March 25, 1762, and whose son, Peter, married Lemma Van Arsdale, of Kentucky, in 1796, and removed to Butler Co., Ohio, about 1800.

Jaques (1st) was born with a crooked foot, and, being unable to walk, traveled about over the country or his farm on horseback or in his phaeton. He married Nellie Van Doren, daughter of Christian, and had three children,—Jaques, Altje, and Abram. Although a cripple, Jaques (1st) was a man of unusual enterprise and perseverance. He managed a large farm, and discharged the duties of county treasurer for a long time. He dealt much in Government money during and succeeding the Revolution, and afterwards was a partner with Col. and Judge Nelson, of New Brunswick, in owning a vessel called the "Favorite," which plied between that place and the island of Madeira, exporting produce and bringing wines. Jaques also kept a store in the east end of his large house, the cellar of which was constantly stocked with different wines. An old store account-book, yet well preserved, contains the following accounts with noted persons living at some distance from the store:

"DR.

"1792, Oct. 8th. Major Farmer. To acc't for wine, 10 gal., @ 12s.= £6 12s. 6d.
" Dec. 12th. 10 gals, @ 12s.=£6 12s. 6d.
" Oct. 23d. Governor Patterson. 1 pipe London marked wine, £65 5s. 0d.
" May 30th. Richard Stockton. To 1 pipe marked, £60 0s. 0d.
" June 23d. James Parker. To ½ pipe wine, £30 0s. 0d.
" Nov. 19th. Andrew Kirkpatrick. To ½ pipe wine, £32 0s. 0d.
1793, Aug. 27th. Dr. John Witherspoon. 27 gal. wine, @ 15s.= £20 0s. 0d."

Lucas Voorhees, brother to Jaques (1st), built the mill opposite Jaques' store, and owned the farm on which his great-grandson, Abram, now resides. His daughter, Lucy, married Peter Quick, of Ten-Mile Run.‡

Jaques (2d), son of Jaques (1st), married Dinah Stryker, March 11, 1788. Their children, with dates of birth, were: John, 1790; Jaques, 1792; Abram, 1795; Peter, 1796; Cornelia, 1800; Ellen, 1803. This Jaques was the first in this section to sow and raise clover seed, prior to 1800.

Jaques (3d), son of Jaques (2d), had children,—Jaques, Matilda (who married John De Mott and lives at Middlebush), Frederick, V. L. (who married Eliza Beekman), Abram (who married Sarah Ann Buenson), and John.

JOHN HONEYMAN,

of Griggstown, had a strange, eventful history, which was never told in print until related by Hon. John Van Dyke in "Our Home," 1873. The particulars of his conduct as "a spy of Gen. Washington" would almost seem to be mythical, but for the corroborative proofs subsequently brought forward by Judge Van Dyke when his statements were challenged by a local newspaper.§ This man, born in Armagh, Ireland, about 1727, of Scottish ancestry, had come to Americ in 1758 on the English frigate "Boyne" as a soldier to fight in the French and Indian war. On the passage he had saved Gen. Wolfe's life, the latter having been a fellow-passenger, and was rewarded by being made one of his body-guards. He fought at Quebec, where Wolfe fell, and aided in bearing his commander from the field. With an honorable discharge he went to Philadelphia, married Mary Henry, an Irish girl from Colerain, and when the Revolutionary war broke out sought and obtained an introduction to Washington,—with what result will appear.

Early in 1776, Honeyman removed to Griggstown, to the house now opposite the road which leads in from Franklin Park, the older portion of which still stands. Here he soon became known as a sympathizer with the British, and was proclaimed a Tory. That his removal to this point was designed there can be little doubt. He acted the part of a tradesman in cattle, and the British, believing him a Tory, allowed him to pass and repass within their lines. The Council of Safety, when in session at Princeton, ordered that "he be committed to Trenton Gaol for High Treason," but subsequently took bail in £300 ‖ They believed him, perhaps, to be a traitor; none but Washington knew his guilt was feigned.

About Dec. 20, 1776, he made a thorough examination of the disposition of the British forces at Trenton from within their lines, and escaped to the American army.¶ Seized by the Americans and imprisoned, Washington interviewed him and allowed him to flee. Three days after, Washington was with his army in Trenton, Rahl was captured, and the country safe.

Says Judge Van Dyke, in reference to the effect of the knowledge of the spy's escape from imprisonment by the American soldiery upon the

* Van Voorhees means "from before Hesse."

† Samuel, one of his sons, resides on the homestead, and Nathaniel, cashier of the Clinton Bank and one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Hunterdon County, is at Clinton.

‡ See also the Voorhees family in Montgomery township.

§ See the "In Memoriam" volume of Dr. John Honeyman, by his son, A. V. D. Honeyman, published in 1874. foot-note, pp. 10–13.

‖ "Minutes of the Council of Safety," 1777, pp. 169, 176.

¶ The particulars are interesting; see "Our Home," pp. 448, 449.

people of Griggstown, who now believed him all the more a Tory, from having been within the British lines: "The news of the capture and escape of Honeyman speedily reached his own neighborhod of Griggstown, where the indignation and excitement reached the highest point. It was well known there that he had gone over to the English army, and he had already received the title of 'Tory John Honeyman,' but now 'British spy, traitor, and cut-throat,' and various other disagreeable epithets, were heard on every side. His house was surrounded at midnight by a crowd of his exasperated neighbors, who, by arrangement, had approached it from different directions, supposing he might be there. They demanded the surrender of the traitor or that the premises should be thoroughly searched, and perhaps reduced to ashes. His wife protested that she knew nothing of his whereabouts and seemed grieved at his misconduct, but this only increased the demand and tumult. She soon after unlocked the door, and, waving her hand, asked the crowd to listen a moment. They became quiet, and she inquired who was their leader. The answer, 'Abraham Baird,' came from all directions. Now, Abraham Baird was one of her well-known neighbors, a young man only eighteen years of age, of stalwart frame, unshrinking courage, and unexceptionable character, who had from the first espoused the cause of the colonies with all the energy and enthusiasm of youth. He was afterwards in the service, and came out of it bearing the title of major. In his old age he received an honorable pension from the government. The writer was well acquainted with him during his latter years, and he was one of the persons from whom much of the information herein narrated was received. When the wife of Honeyman heard the name of Baird her apprehensions subsided, for she knew him well, and knew that no harm could come to her or her children so long as he controlled affairs. She invited him to her, and he went. She handed him a paper and asked him to read it aloud to those outside. He did so, after first carefully looking it over himself. The paper which he read was as follows:

"'AMERICAN CAMP, NEW JERSEY, NOV., A.D. 1776.

"'*To the good people of New Jersey, and all others whom it may concern:*

"'It is hereby ordered that the wife and children of John Honeyman, of Griggstown, the notorious Tory, now within the British lines, and probably acting the part of a spy, shall be and hereby are protected from all harm and annoyance from every quarter, until further orders. But this furnishes no protection to Honeyman himself.

"'GEO. WASHINGTON,

"'*Com.-in-Chief.*'

"After the reading of this paper the wife invited Baird and his associates to make such examination of the premises as they thought proper, but no one seemed anxious to proceed any further. A long silence ensued. The assemblage was somewhat confused and confounded, and soon after gradually dispersed.

"This paper was not only signed by Washington, but was all written by him, and remained in the family for many years afterwards. It was seen and read by the children as well as by many others."

When the war closed, John Honeyman, whose whereabouts from January, 1777, to the close of the war cannot be certainly determined, but who was not at Griggstown, returned home the greatest hero of the hour. "The same neighbors who had once surrounded his humble dwelling and sought his life not only again surrounded it, but pressed vigorously for admittance,—not to harm but to thank and bless and honor him, and to congratulate and applaud his long suffering but heroic wife. Many American officers came to visit him, Washington himself being among the first."

He removed ten years later to near Lamington, where he died, in 1822, at the ripe old age of ninety-five.

BARON STEUBEN.

In Bloomington, on the turnpike leading to New Brunswick, and between it and the Raritan River, stood the old Abraham Staats mansion, in its early days a building of some pretensions, but a few years since demolished. In this house Baron Steuben had his winter quarters in 1788 and 1789. Here he slept, planned, wrote, and held his councils.

TAVERNS.

In 1766, a few yards east of the present church of Six-Mile Run was a tavern kept by the Widow Wood. Her husband, William Wood, kept it in 1745. The old house was afterwards for a long time owned and resided in by Robert Priest. Their daughter Catharine, widow of Peter R. Suydam, now living in New Brunswick, is in the possession of the property. The house is doubtless the same one occupied by William Wood, and may be one hundred and fifty years old or more.

Where the new hotel of C. C. Beekman now stands, in 1766 was a tavern kept by Joseph Gifford. In 1796, Moore Baker began to keep this public-house, and continued for forty-four years. His son William kept it for twenty-eight years, and William Williamson for six, when the old building, called the Franklin House, was taken down and the new hotel erected on its site.

In 1766 there were six taverns between New Brunswick and Upper Ten-Mile Run; two at Three-Mile Run,—one kept by John Kent, about 150 yards east of the railroad, the other by Cornelius Waldron,* where Jacob Christopher now lives; three at Six-Mile Run, kept by Wood, Gifford, and Manley; and one at Ten-Mile Run, by William Williamson, and afterwards for a time by Elias Baker.

LOSSES DURING THE REVOLUTION.

Partial list of persons damaged by the British in 1776 and 1777 in Franklin township, taken from Vol. XV., in the State Library at Trenton. Detailed lists of all goods, chattels, etc., taken or destroyed are given, with the affidavits of the parties. Here only the gross amounts are given:

	£	s.	d.
Hendrick Fisher, near Bound Brook	145	10	0
Garret Voorhees, Middlebush	451	17	8
Philip Folkerson, Middlebush	199	19	9
John Stoothoff, Middlebush	29	15	3
Abraham Van Doren, Middlebush	67	10	5
Peter Rappleyear, Middlebush	393	7	0
John Speeder, Middlebush	126	16	6
Samuel Garretson, Middlebush	82	3	6
John French, near New Brunswick	151	15	6
John Bray, Raritan Landing	246	5	0
John Shank, Three-Mile Run	147	19	6
Jane Patterson, Three-Mile Run	39	10	11
Benjamin Hegeman, Six-Mile Run	59	19	5
Jacques Voorhees	112	0	0
Jacobus Wickoff (Middlebush?)	116	5	9
Peter T. Schenck, Raritan Landing	218	8	10
John Stoothoff (Six-Mile Run?)	19	0	0
Peter Runyea, Six-Mile Run	99	2	6
Cornelius Van Liew, Three-Mile Run	18	2	10
Peter Jorks, Six-Mile Run	16	17	0
Adrian Van Nostrand, Three-Mile Run	68	18	9
Cornelius Van Hengelen, Middlebush	60	19	3
John Stryker, Six-Mile Run	200	0	0
Johannes Van Liew, Three-Mile Run	519	16	5
Rev. John Light (Leydt)†	92	9	10

* Waldron's tavern was afterwards owned and occupied for a time by Daniel Brunson, who conducted the tailoring business until 1806, when he sold it to Samuel King and removed about half a mile down the road, where he kept the "Rising Sun," or what was for a long time called the "Brunson tavern," now the De Mott House. Samuel King lived on the old tavern property, added a second story to a part of the old house, enlarged and remodeled it in other respects, and established and conducted the tanning and currying business, which has been continued there until the present time. He died in 1835. He had a son, John, who married Jemima, a daughter of Col. Farrington Barcalow; he died early. His widow now lives at Spring Lake, Ill.

After King's death, in 1836, Peter Mahan purchased the property and resided on it. From Mahan the property went into the possession of John Christopher, from him to that of his son, Jacob, now residing thereon, and who has added to it the Leffert Waldron property, which was purchased of Daniel Hendrickson in 1732.

† This last item was for damages done by British in 1782.

C. B. Moore

HON. CHARLES B. MOORE is a grandson of Josiah Moore, who settled at Flemington, N. J., prior to the year 1800. His parents were Elnathan and Mary (Runkle) Moore, the former of whom was a prominent hotel-keeper at Flemington for many years. His father died at Ten-Mile Run, Franklin township, on May 3, 1857, in the seventy-third year of his age, and his mother in New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 26, 1871, in her ninety-third year. Both lie buried at Kingston, N. J.

Senator Moore was the youngest of a family of six children, and was born at Flemington on Jan. 6, 1822. His brothers and sisters were William, who resides at Flemington; Austin (deceased); Hannah, who married Isaac Stout, of Rocky Hill, and who is dead; Hart, proprietor of the County Hotel at Somerville; and John, residing at Kingston.

The earlier years of Mr. Moore's life were passed at home, and his educational training was completed at the Lawrenceville (N. J.) Academy. At the age of fifteen he left school, and began the active duties of life as a clerk in the store of T. J. Skillman, of Rocky Hill. He then passed to the store of Farlee & Depue, of Flemington, where he clerked for a time, and at the age of seventeen he located at Kingston, N. J., clerking for P. H. Barker for two years. With what small capital he had gathered together he started, when nineteen years of age, a small grocery-store at Kingston, where he continued in trade until 1864, in which year he removed his store to its present location at that place. Here he still remains in trade. He also operates a hay-press at Kingston, and engages extensively in the lumber and coal business. He occupies and tills a fertile farm near Kingston, which he purchased in 1857.

While Mr. Moore is recognized as one of the purely self-made and successful business men of Somerset County, it is in the broader sphere of public life that he has become best known. Politically he is a Democrat, and enjoys a controlling influence in the councils of his party. He was a member of the town committee of Franklin township for three years, and in 1871 was defeated for the office of sheriff by only a few votes. In 1875 he was elected to represent Somerset County in the State Senate, and was one of the most popular and influential members of that body, being chairman of the committee on railroads and canals, and a member of the judiciary committee. Upon his retirement from the Senate, in 1879, Mr. Moore was appointed to the office of supervisor of the New Jersey State prison by a board consisting of the Governor, chief-justice of the Supreme Court, the chancellor, and the attorney-general. This is a position of great importance and responsibility, controlling the contract system of the prison, its victualing and general supplies, and is still held by him.

In social and home life Mr. Moore is eminently popular and agreeable, and is the ruling spirit of the section of country in which he resides. He is in active sympathy with all movements tending to improve and elevate the community, and is looked upon as a man of integrity and a politician without guile. No corrupting hand has ever been laid on him. He has been for several years the president and treasurer of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Kingston. He is also the president of two loan associations at that place, and a member of the board of trustees of the school district.

Senator Moore was married in June, 1847, to Margaret A., daughter of John and Margaret Van Tilberg, of Kingston, N. J. His children are Sarah, wife of J. F. Johnston, of Princeton, N. J.; William, who is in the coal and lumber business at Kingston; Charles E., who is in his father's store; and Adeline, residing at home.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

It is impossible to arrive at entirely definite information about the opening of the first roads, since they were mere bridle-paths through the forests.

The road from Inian's Ferry (afterwards New Brunswick), to the Falls of the Delaware (afterwards Trenton) was probably the first road opened through Franklin township. It at first followed the old Indian path, and hence its many crooks. A road (or path) was certainly opened on the south side of the Raritan by 1700, if not before, as the Raritan lots were already then beginning to be settled. The 8-mile line through the middle of the twelve Middlebush lots, which was first run about 1703, must have become a path or road soon after that date, as the houses were built along this line that the owners might be near the centres of their farms, which ran east and west. Then, from near the northern end of this Middlebush road, a road was needed to Inian's Ferry. This bore off to the south, and joined the Six-Mile Run road about two miles east of the Raritan. But settlers were already locating along the Millstone, and the Harlingen tract was settled in 1710. These people needed a means of ingress and egress. A road from Middlebush to Millstone and westward to Wood's tavern (the northern limit of the Harlingen tract), must have been opened soon after 1710. As necessity required it to be extended farther west into Hunterdon County, this was done; and when Amwell township was set off, this important easterly and westerly road received the name of the Amwell road, by which it is yet known.

A branch was run from the Amwell road at Middlebush to Weston, through the Cedar Grove District, at an early period, probably by 1715 or 1720, to accommodate the people who had settled at Weston and Harmony Plains. The latter place began to be settled in 1712. Then, again, a road was opened by 1717 from Six-Mile Run to Blackwell's Mills to accommodate the people from the southern end of the Harlingen tract, who attended church at Six-Mile Run until 1727. The Millstone was at first forded at Millstone and then at Blackwell's and Weston, and thus they continued to cross for several years. When mill-dams were erected at Weston and Blackwell's, about 1740, the river continued to be forded below, but became impassable at Millstone, and a bridge became then, if not before, a necessity. It is quite probable that a rude bridge was built at Millstone as early as 1715 or 1720.

There were six bridges across the Millstone, along the western border of Franklin township, long before the Revolution, the dates of which are approximately as follows: At Kingston, 1710; Millstone, 1720; Weston, Blackwell's, and Griggstown, 1740–50; Rocking Hill, 1760.*

See also general chapter on "Roads and Bridges," commencing at page 573 of this work, for much information concerning roads of this township.

CIVIL HISTORY AND CIVIL LISTS.

There seems to be no record preserved of the formation of the present township of Franklin. In 1693 the township of Piscataway was extended to the south side of the Raritan, and the larger part of our present Franklin remained as a part of Piscataway, Middlesex Co., until 1709. Only about three or four square miles in the northwestern corner of the township were in Somerset, by the law of 1688.† When, in 1709, the southern line of Somerset was fixed on Lawrence's Brook, the domain of Piscataway township, on the south side of the Raritan, passed away. Franklin then became a part of the county and town of Somerset, which were identical. As early as 1746 the county began to be divided into towns, and Franklin was subsequently called the "Eastern Precinct." In 1760 an act was passed forming and making the county and township lines.‡ The bounds of Franklin were fixed by the rivers on the northeast and west. The southern bound of the town fluctuated with the southern bound of the county. The township no doubt received the name of Franklin during Governor Franklin's administration, which lasted from 1762 to 1776. In 1798 the general law for the incorporation of townships directed that the corporate name of this township should be "The Inhabitants of the Township of Franklin, in the County of Somerset." In 1850 a triangle of land at the eastern point of the county, between the Mile Run brook on the west, Albany and Somerset Streets, in the city of New Brunswick, on the south, and the Raritan River on the east, was set off from Franklin to the city of New Brunswick. Except for this change, the literary and theological institutions in New Brunswick would belong to this township.

A volume§ is in the county clerk's office entitled "Franklin Township Proceedings, commenced April 9, 1798; Clerk's Book." The following are the minutes of the first meeting:

"The Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Township of Franklin, in the county of Somerset, met at the house of Mrs. Jane Spader (widow), in Middle Bush, on Monday, the ninth day of April, 1798, to choose officers for said town, as follows: John Bayard, Moderator; Jacob Tallman, Town Clerk; Jacob R. Hardenbergh, Adrian V. Nostrand, Benjamin Smith, Hendrick Suydam, Pound Keepers; John Bray, Garret Voorhis, Hendrick Berrien, A committee to prepare regulations and by-laws to be

* The following appears in the records of the Freeholders:

"1774.—Allowed Abram Van Neste, Esq., 6s. light money, for planks for the bridge near his house." [Weston.]

"June, 1778.—Michael Vanderveer repaired the bridge at Peter Schenck's Mill (now Blackwell's). He was allowed £4 19s."

"Dec. 2, 1779.—£500 were directed to be raised by a tax on the inhabitants of the county to repair the bridge at Griggstown."

"June 18, 1781.—Archibald Mercer was authorized to repair the bridge by his mill (now Blackwell's), and to use the old planks from the court-house bridge for this purpose."

† See map.

‡ See Hillsborough.

§ The first volume of minutes extends from 1798 to 1871; the second and present volume begins in 1872. The business is kept much more in detail since 1872. The first volume is deposited in the county clerk's office for safekeeping.

laid before the next town-meeting; Abraham Nevius, Assessor; Rulif Voorhis, Collector; David Nevius, Garret Voorhis, Chosen Freeholders; Abram Nevius, Moses Scott, Rulif Voorhies, Adrian Van Nostrand, Overseers of the Poor; Abram A. Voorhies, Peter Runyea, Garret Voorhies, Commissioners of Appeals; Abram Nevius, Fred. V. Liew, Surveyors of the Highways; Peter Montfort, Jonas Solomon, Constables; Jacob R. Hardenbergh, James V. Duyn, John Stryker, Garret Voorhies, Ab. Quick, Township Committee; James V. Duyn, Richard Fulkerson, John De Grow, John Stryker, Israel Harris, Henry Disbro, Ephraim Yates, Hendrick Gulick, Ab. Quick, Farrington Barcalow, Jac. V. Dike, Lucas Voorhies, John F. V. Liew, Tunis Hoagland, Henry Van Nortwick, Jacobus Garretson, Isaac Silcox, Overseers of the Road; John Stryker, Judge of Annual Election.

"Agreed that the sum of £230 be raised for the support of the poor for the present year.

"The next annual election for the purpose of choosing representatives will be opened in this place.

"The next annual meeting will be opened at Mr. Baker's, Six-Mile Run.

"JOHN BAYARD, *Moderator*,
"JACOB TALLMAN, *Town Clerk*."

The names of clerks, assessors, collectors, chosen freeholders, and township committees are given. These sufficiently indicate the leading men in the town, all of whose names pass in review sooner or later.

TOWN CLERKS.

1798, Jacob Tallman; 1799–1815, Fred. Van Liew; 1816–21, Abram Voorhees; 1822–23, Ralph Voorhees; 1824, Abram A. Voorhees; 1825–30, Ralph Voorhees; 1831–32, Peter A. Voorhees; 1833–37, John G. Voorhees; 1838–40, John De Mott; 1841, Peleg H. Barker; 1842–48, Simon Wyckoff; 1849, Randolph Martin; 1850–52, John N. Hoagland; 1853–55, Peter S. Brokaw; 1856, William Williamson; 1857–59, B. B. Van Nuys; 1860–62, Alfred J. Voorhees; 1863, J. Boyd Van Doren; 1864–66, Alfred J. Voorhees; 1867–69, Cor. V. Oppie; 1870–71, George R. Suydam; 1872–73, Dr. Jacob W. Voorhees; 1874–76, Alfred J. Voorhees; 1877–79, H. B. Skillman; 1880, D. Webster Veghte.

ASSESSORS.

1798, Abraham Nevius; 1799–1800, Hendrick Cortelyou; 1801–14, David Nevius; 1815, William Scott; 1816, James Van Nuys; 1817–21, Andrew Brown; 1822, Simon Wycoff; 1823–25, Abraham A. Voorhees; 1826–30, Simon Wyckoff; 1831–32, Farrington Barcalow; 1833–38, Peter A. Voorhees; 1839–40, Abram Perlee; 1841–44, John De Mott; 1845–48, Joseph Brokaw; 1849–51, Simon Wyckoff, Jr.; 1852–54, J. Van Doren Hoagland; 1855–57, John H. Voorhees; 1858–60, Jacob Wyckoff; 1861–63, John J. Van Nostrand; 1864, Simon Wyckoff; 1865–67, Jacob W. Veghte; 1868–71, John J. Van Nostrand; 1872–74, Jacob Wyckoff; 1875, Robert P. Nevius; 1876, P. V. W. Cannon; 1877–78, Joseph Waker; 1879–80, David J. Voorhees.

COLLECTORS.

1798–1807, Rloff Voorhees; 1808–11, John P. Nevius; 1812–15, Andrew Brown; 1816–23, Jerome Rappleyea, Jr.; 1824–26, William Philips; 1827–33, Peter S. Nevius; 1834–40, Abram A. Voorhees; 1841–44, John V. M. Wyckoff; 1845–49, John W. Brunson; 1850–52, Henry Hoagland; 1853–55, Ab. J. Suydam; 1856–58, James J. Garretson; 1859–61, Ab. J. Cortelyou; 1862–65, John Veghte; 1866–71, Isaac J. Van Nuys; 1872–74, Henry P. Cortelyou; 1875–78, Cor. G. Van Cleef; 1879–80, Isaac J. Van Nuys.

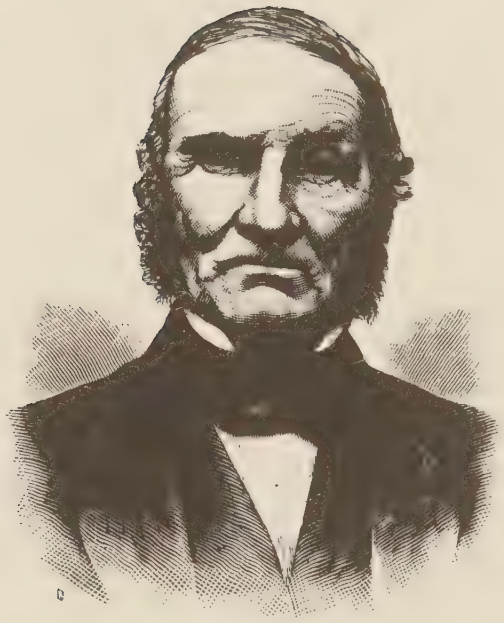
CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1798, Ab. Quick, Henry Berrian; 1797–1800, Jacob Van Dyke, Henry Berrian; 1801–9, Jacob Van Dyke, Albert Stothoff; 1810, Henry Suydam, Albert Stothoff; 1811–12, Henry Suydam, Jerome Rappleyea; 1813–16, John P. Nevius, Garret Schenck; 1817–20, Jacob Van Dyke, Garret Schenck; 1821–24, Aug. R. Taylor, Garret Schenck; 1825–27, Aug. R. Taylor, Jacques J. Voorhees; 1828, Cornelius L. Hardenburgh, William T. Rodgers; 1829–30, Ferdinand S. Schenck, William T. Rodgers; 1831, Dr. Aug. R. Taylor, Daniel Polhemus; 1832–33, Dr. Aug. R. Taylor, William T. Rodgers; 1834–35, Dr. Aug. R. Taylor, Daniel Polhemus; 1836–39, Dr. Aug. R. Taylor, J. V. M. Wyckoff; 1840, Dr. Aug. R. Taylor, Elijah Stout; 1841–45, Miles C. Smith, Elijah Stout; 1846–49, Nicholas Van Wickle, Elijah Stout; 1850–52, Josiah Schenck, H. V. De Mott; 1853–55, John W. Brunson; 1856–60, Josiah S. Schenck; 1861–62, Ab. J. Suydam; 1863–64, J. V. D. Hoagland; 1865–67, Peter S. Brokaw; 1868–70, Jac. W. Veghte; 1871–73, James Stothoff; 1874–75, Joseph Waker; 1876–78, Henry P. Cortelyou; 1879–80, Is. J. Voorhees.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEES.*

1798–99, Jac. R. Hardenbergh, James Van Duyn, John Stryker, Garret Voorhees, Ab. Quick; 1800, Jacob Van Dike, Elbert Stoothoff, John Stryker, Jacques Voorhees; 1801–2, Jacob Van Dike, Elbert Stothoff, John Stryker, Peter Voorhees, Jacques Voorhees; 1803, Jacob Van Dike, Elbert Stothoff, John Stryker, Peter Voorhees, Hendrick Berrian; 1804–6, Jacob Van Dike, Elbert Stothoff, John Stryker, Peter Voorhees, Hendrick Berrian; 1807–9, Jacob Van Dike, Elbert Stothoff, John Stryker, Peter Voorhees, Jacob Quick; 1810–11, Josiah Schenck, Elbert Stothoff, John Stryker, Peter Voorhees, Jacob Quick; 1812–14, John P. Nevius, Elbert Stothoff, John Stryker, Peter Voorhees, Jacob Quick; 1815, Peter J. Nevius, Elbert Stoothoff, Jerome Rappleyea, Josiah Schenck, Jacob Quick; 1816, Andrew Brown, Jacques Voorhees, Cornelius Cowenhoven, Jerome Rappleyea, Sr., John R. Van Liew; 1817–18, Daniel Polhemus, Joseph Patterson, Cornelius Cowenhoven, Jerome Rappleyea, Sr., John R. Van Liew; 1819, Daniel Polhemus, Jacques A. Voorhees, Cornelius Cowenhoven, Ab. Van Doren, John R. Van Liew; 1820–21, Daniel Polhemus, Jacques A. Voorhees, Cornelius Cowenhoven, Ab. Van Doren, Samuel Holcomb; 1822, Daniel Polhemus, Jacques A. Voorhees, Jerome Rappleyea, Ab. Van Doren, William Philips; 1823, Daniel Polhemus, Jacques A. Voorhees, Jerome Rappleyea, Sr., Elijah Stout, William Philips; 1824, Henry V. De Mott, Jacques A. Voorhees, Jerome Rappleyea, Sr., Elijah Stout, John Stoothoff; 1825, Henry V. De Mott, Jacques A. Voorhees, Jacob Wyckoff, Cornelius De Hart, Peter S. Nevius; 1826–27, Henry V. De Mott, Jacques A. Voorhees, Jacob Wyckoff, Cornelius De Hart, Rutsen Hardenbergh; 1828, William T. Rodgers, John Stotthoff, Jacob Wyckoff, Ralph Voorhees, John S. Nevius; 1829, William T. Rodgers, William Cruser, Jacob Wyckoff, Ralph Voorhees, John S. Nevius; 1830, Ab. S. Clark, Stephen Garretson, Jacob Wyckoff, Henry V. De Mott, John S. Nevius; 1831, James C. Van Dike, Stephen Garretson, John Van Tilburgh, Henry V. De Mott, Ab. Veghte; 1832, Nicholas Conover, James S. Nevius, John Van Tilburgh, Henry V. De Mott, John G. Voorhees; 1833, Nicholas Conover, Ralph Voorhees, John Van Tilburgh, Henry V. De Mott, William H. Lupp; 1834, Nicholas Conover, Ralph Voorhees, John Van Tilburgh, Henry V. De Mott, William Packer; 1835, Nicholas Conover, Ralph Voorhees, Nicholas Veghte, Henry V. De Mott, William Packer; 1836, Simon Wyckoff, Ralph Voorhees, Nicholas Veghte, Henry V. De Mott, William Packer; 1837, Simon Wyckoff, Ralph Voorhees, Jeremiah Garretson, Elijah Stout, William Packer; 1838, Simon Wyckoff, Jeremiah Voorhees, Jeremiah Garretson, Elijah Stout; 1839, Simon Wyckoff, Jeremiah Voorhees, Jeremiah Garretson, Lewis Boisnot, William Packer; 1840, Ab. J. Suydam, Jeremiah Voorhees, Jeremiah Garretson, Ralph Voorhees, Augustus F. Taylor; 1841, Augustus F. Taylor, Ralph Voorhees, John W. Brunson, Lewis Boisnot, Ab. J. Suydam; 1842, Ab. J. Cortelyou, James J. Garretson, John W. Brunson, Lewis Boisnot, Ab. J. Suydam; 1843–44, Ab. J. Cortelyou, John P. Chamberlain, John W. Brunson, Lewis Boisnot, Ab. J. Suydam; 1845, Ab. J. Cortelyou, John P. Chamberlain, John Nevius, Lewis Boisnot, William Polhemus; 1846, Ab. J. Cortelyou, John P. Chamberlain, Augustus F. Taylor, Lewis Boisnot, William Polhemus; 1847, Jac. R. Skillman, John P. Chamberlain, Augustus F. Taylor, Lewis Boisnot, William Polhemus; 1848, Jac. R. Skillman, John P. Chamberlain, Augustus F. Taylor, Lewis Boisnot, John H. Voorhees; 1849, Henry V. De Mott, John P. Chamberlain, Cornelius S. Nevius, Lewis Boisnot, John H. Voorhees; 1850, Peter S. Brokaw, Michael R. Nevius, Cornelius S. Nevius, James S. Garretson, John H. Voorhees; 1851, Peter S. Brokaw, Michael R. Nevius, Cornelius S. Nevius, James J. Garretson, Dr. Lewis H. Mosher; 1852, Peter S. Brokaw, Michael R. Nevius, Cornelius Stout, James J. Garretson, Jos. Brokaw; 1853–54, Ab. J. Cortelyou, Martin S. Garretson, Cornelius Stout; 1855, Ab. J. Cortelyou, Martin S. Garretson, John V. D. Hoagland; 1856–57, John V. M. Wyckoff, Michael R. Nevius, John V. D. Hoagland; 1858, John V. M. Wyckoff, Isaac L. Van Cleef, Simon Wyckoff; 1859–60, Isaac W. Pomyea, Charles B. Moore, Simon Wyckoff; 1861, Isaac W. Pomyea, Charles B. Moore, Jacob Wyckoff; 1862, Ab. J. Cortelyou, Jacob W. Veghte, Jacob Wyckoff; 1863, Cornelius G. Hoagland, Jacob W. Veghte, Jacob

* We have not found any record of town committees prior to 1798. Such were no doubt verbally appointed from as early a date as 1740–50.



PETER STOOTHOFF.

Elbert, Johannes, Petrus, Cornelius, and Garret Stoothoff, who resided in the vicinity of the Raritans as early as 1717, were children of Garret Elbertse and Johanna Nevius, and grandchildren of Elbert Elbertse Stoothoff, who emigrated from Nieunkirken, Holland, in 1637, and finally settled in Flatlands, where he held large tracts of land. Elbert appears to have returned to Flatlands, and from him are descended the Long Island branch of the family.

The subject of this sketch is the great-great-grandson of Garret. His great-grandfather was Albert, his grandfather William, and his father Peter. William married Sarah Stoothoff, and had a number of children, of whom Peter alone reached mature years. The latter was born April 11, 1746. His first wife was a Cortelyou, by whom he had three daughters. His second wife was Juda Sutphen, who was born Oct. 25, 1764, and whom he married March 29, 1798. Peter Stoothoff occupied two hundred and twenty-five acres of land at Six-Mile Run, and the fifth generation of the family is still on the tract. He was a member of the Reformed Church of Six-Mile Run, where he held the office of deacon and elder, and died Aug. 7, 1826. His wife died Dec. 24, 1847.

Peter Stoothoff, son of Peter, was the only child who grew to manhood. He was born on the home-farm Oct. 2, 1804, and passed his earlier years at work on the old place and in obtaining a common-school education. After the death of his father he came into possession of the homestead, and has resided there since, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has been a member of the Republican party since the war, though he has had no political aspirations. He is a member of the Reformed Church at Franklin Park, with which he has been officially connected both as deacon and elder. He has been an active promoter of the worthy enterprises of his day, and so passed his life as to command the respect and confidence of his friends. He now lives in retirement on his farm, and has attained a ripe old age.

Mr. Stoothoff has been twice married. His first wife was Eliza, daughter of Peter Quick, of Ten-Mile Run, whom he married Sept. 8, 1830. She was born Jan. 6, 1806. By this marriage was born a daughter, Ellen, Jan. 21, 1832, died July 3, 1844. Mrs. Stoothoff died June 17, 1832; and on May 1, 1844, Mr. Stoothoof married his present wife, the widow of John S. Garretson, of Readington. She was born May 9, 1811. Of this union have been born Judith A., April 18, 1845, and wife of Charles B. Wyckoff, of Brooklyn; John H., Feb. 27, 1847, at present farming the home-place; Sarah, Sept. 27, 1852, residing at home; and Maria, March 15, 1855, died Dec. 12, 1868.

Wyckoff; 1864, Cornelius G. Hoagland, Jacob W. Veghte, Peter A. Voorhees; 1865, Cornelius G. Hoagland, Benjamin S. Totten, Peter A. Voorhees; 1866–67, J. V. D. Hoagland, Benjamin S. Totten, Peter A. Voorhees; 1868–70, J. V. D. Hoagland, Cornelius W. Wyckoff, John B. Van Doren; 1871, Garretson Hageman, Alfred J. Voorhees, John B. Van Doren; 1872, Garretson Hageman, Peter J. Staats, Alfred J. Voorhees; 1873, Peter J. Staats; 1874, John M. Garretson, Peter J. Staats, Isaac J. Van Nuys; 1875, John M. Garretson, William H. Ayres, Isaac J. Van Nuys; 1876, William H. Gulick, William H. Ayres, Isaac J. Van Nuys; 1877, William H. Gulick, William H. Ayres, Isaac J. Voorhees, Garret Voorhees, Jr., John De Mott; 1878, William H. Gulick, I. J. Van Nuys, Isaac J. Voorhees, Garret Voorhees, C. N. Staats; 1879, James Cropsey, Garret Voorhees, C. N. Staats; 1880, James Cropsey, C. Nelson Staats, Matthew Suydam.

FRANKLIN TAX-LIST, 1735.

The following tax-lists show the number of acres of land, number of cattle, number of sheep, and the amount of tax of every taxable inhabitant of the township of Franklin at a *very early date*. The figures are arranged in parallel columns, but, for convenience, they are given as below, with the simple explanation that *a.* is for *acres*, *c.* for *cattle*, *s.* for *sheep*, and *t.* for *tax*. The spelling of the names is retained, but not the capitalizing.

Corel (Col.) Faermer. (Nothing).
John Wytknegt, *a.* 100; *c.* 7; *t.* £1 1s. 3d.
Abraham Van Voorhees, *a.* 297; *c.* 16; t. £2 11s.
John Graie, *a.* 3; *c.* 4; *t.* 5s. 1d.
Hendreryk Van Derbylt, *a.* 100; *c.* 12; *t.* £1 8s.
Lymon Van Aars Dalen, *a.* 200; *c.* 19; *s.* 13; *t.* £2 11s. 3d.
Peterus Wyckof, *a.* 300; *c.* 20; *s.* 20; *t.* £3 7s.
John Wyckoff, *a.* 300; *c.* 15; *s.* 20; *t.* £3 3d.
Jacob Fontyn, *a.* 120; *c.* 12; *s.* 5; *t.* £1 9s. 3d.
John Metselaer, *a.* 50; *c.* 9; *s.* 6; *t.* £1 2s. 2d.
Pieter Metselaer, *a.* 100; *c.* 9; *s.* 8; *t.* £1 5s. 2d.
James Herker, *c.* 4; *t.* 5s.
Reynier Fontyn, *a.* 100; *c.* 13; *t.* £1 9s. 1d.
Christyaen Van Dorn, *a.* 350; *c.* 18; *t.* £3 4s.
Henderik Blau, *a.* 140; *c.* 10; *s.* 9; *t.* £1 7s. 2d.
Jacob Buys, *a.* 50; *c.* 14; *s.* 14; *t.* £1 10s.
Johanes Sebrunt, *c.* 16; *s.* 3; *t.* £1 8s. 2d.
Folkert Folkerse, *c.* 150; *c.* 15; *s.* 8; *t.* £2 3s. 2d.
Charles Fontyn, Sr., *a.* 150; *c.* 15; *s.* 10; *t.* £2 3s. 3d.
John Fontyn, *c.* 6; *t.* 7s. 2d.
Denys Van Duyn, *a.* 200; *c.* 9; *s.* 6; *t.* £1 10s. 1d.
Isack Yanse, *a.* 154; *c.* 13; *s.* 7; *t.* £2 1s.
Corneles Pieterse, *a.* 100; *c.* 10; *t.* £1 5s. 2d.
Abraham Ouke, *a.* 60; *c.* 14; *s.* 15; *t.* £1 10s. 3d.
Corneles Sudam, *a.* 250; *c.* 14; *s.* 20; *t.* £2 9s.
George Anderse, *a.* 250; *c.* 12; *s.* 12; *t.* £2 5s. 1d.
Charles Fontyn, *c.* 10; *s.* 9; *t.* £1 1s. 3d.
Jacus Fontyn, *a.* 350; *c.* 19; *s.* 14; *t.* £3 7s. 1d.
Abraham Fontyn, *a.* 200; *c.* 14; *s.* 14; *t.* £2 5s. 2d.
John Smack, *a.* 140; *c.* 6; *s.* 3; *t.* £1 2s.
Willem Van Duyn, *a.* 250; *c.* 10; *s.* 11; *t.* £2 2s. 3d.
Samuel Molferd, *a.* 50; *s.* 13; *t.* £1 6s. 3d.
Symon Van Wikele, *a.* 250; *c.* 16; *s.* 16; *t.* £2 11s.
Roeloff Sebrunt, *a.* 330; *c.* 20; *s.* 15; *t.* £3 7s. 3d.
Philip Folkers, *a.* 400; *c.* 17; *s.* 16; *t.* £3 8s.
Joseph Folkers, *c.* 4; *t.* 5s.
John Auter, *a.* 230; *c.* 15; *s.* 11; *t.* £2 8s.
Johannes Koelbak, *a.* 150; *c.* 5; *t.* £1 1s. 3d.
Philip You, *a.* 150; *s.* 3; *t.* 11s. 1d.
Tuenes Montanye, *a.* 100; *c.* 9; *s.* 7; £1 5s. 1d.
Gerbrant Pieterse, *a.* 200; *c.* 10; *t.* £1 10s. 2d.
John Broca, *a.* 390; *c.* 28; *s.* 30; *t.* £4 11s.
Pieter Broca, *a.* 400; *c.* 24; *s.* 18; *t.* £4 4s. 3d.
George Davids, *c.* 7; *t.* 8s. 3d.
Pieter Woertman, *c.* 5; *t.* 6s. 3d.
Pieter Burna, *a.* (100?); *c.* 12; *t.* £1 8s.
Pieter Belyn, *a.* (——); *c.* 4; *t.* £5.
Burgon Koevert, *a.* 266; *c.* 3; *t.* £1 5s.
Isaac Hover, *c.* 2; *t.* 2s. 2d.
Mariettae Kovert, *a.* 200; *c.* 9; *s.* 4; *t.* £2 1s. 1d.
Tomas Burt, *a.* 100; *c.* 7; *s.* 11; *t.* £1 3s. 2d.
Philip Folkerse, Jr., *a.* 25; *c.* 12; *t.* £1 4s. 1d.
Henry Wals, *a.* 2; *c.* 4; *t.* 5s.
Jacob Probasco, *a.* 300; *c.* 16; *s.* 14; *t.* £3 1s.
Christoffel Probasco, *c.* 4; *t.* 5s.
Cornelis Van Aarsdalen, *a.* 200; *c.* 12; *t.* £2 1s.
Jacobus Willemse, *a.* 150; *c.* 11; *s.* 3; *t.* £1 10s. 1d.
Henderik Gulick, *a.* 150; *c.* 9; *t.* £1 6s. 3d.
Jockem Gulick, *a.* 180; *c.* 9; *s.* 6; *t.* £1 9s. 1d.
Tomas Van Dick, *a.* 32; *c.* 6; *t.* 9s.
Henderik Cortelyou, *a.* 300; *c.* 12; *t.* £2 6s.
Elbert Stoothof, *a.* 290; *c.* 23; *s.* 16; *t.* £3 9s. 3d.
Tuenes Van Pelt, *a.* 200; *c.* 14; *s.* 4; *t.* £2 4s.
Isack Symense, *a.* 300; *c.* 8; *t.* £2 1s.
Dirck Hogelant, *a.* 150; *c.* 10; *t.* £1 8s.
David Nevius, *a.* 300; *c.* 16; *s.* 11; *t.* £3 2d.
Hendrick Fanner, *a.* 100; *c.* 11; *t.* £1 6s. 1d.
Jacob Kinne, *a.* 130; *c.* 10; *s.* 6; *t.* £1 8s.
James Prine, *a.* 300; *c.* 17; *s.* 20; *t.* £3 3s. 1d.
Leffert Hagewont, *c.* 3; *t.* 3s. 3d.
Sammuel Greggs, *a.* 150; *c.* 5; *s.* 3; *t.* £1 2s. 2d.
Obaddie Wilkens, *a.* 150; *c.* 9; *s.* 8; *t.* £1 8s.
John Neiel, *a.* 100; *c.* 9; *t.* £1 4s. 1d.
Benyeman Greggs, *a.* 4; *c.* 5; *t.* 6s. 2d.
John Musset, *a.* 1; *c.* 3; *t.* 3s. 3d.
Franses Feurt, *a.* 3; *c.* 1; *t.* 1s. 2d.
Tomas Greggs, *a.* 30; *c.* 5; *t.* 7s. 3d.
Obaddia Homes, *a.* 80; *c.* 5; *t.* 10s. 1d.
Samuel Gulick, *a.* 200; *c.* 8; *s.* 7; *t.* £1 9s.
Willem Smiet, *a.* 100; *c.* 6; *t.* £1 2d.
Lewis Moere, *a.* 1; *c.* 2; *t.* £2 2s.
Grace Harresen, *a.* 1; *c.* 2; *t.* 2s. 2d.
Tomas Soden, *a.* 90; *c.* 10; *s.* 16; *t.* £1 5s.
John Berien, *a.* 130; *c.* 1; *t.* 7s. 3d.
Samuel Corneles, *a.* 50; *c.* 3; *t.* 6s. 1d.
Willem Willense, *a.* 100; *c.* 5; *t.* 11s. 1d.
Thomas Logges, *a.* 12; *c.* 3; *t.* 4s. 1d.
Henerik Emans, *a.* 450; *c.* 10; *s.* 6; *t.* £3.
Beniamen Emans, *a.* 150; *c.* 7; *t.* £1 5s. 1d.
Tomas Yates, *a.* 200; *c.* 8; *s.* 19; *t.* £1 10s. 3d.
Corneles Wilmse, *a.* 50; *c.* 5; *t.* 8s. 3d.
Tuenis Quick, *a.* 100; *c.* 14; *s.* 3; *t.* £1 11s.
Corneles De Hart, *a.* 8; *c.* 4; *t.* 5s. 2d.
Pieter Gulick, *a.* 130; *c.* 7; *s.* 7; *t.* £1 3s. 1d.
Tuenes Gulick, *a.* 50; *c.* 3; *t.* 5s. 1d.
Marten Polen, *c.* 5; *t.* 6s. 1d.
John Stephens, *a.* 250; *c.* 11; *s.* 10; *t.* £2 3s. 3d.
Willem Wallen, *a.* 1; *c.* 8; *t.* 10s.
Daniel Greggs, *a.* 136; *c.* 9; *s.* 7; *t.* £1 7s.
Josep Leigh, *c.* 4; *t.* 5s.
John Corle, *a.* 250; *c.* 25; *t.* £3 7s. 3d.
Pieter Pomie, *a.* 8; *c.* 3; *t.* 4s.
John Stryker, *a.* 290; *c.* 15; *t.* £2 9s. 1d.
Robert Lawrence, *a.* 110; *c.* 4; *t.* 5s. 2d.
John Vliet, *a.* 500; *c.* 17; *s.* 10; *t.* £3 10s. 1d.
Jacob Wicof, *a.* 150; *c.* 11; *t.* £1 9s. 1d.
John Folkers, *a.* 299; *c.* 15; *s.* 10; *t.* £2 1s. 1d.
Daniel Hendericse, *c.* 4; *t.* 5s.
Christoffel Probasco, *a.* 100; *c.* 12; *t.* £1 8s.
Frederik Van Leu, *a.* 400; *c.* 19; *s.* 15; *t.* £3 10s.
Daniel Andervet, *a.* 1; *c.* 4; *t.* 5s.
Elias Burger, *a.* 4; *c.* 5; *t.* 6s. 2d.
Paule Miller, *c.* 4; *t.* 5s.
Koert Van Voorhees, *a.* 160; *c.* 9; *t.* £1 7s. 1d.
Abraham Hyer, *c.* 3; *t.* 3s. 3d.
Corneles Wyckof, *a.* 200; *c.* 12; *t.* £2 1s.
Symon Wyckof, *a.* 300; *c.* 24; *s.* 14; *t.* £3 10s.
Adreaen Hegeman, *a.* 150; *c.* 12; *s.* 9; *t.* £1 11s. 3d.
Ayck Sudam, *a.* 158; *c.* 8; *t.* £1 6s.
Jeroniemais Rappalye, *a.* 221; *c.* 22; *s.* 21; *t.* £3 5s. 2d.
John Frans, *c.* 4; *t.* 5s.
Abraham Van Dorn, *a.* 150; *c.* 10; *t.* £1 8s.
Lucas Koevert, *a.* 145; *c.* 8; *t.* £1 5s. 1d.
Willem Yanse, *a.* 140; *c.* 10; *s.* 10; *t.* £1 9s.
Willem Robens, *c.* 6; *t.* 7s. 2d.

There were thus taxed in Franklin township, at this time, 1206 cattle and 592 sheep.

Another tax-list of Franklin, for the year 1745, is given in "Our Home," pp. 406–7, to which the reader is referred.

SIX-MILE RUN is situated on the road which forms the division line between Middlesex and Somerset Counties, about six miles southwest of New Brunswick. Its post-office has sometimes been in the one county and sometimes in the other, according to which side of the road the postmaster for the time being lived.

The post-office at Six-Mile Run, now Franklin Park, was established in 1826. The first postmaster was Lewis Boisnot, followed by William M. Baker, Henry H. Stryker, Cornelius Hoagland, with C. C. Beekman, the present incumbent.

The place contains one Reformed (Dutch) church, a fine district school-house, the usual conveniences for the mechanical arts, and about a dozen dwellings near the church, on the Somerset side of the road. There are about fifty dwellings within a mile of the church, without regarding the present county line.

This hamlet began to assume some importance about 1710. A church was built about 1718, at what is now Elm Ridge Cemetery, and stood there for forty-eight years. The first court-house of the county was at Six-Mile Run, and must have been built about 1714. At this date this was the most important locality in the county. This court-house was accidentally burned in 1737; when rebuilt it was located at Millstone. But a single example of the business done in it remains.*

In 1766 the county line was surveyed, and the houses indicated, along the Six-Mile Run road.† Directly west of the church was Joseph Gifford's tavern, about half a mile west Adrian Manley's tavern, and opposite, on the Middlesex side, a little back in the field, the house of Nicholas Johnson. At Nine-Mile Run, on the Middlesex side and the east side of the brook, lived the Widow Hoagland, and opposite, on the west side of the brook, Jacobus Wyckoff. Half a mile farther west was a gate; Peter Gulick's house on the Somerset side, and Daniel Barcalow, some distance in the field, opposite. A still-house stood just east of Ten-Mile Run, and Dallis Hageman resided opposite. Jacobus Labre lived just over the run, and Jacob Van Dyke half a mile farther on; while on the Somerset side we find the names of John Gulick, Tunis Quick, William Donaldson, and William Williamson, who kept tavern where the road forks westward to Rocky Hill.

Directly east of the Six-Mile Run church was a tavern kept by the Widow Woods, and the houses of John Stothoff, William Stothoff, John Manley, Peter Pomme, Widow Stricker, Benjamin Hageman, and Simon Hageman are marked between the church and the brook. Opposite the house of Benjamin Hageman stood those of John Suydam and Peter Suydam, while that of Philip Kearney was on the south side of the road, but on the north of the county line, which curved around it.

East of Six-Mile Run, and on the Somerset side of the road, occur the names of Simon Wyckoff (near the brook), Jacob Wyckoff, Nicholas Van Lewen (Liew?), Rev. John Leydt, Fulkert Van Nostrand, John Van Lever, John Kent's tavern, and John Shank's. Here a road is marked as forking off towards Millstone. On the west side of the Mile Run is a house of Philip French.

On the south side of the road, opposite Simon Wyckoff's, was the house of John Pyatt. Opposite Nicholas Van Lewen's was William Williamson's, while eastward, on the Middlesex side, occur the names of Samuel Garretson, Cornelius Bennet, Esq., John Bennet, and then comes a road leading to George's road. East of this is Jacobus Cornell's place, Leffert Waldron's house, and close to the Three-Mile Run his tavern. Three-quarters of a mile farther east is placed Philip French's farm-house. His dwelling was in New Brunswick.

June 25, 1872, the name of Six-Mile Run was changed to Franklin Park.

EAST MILLSTONE is situated in the western part of Franklin township, on the Delaware and Raritan Canal. It has a population, according to the census of 1880, of 431. It contains about ninety dwellings, three churches (Reformed Dutch, a Methodist, and a Roman Catholic), a district school and a high school, two general stores, two hotels,‡ two grain-stores, a hardware-store, a drug-store, a distillery, two blacksmith-shops, a wagon-manufactory and wheelwright-shop, two coal-yards, a hay-press, and, until recently, a lumber-yard. It is the present terminus of the Millstone and New Brunswick Railroad. The Cedar Hill Cemetery is on the borders of the village. In 1873 the inhabitants secured an act of the Legislature authorizing them to make certain improvements in the streets.

Until about 1855 the place was known as Johnsville. In that year the Millstone and New Brunswick Railroad was built, with a charter permitting the company to extend it to the western bounds of Hillsborough township. The building of the railroad gave an impetus to the growth of the village, which from that time was called East Millstone. In 1872 the railroad was extended across the river, under a new charter, and ran by a southwesterly course to the Delaware, at Somerset Junction. This was done to anticipate and prevent the building of the Bound Brook and Philadelphia road. As the latter succeeded, however, the extension of the Millstone road to the Delaware was abandoned in 1879. The track was taken up, and the trestle-work across the meadows is now in process of demolition.

* See p. 566 of this work.

† See map of land patents, etc., elsewhere.

‡ The "Franklin House," established in 1829, and "Pace's Hotel," started in 1856, and now kept by Mr. Hulsizer.

RESIDENCE OF STEPHEN GARRITSON, FRANKLIN TP, SOMERSET CO, N.J.

BLOOMINGTON is situated at the most northern point of Franklin township, in a curve of the Raritan River. It is opposite the village of Bound Brook, and has at times been known by the name of South Bound Brook. The Delaware and Raritan Canal passes through the place. It contains more than one hundred dwellings, a population of 611, according to the census of 1880, a Reformed (Dutch) Church, an Episcopal Church, a blacksmith-shop, a wheelwright-shop, a store, an extensive lumber-yard, two steam saw-mills, and a grist-mill. A beautiful iron bridge crosses the Raritan, connecting Bloomington with Bound Brook.

WESTON is on the Millstone River, about two miles north of East Millstone; the Delaware and Raritan Canal passes through the place. It was formerly known by the name of Frogtown, but when William T. Rodgers became proprietor of the mill at this place he gave it the name of Weston; in the last century it was known as Van Nest's. There is a district school in this place, with a post-office, a blacksmith-shop, a store, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and about fifteen dwellings. An iron bridge crosses the Millstone at this point. A skirmish took place at Weston, Jan. 20, 1777, between Gen. Philemon Dickinson and a foraging-party of the British, sent out from New Brunswick.*

ROCKY HILL proper is in Montgomery township, but opposite, in Franklin township, a village is beginning to grow up. The Delaware and Raritan Canal passes here, and has an extensive basin. The Rocky Hill Railroad, connecting with the main Pennsylvania Railroad, has its termination here. There are about a dozen dwellings, a store-house, a lumber-yard, a sash-and-blind factory, and the railroad engine-house.

MIDDLEBUSH is a small village near the centre of Franklin township. The Millstone and New Brunswick Railroad passes through the place. It contains about twenty-five dwellings, with a population of 84, according to the census of 1880, a Reformed (Dutch) church, organized in 1834, a district school, a high school, a store, a hay-press, a blacksmith-shop, a wheelwright-shop, and a post-office.

GRIGGSTOWN is a small village near the southern end of Franklin township; the Delaware and Raritan Canal passes through the place. It contains about twenty-five dwellings, a Reformed (Dutch) church (organized in 1842), a district school, a blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop, a store, and a grist-mill, run by water from the canal. In 1834 it contained only half a dozen dwellings, a tavern, and a store. A former grist-mill had been destroyed to make way for the canal. A copper-mine was formerly worked near this place, but with very little success.

KINGSTON is situated on the right bank of the Millstone, at the extreme southern point of Franklin township and of Somerset County. Indeed, the greater part of the village is in Middlesex County, as the main road is the division line. It contains a Presbyterian church, about a dozen dwellings on the Somerset side of the line, and about as many on the Middlesex side. There are others on the south side of the river. This was an important point in the Revolutionary struggle. It was just half-way between New York and Philadelphia.

The name of Gulick occurs frequently here in early times, and the family is still numerous in this and adjoining counties. Maj. John Gulick died in 1828. He and his son Jacob towards the close of the last century owned the mill now possessed by Mr. Isaac Gulick. It was owned by Lewis Scudder about the time of the Revolution. The bridge, built in 1798, is the third known at Kingston.

Joachim Gulick is said to be the first of the name who came to this country. He lived not far from Kingston, and owned a considerable quantity of land. He married a lady named Ben-Ami, of Turkish origin, and originally Mohammedan; at least, they once had a copy of the Koran in the house. Their advent into this country is involved in mystery.

The Van Tilburg family once owned a large portion of the land on both sides of the road at Kingston. They kept the tavern for several generations, in the old building, lately torn down, opposite the present hotel. The Withington property lay east of Van Tilburg's, and a portion of it is still in the family.

In 1834, besides the church and academy, the town had four stores, a large grist-mill, a saw-mill, and woolen-factory, all driven by the Millstone River.

SCHOOLS.

This township has (1880) within its bounds fourteen district schools. The following statistical report is for the year ending Aug. 31, 1879:

DISTRICTS.	Total amount received from all sources for public school purposes.	Present value of school property.	Whole number of children of school age residing in district.	Average number of months the schools have been kept open.	Number between 5 and 18 years enrolled during the year.	Average number who have attended school while open.	Seating capacity.	Number of teachers employed.
60. Clinton	$300.00	$1,000.00	92	10.	38	18	60	1
61. Bloomington	678.09	2,000.00	162	11.	102	50	120	1
62. Cedar Dale	300.00	600.00	81	9.5	29	12	40	1
63. Raritan	300.00	400.00	48	10.5	24	14	30	1
65. Middlebush	350.85	1,000.00	89	10.2	72	32	50	1
66. South Middlebush	300.00	800.00	44	10.	28	13	36	1
67. Pleasant Plains	300.00	400.00	47	10.5	29	14	40	1
68. Three-Mile Run	451.33	700.00	58	10.	46	25	60	1
69. The Elm	300.00	500.00	75	9.	41	15	50	1
70. Ten-Mile Run	300.00	500.00	46	10.5	32	16	40	1
71. Up. Ten-Mile Run	300.00	500.00	58	10.	55	25	40	1
73. East Millstone	2,533.43	600.00	153	10.	92	49	60	1
74. Weston	300.00	500.00	69	9.	62	35	40	1
75. Griggstown	350.00	800.00	68	9.5	55	26	50	1
	$7,063.70	$10,300.00	1,090	10.0	705	344	716	14

* See Bancroft's "United States," ix. 252; "Millstone Centennial," 51.

The first schoolmaster in this township, if not in the county, was Jacobus Schureman, the ancestor of the family of that name. He was a well-educated man and noted for his piety. He came from Holland in 1720, in company with Dominie Frelinghuysen; they married sisters. The labors of Mr. Schureman were not confined to one locality, but he itinerated through all the charges of Mr. Frelinghuysen. Probably the school at Three-Mile Run must be dated back to 1720, for he then lived in that vicinity.

The school-house at Weston, near the graveyard, between the river and the present canal, dates back to 1730 or 1740. It was located here to accommodate the large settlement in the northeast corner of Hillsborough (Royston, or Harmony Plains) and those in the northern part of Franklin. The place where it was located was known before the Revolution as Van Neste. The house was first built of logs. About 1798 a Mr. Gordon taught there; about 1800, Edward Belcher. Abraham and Garret Montfort are remembered as teachers about 1824. About 1834 this building was burned, and the district was then divided into Harmony Plains, in Hillsborough, and Weston, in Franklin.

Another very early school was at what is now called East Millstone. It stood about 250 yards south of the present canal bridge, and the canal now passes over its site. It accommodated the present Millstone district, on the west side of the river, and a large section in the west of Franklin. This building was removed to a location west of Millstone church in 1807. Teachers named Flannery and Welsh are remembered by the older people as being here about the opening of the century.

The first school-house erected at Middlebush, about 1730, stood opposite the present house of John Wyckoff, and adjacent to an Indian hut then standing; in it a Mr. Maxwell taught for some time. The second was opposite the present residence of Hon. J. Newton Voorhees, being then on the land of Garret Voorhees, Sr., and was attended by scholars from the Raritan and near the Landing. The third stood on the present land of John C. Wyckoff, and opposite the house now owned by Jeremiah Voorhees, at the Middlebush road. The fourth was on the opposite side of the road, on land formerly of Frederick Van Liew, deceased. The fifth was, and still is, in the rear of the present Middlebush church. The sixth is the "Middlebush Institute," erected during the past year by its principal, J. Newton Voorhees. The South Middlebush school district was formed and the house built in 1858. Abraham Van Nuys, of Harlingen, remembers seeing one of the "old-time" school-houses, covered with a thatch of straw. Doubtless the furniture corresponded with the exterior of the building.

At Three-Mile Run, Luke Whitlock, a brother of Mrs. Daniel Brunson, was a successful teacher during the first quarter of the present century. He removed with his family to Ohio about 1825. Other teachers at that time were Groves, Rightmire, Vredenberg, Hardcastle, Belcher, etc., all successful.

A school committee began to be appointed in 1833.* This was discontinued in 1847, when a "school superintendent" took the place of the committee.

SCHOOL OR TOWN SUPERINTENDENTS.

1847–48, Rev. J. A. Van Doren; 1849–51, Ralph Voorhees; 1852, Dr. Lewis H. Mosher; 1853, Rev. George J. Van Neste; 1854–55, John N. Hoagland; 1856–58, John J. Van Nostrand; 1859–61, Ralph Voorhees; 1862, Benjamin S. Totten; 1863–64, Rev. J. A. Van Doren; 1865–66, Jer. R. Williamson.

POST-OFFICES.

Before 1800 there were few if any post-offices in Franklin township. The town now has the following: Griggstown, Kingston, Middlebush, East Millstone (Franklin Park, or Six-Mile Run, is on the Middlesex side of the road), Weston, Ten-Mile Run.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Franklin township, like Hillsborough, has been noted for its religious character. Yet there was no church in the interior of this township until that of Middlebush was organized, in 1834. Until that date the churches were either on the border or beyond in other townships. The people of the northern part, if able to understand English, attended service at the Presbyterian church of Bound Brook from 1700 onward; those of the eastern portion, if English, went to Woodbridge (where a Presbyterian Church was organized in 1694) until a Presbyterian Church was constituted in New Brunswick; those of the southern portion went to Kingston. The Dutch inhabitants were at first supplied occasionally by Rev. Guilliam Bertholf, of Hackensack, and perhaps by ministers from New York and Long Island whose churches these people had formerly attended.

The Dutch Churches which exist or have existed in this township are Three-Mile Run, 1703–54, when it finally became extinct; Six-Mile Run, 1717 (or possibly 1710); Middlebush, 1834; Griggstown, 1842; Bound Brook, 1846; East Millstone, 1855. A Presbyterian Church was organized at Kingston before 1800, an Episcopal Church at Bound Brook a little later, and a Methodist Church at East Millstone in 1854. There is also a colored Methodist Church of recent origin at South Middlebush.

In compiling the history of these churches we have freely used or changed, abridged, or amplified, as seemed expedient, the language of the "Millstone Centennial" (1866), of Dr. Steele's "Historical Discourses" (1867), and Dr. Messler's "Historical Notes" (1873). Considerable new matter has also been added.

REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCHES.

The Church at Three-Mile Run.—As early as 1703, if not before, we find a church in existence at Three-Mile Run. The people probably also possessed a

* 1833–38, James S. Nevius, Ralph Voorhees, Wm. Lytle; 1839–46, John Terhune, Ralph Voorhees, Wm. Lytle.

building suited to their circumstances. It was a little east of the old graveyard in that locality, and near the residence of Abram J. Voorhees. There are no records of Consistory known to be in existence. In 1703 we find a list of persons subscribing to the amount of £10 16*s.* 6*d.* to pay the expenses of a minister from Holland, if one could be found willing to locate among them. These families had settled on the Harrison tract and on the Raritan lots, and a few came from beyond the Millstone. Their names are Dolis Hageman, Tunis Quick, Hendrick Emans, Thomas Court, Jacob Probasco, Nicholas Wyckoff, Aaron L. Draver, Michael L. Moore, John Schedeman, Nicholas Van Dyke, John Van Houten, William Bennet, Folkerd Van Nostrand, Isaac Bennet, Hendrick Fanger, Abraham Bennet, Cornelius Peterson, Philip Folkersen, George Anderson, Stophel Probasco, Isaac La Priere, Simon Van Wicklen, Cobes Benat, Garrit Oatman, Lucas Coevert, Brogun Coevert, William Van Duyn, John Folkerson, Jost Bennet. The church was not successful in procuring a minister. Rev. Guilliam Bertholf, of Hackensack, N. J., no doubt often officiated.

But not many years passed before it was discovered that a mistake had been made in locating a church at Three-Mile Run. The grouping of the people was at Inian's Ferry and at Six-Mile Run. At both these points the subject of organizing a church was agitated, no doubt as early as 1710. Several meetings seem to have been held concerning this matter; and on April 12, 1717, "in order to prevent disturbance and contention, and thereby to establish peace in the church," the following plan was harmoniously adopted:

"That the church built near Abraham Bennet's shall be considered as belonging to the church of Lawrence Brook and on the river; and that the members of the congregation residing in the neighborhood of Six- and Ten-Mile Runs shall also build a church for themselves at either of these places, or at some point intervening, as they may agree."

It was also determined that the church at the river (New Brunswick) and at Three-Mile Run should each have a Consistory, who should co-operate with each other, and, "notwithstanding these two places of worship, the two congregations shall form one church; and in matters of great importance the two Consistories shall meet as one body." Pieter Kinnie was appointed elder, and Elbert Stoothoff deacon, for that portion of the congregation near Six-Mile Run.

In 1720, Rev. Mr. Frelinghuysen took up his abode at this place, and no doubt occasionally preached in the building, but the project of maintaining a separate organization must have been soon abandoned. Nevertheless, with the disaffection excited by the evangelical preaching of Frelinghuysen, an attempt was made in 1729 to revive this church. Francis Harrison in that year circulated a paper, signed by many of the Three-Mile Run congregation, pledging the salary of a Low Dutch Reformed preacher under the Synodical Order of Dort, whom they expected on the issue of their call.

Again, in 1747, when Frelinghuysen was becoming enfeebled by long service, Rev. John Arondeus, of Long Island, came to these parts, and was the cause of no little trouble.

As late as 1867 some old people remembered the remains of the foundation of the Three-Mile Run church. It stood about fifty years.

Six-Mile Run.—The first inhabitants of this locality worshiped at Three-Mile Run, and formed a constituent portion of that congregation. By referring to the history of that church it will be seen that in 1717, "Pieter Kinnie was appointed elder, and Elbert Stoothoff deacon, for that portion of the congregation that was near Six-Mile Run." As early as 1710 the organization of a church in the neighborhood of Six-Mile Run had been discussed. About 1717 the combined churches of the Raritan and Millstone valleys united in sending a blank call to Holland. It was filled after two years of waiting, and Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen took the spiritual charge of all the Dutch in Somerset and Middlesex Counties.

Either just before or just after his coming a church edifice was built. It was located on the road running along the south side of the Six-Mile Run, a mile east of the present church. It was a plain building, and resembled a barn more than a church. It was never finished, having simply weather-boarding, a roof, and a ground-floor, and, instead of seats, the people used the chairs from their wagons or else stood during service. The exact date of its erection cannot now be ascertained, but it was probably soon after the meeting in 1717, noticed above. It was, after the Three-Mile Run church, the first in that vicinity, and continued to be the place of public worship until 1766. It was in this church that Frelinghuysen preached his famous sermon on the earthquake in 1737. The present register of baptisms at Six-Mile Run commences in 1787. The minutes of Consistory, with the first register, were burnt in the house of David Nevius, clerk of Consistory, in 1796. The loss is irreparable, and cuts us off from a knowledge of many things in the history of this church previous to this date which might have been important and interesting.

Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen was born in 1691, at Lingen, in East Friesland, now a province of Hanover, and was educated at his native place under the instruction of Rev. Otto Verbrugge, professor of theology and Oriental literature. He was ordained to the ministry at the age of twenty-six, and for about two years was the pastor of a church at Embden, in his native country. While thus engaged he received the call from the churches in New Jersey to labor in this destitute field. Failing to secure an assistant, Dominie Frelinghuysen resorted to the expedient of appointing "helpers," after the plan of the apostles. This plan was remarkable in the Dutch Church.

Oct. 18, 1736, a Consistory meeting was held at Raritan, there being a full representation of the four

churches. An address was then resolved upon, to be published to the people of the four churches. This address is given in full in "Our Home," 1873, page 570. The helper appointed for the Six-Mile Church was Elbert Stoothof.

Dominie Frelinghuysen died early in 1748, when he had not yet reached his fifty-seventh year. He is buried, according to all the evidence we can gather, in the old yard of the Six-Mile Run church, and a spot is still pointed out as his last resting-place.

The following names embrace the heads of families in Six-Mile Run during the time of T. J. Frelinghuysen: Koert Van Voorhees, Isaac Haenrooncot, J. Perrine, Cornelis Cornel, R. Merril, Peter Schenck, Gerret Veghten, Isaac Symonse, Hendrik Van Dyke, Jakobus Van Voorhees, Tobias Nevius, Aric Van Arsdalen, Jakobus Strycker, Cornelis Van Arsdalen, Abram Van Arsdalen, Jeremias Douty, Theodorus Montfort, Fredrik Van Lieuw, Jan Pijet, Jesse Van Arsdalen, Jochem Gulick, Elbert Stoothof, Cornelis Tunise, Johannes Stryker, Fredrik Ferdon, Jacobus Wyckoff, Abraham Vandoren, Benjamin Tailor, Christofel Van Arsdalen, Martynus Voorhees, Jan Van Voorhees, Nichlos Veghten, Daniel Van Vleet, Samuel Polen, Albert Schenk, Lucus Van Voorhees, Marten Polen, Johannis Vonk, John Van Arsdalen, Christ. Davidts, Nys Hagaman, Jan Fyne, Cor. Stothoff, E. Suydam, Johannes Bennet, Cornelis Wyckoff, Alexander Beert, Dirck Williamse, Jan Sutphin, Hendrik Schenk.

Upon the death of Mr. Frelinghuysen the churches of New Brunswick and Six-Mile Run formed an ecclesiastical connection for the settlement of a minister who should devote himself entirely to this field. They called Rev. Johannes Leydt, who became the second pastor of the church of Six-Mile Run. He was a Hollander by birth, born in 1718, but the date of his emigration to America is not known. He was formally called on Sept. 27, 1748, and soon after regularly ordained and installed.

The Consistories purchased a parsonage with 50 acres of land. This property was located at Three-Mile Run, and is known as the Skillman farm, now in the possession of Isaac W. Pumyea. The old house is still standing, a short distance from the road, in which Mr. Leydt lived during his entire ministry of thirty-five years.

Very shortly after his settlement Mr. Leydt interested himself in procuring a charter from the royal Governor for the churches originally embraced in the charge of Mr. Frelinghuysen. This instrument was obtained under the administration of Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Governor-in-Chief of the province of New Jersey, and was executed on the 7th of June, in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of King George II. (1753). The trustees under the charter were Rev. Johannes Leydt and Rev. John Frelinghuysen, with the several members of the Consistories of the five churches. The first meeting of the new corporation was held at Raritan, Oct. 31, 1753, when Hendrick Fisher, one of the elders of this church, was chosen president of the board, and arrangements made to carry out the provisions of the charter.

About this time the following additional names of families occur: Joseph Folkerse, Benjamin Emans, Johannes Wytneght, Nicholas Boerum, Nicklas Willemse, Lamert Dorlandt, Johannes Pouelse, Gerret Veghten, Nicolas Jonson, Peter Van Zandt, James Pruyn, Abraham Lott, Johannes Vonk, Bergun Broka, Martyies Hooglandt, Cornelius Van Houten, Peter Van Nest, Leffert Waldron, Johannes Van Pelt, Jan Sperling, Rem Gerritse, Jonitan Stout, Jan Vander Veer, Ab. Riemer, Jacobus Leek, Isaac Snedeker, Hendrick Cortelyou, Peter Berrien, Peter Pumyea, Jan Harrison, William Van Tilburgh, Petrus Nevius, Jost Duryea, Imrias Van Cleef, Michael Van Buren, Alexander Beert, Ab. Simonson, Jan Terhunen, Cor. De Hart, William Dannelsen, Abram Van Doren, Jacobus Vander Voort, Syme Kinne, Jokem Gulick, Cor. Van Harlengen, Joseph Brower, Isaac Snediker, Jonathan Provost, Peter Juricks, Ferdinandus Schureman, Johannes Groendyke, Johannes Coevert.

The services in the church of Six-Mile Run were held on each alternate Sabbath, and there was great punctuality in the administration of the ordinances. Mr. Leydt was a very laborious minister, and, while he does not seem to have left any distinct impression of his pulpit talents, he is represented to have been very faithful as a pastor. He took an active part in all the public enterprises of the day, and was one of the prominent movers in the establishment of Queens (now Rutgers) College.

During the pastorate of Leydt, in 1766, Six-Mile Run built a new church and located it in the village, a few yards south of the then existing court-house. It was inclosed with shingles and painted red, except the front, which was white. It was ceiled with boards, and never painted inside. Its roof had four sides, terminating in a cupola. It stood until 1817, when it was removed to make room for another edifice.

The ministry of Mr. Leydt was brought to a close by his sudden death, June 2, 1783, in the sixty-fifth year of his age and the thirty-fifth of his pastorate. He preached on Sabbath morning, the day preceding, and was smitten down by paralysis about noon. His funeral was attended from his residence, and he was buried in the yard at Three-Mile Run.* He left two sons, both of whom graduated from Queens College and subsequently entered the ministry. Matthew was pastor of a church in Bucks Co., Pa., and died Nov. 24, 1783. Peter was settled at Ramapo, and

* The graveyard had no connection with the old church at this spot, as it was not used as a place of burial until some years after the building was removed. Mr. Leydt's tombstone stands immediately in front of the gate, with an inscription stating the day of his death and age. His wife, Treyntje Sleight, died Dec. 2, 1763, aged thirty-six, and is buried by his side. Two other stones mark the graves of his children,—Elizabeth, died Oct. 27, 1760, aged twelve; and Anna, died June 10th, aged seven months.

died at that place June 12, 1796. None of the descendants of Mr. Leydt are now living. His preaching was in the Dutch language, during the early part of his ministry, exclusively; in his latter years he preached in English half the time.

At the close of the Revolution this church and Millstone united in calling John M. Van Harlingen, who continued in the charge, residing in Millstone village, until 1795. After being two years without a pastor, James Spencer Cannon, D.D., in 1797, assumed the care of the two churches. In 1807, Millstone withdrew from the connection, but he continued with this church until 1826. During Dr. Cannon's ministry (in 1817) a new house of worship was erected on the site of that of 1766. In 1827, Rev. James Romeyn became its pastor, and served for six years, being followed by Rev. Jacob C. Sears in 1833. He removed to Six-Mile Run on September 5th of the same year. At the commencement of his ministry the Six-Mile Run congregation had a circumference of not less than 35 miles. It reached from the Amwell road at Middlebush to Cranberry turnpike, and from Three-Mile Run to Rocky Hill. In this territory several new churches have since been established. During these forty years he admitted to the church 300 on profession of faith and 121 by certificate; 607 children and 34 adults were baptized, and 346 marriages solemnized. He was made pastor emeritus in 1878.

Jan. 7, 1879, the church building, erected in 1817, was burned to the ground. An organ was being placed in the church, and the fire originated in connection with that work. A new edifice was at once erected on the same site, and dedicated in December. In the mean time the church had determined to call a colleague to the venerable Dr. Sears. The candidate Rev. Rivers Taylor (son of Rev. Dr. Wm. J. R. Taylor, of Newark, N. J.) was called in the summer of 1879, and ordained and installed on the same day the church was dedicated. In 1880 there were 130 families, 290 members (being a revised list), and 200 scholars in the Sabbath-school.

Middlebush.—This church was organized March 17, 1834, out of families belonging to the church of New Brunswick. Prior to this it had been an outpost,—a place of catechisation. The edifice was finished in 1834, and Rev. Jacob J. Schultz called from White House and Lebanon to take charge of the new congregation. He continued from 1834 to 1838, when he resigned, in consequence of mental infirmities. He was succeeded in 1838 by Rev. John A. Van Doren, who continued the efficient pastor until 1866. He was subsequently settled at Clinton Station, N. J., 1866–72, and has since resided at East Millstone.

Rev. George Swaim became the next pastor, and served from 1866–68. Rev. Stephen L. Mershon succeeded, remaining from 1869 until 1874.*

Rev. James Le Fevre is the present pastor, having entered upon his duties in January, 1875. He is a native of New Paltz, N. Y., and was graduated at Rutgers College in 1854, and at the New Brunswick Seminary in 1857. The church now numbers 100 families, 200 communicants, and 140 children in the Sabbath-school.

The Church of Griggstown.—This church was organized in June, 1842, out of families worshiping previously at Six-Mile Run and Harlingen. The movement grew out of a desire on the part of the people to enjoy the sacred ordinances nearer their homes. The church assumed the title of the "First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Griggstown." The sermon was preached by Rev. A. Messler, of Somerville. The names of the first Consistory were Abraham Perlee, Joseph Cornell, John S. Hoagland, and Rynier P. Staats, elders, and Rynier A. Staats, Garret Wyckoff, Peter Cornell, and Martin N. Gulick, deacons. Immediately the Consistory commenced the erection of a church edifice. It was completed and dedicated Aug. 8, 1843. The sermon was preached by Rev. Jeremiah S. Lord, who had been called as pastor, and on the afternoon of the same day he was ordained and installed. He continued to serve until 1847.

Rev. John A. Todd became the second pastor. He immediately settled at Griggstown, where he remained for seven years, and was succeeded by Rev. Edward P. Livingston, who served for three years, 1855–58. Rev. Stephen Searle served from 1859 to 1873.

Rev. R. G. Williams, a native of Wales, was next called; Griggstown was his first settlement, 1874–77. He was succeeded, in 1878, by Rev. John Preston Searle, son of Rev. Samuel T., and nephew of the preceding pastor of the same name. In December, 1880, he severed his connection with this church, to accept a call to the First Reformed Church of Somerville. This church now reports 50 families and 161 communicants, with 100 children in the Sabbath-school.

Bound Brook.—This church was formed principally from families who had been connected with the Presbyterian Church of Bound Brook, with a few from Somerville and Millstone, and was organized on Aug. 20, 1846, in the Franklin school-house. The first Consistory were John Lane, Cornelius Messler, Jacob H. Wyckoff, and Caleb C. Brokaw, elders, and Andrew Todd, Daniel H. Voorhees, Elias B. Van Arsdale, and Henry C. Brokaw, deacons. It began under excellent auspices, and with sufficient numbers to become at once efficient and self-sustaining. A suitable building was soon erected. It was dedicated May 10, 1848.

Its first pastor was Rev. George I. Van Neste, a

* His first wife, Mary Talmage, was sister to the Talmage brothers, Revs. James, John, Goyn, and T. De Witt; she died in 1872. A couple of years after, he consummated a second marriage with the daughter of Rev. James Talmage, but he went from the bridal altar to the sick-bed, and in three days he died,—April 11, 1874.

native of Weston, this county, Bound Brook being his first charge. Here he remained for six years, 1847–53.

Rev. William Demarest became the second pastor, in 1854, and continued for three years. Rev. Henry V. Voorhees, the third pastor, remained about four years, from January, 1858, to 1862.

Rev. Benjamin F. Romaine succeeded. For five years (1842–47) he was editor of the *American Spectator*, at Albany, N. Y. He was settled at Bound Brook from 1862 to 1868, when he removed to Columbus, Ohio, and became secretary of the Colonization Society in that State, and died a few years ago. Rev. Jacob C. Dutcher came next. He was settled at Bound Brook for twelve years, 1868–80.

The present pastor is Rev. William E. Lyall. After supplying this church for several months, he was called and installed on May 11, 1880. The church now numbers 69 families and 107 communicants, with 105 children in the Sabbath-school.

East Millstone.—This church grew out of the increase of the village on the east side of the Millstone when the Millstone Railroad was built. Three men were most active in securing an organization,—Ernestus Schenck, Dr. Garret Van Doren, and John V. A. Merrill. July 19, 1855, Rev. Mesick, J. A. H. Cornell, William Pitcher, and the elder Jeremiah Whitenack organized the church. It consisted of eighteen members. The first Consistory were Cornelius Broach and John V. A. Merrill, elders, and Richard A. Kuhl and John Stines, deacons. Ernestus Schenck, J. V. A. Merrill, and Peter Wortman were appointed a building committee. Rev. John Ludlow addressed the people on the laying of the corner-stone, and Rev. J. M. Matthews, of New York, preached the dedication sermon. The entire cost of the lot, building, and bell was $5748.23.

The first pastor, Rev. Giles Vander Wall, was installed July 9, 1856, and the connection was dissolved June 8, 1858. Mr. Wall went subsequently as missionary to South Africa.

Rev. David Cole was called Nov. 23, 1858. He remained until April 1, 1863, when he became professor of Latin and Greek in Rutgers College. Rev. Martin L. Berger was called in 1863, and remained until 1866. He was succeeded by Rev. William H. Phraner, from 1866 to 1870. Rev. Alexander McWilliam became the fifth pastor, in 1870, and still continues. He is a native of Scotland, and a graduate from Union College, and the Associate Reformed Seminary at Newburg. The church now reports 75 families and 155 communicants, with 80 children in the Sabbath-school.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Presbyterian Church of Kingston was established not later than 1732. It is one of the oldest of that denomination in the State. The building stood near the northeast corner of the cemetery and the school-house. Before there was a church at Princeton the people came from that locality to Kingston to worship. The cemetery has in it tombstones dating back to 1756. The first building was a log cabin. The second edifice was built in 1792; the third in 1852. It is said that a Rev. Thomas Evans officiated here and at Millstone as early as 1737, but this has not been verified.

The following is a list of the ministers from the records of the Presbytery, furnished by Rev. A. L. Armstrong, stated clerk:

1. William Tennent, original member of Presbytery of New Brunswick, organized 1738; died 1750.
2. Jacob Van Arsdalen, June 19, 1771; relation dissolved Dec. 13, 1775.
3. Stephen Voorhees, Kingston and Assunpink, June 12, 1793; died Nov. 23, 1796.*
4. David Comfort, Kingston and Dutch Neck, June 4, 1850; relation to Kingston dissolved April 24, 1850; died Dec. 28, 1853.
5. James C. Watson, Feb. 19, 1851; relation dissolved Oct. 17, 1854.
6. Thomas L. Janeway, Nov. 1, 1855; relation dissolved Aug. 2, 1861.
7. James H. Callen, May 1, 1862; relation dissolved April 20, 1864.
8. Edward B. Wall, May 3, 1865; relation dissolved Aug. 13, 1867.
9. Joseph R. Mann, Oct. 24, 1867; relation dissolved April 8, 1873.
10. John H. Scofield, March 25, 1874; relation dissolved July 6, 1880.

The church now reports 195 members, and 200 children in the Sabbath-school.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF EAST MILLSTONE

was organized in 1855. Its pastors, most of whom served but one year, have been as follows: J. C. Crate, 1856–57; G. W. Batcheldor, 1857–58; G. Neal, 1858–59; H. Butty, 1859–60; J. Hanlon (2 years), 1860–62; T. Frazee, 1862–63; J. B. Faulks, 1863–64; W. W. Wheaton, 1864–65; W. Tompkinson, 1865–66; E. F. Hadley (2 years), 1866–68; T. Stratton, 1868–69; S. Decker (2 years), 1869–71; E. Wilson (3 years), 1871–74; J. O. Winner (3 years), 1874–77; C. H. Benson, 1877–78; D. W. Ryder (2 years), 1878–80; S. M. Hilliard, present pastor, 1880.

Rev. Edward Wilson, one of the above, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1820, and came to the United States in 1840. He was licensed in 1846, by the Methodist Episcopal Church in Indiana. The next year he went to England, and occupied various posts of usefulness. In 1869 he returned to America and settled at Metuchen, N. J. He supplied the Methodist Church of East Millstone for three years, and then became pastor of St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, New Brunswick. He subsequently joined the Reformed Episcopal Church, and has lately been elected bishop for Canada.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BOUND BROOK

was organized Oct. 6, 1861. The first officers were Capt. T. Augustus Craven, Senior Warden; Capt. John S. Nicholas, Junior Warden; John L. Van Dewater, Col. Daniel Talmage, Isaac R. Cornell, Thomas L. Wells, Cornelius W. La Tourette, David Mack, and James Ryder, Vestrymen. Its rectors to date have been Revs. William B. Otis, E. Isaac, Henry A.

* See Corwin's "Manual of Reformed Church."

Dows, J. Van Linge, and C. A. Wenman, the present rector. Prior to building meetings were held in the district school-house, South Bound Brook. The present number of communicants is 36.

The officers are David Mack, Senior Warden; R. H. Brokaw, Junior Warden; J. Howard Brown, Fred. Brunhurst, George Briggs, John Waterhouse, C. W. Thomas, F. I. Dibbell, C. W. La Tourette, Vestrymen; J. Howard Brown, Clerk; R. H. Brokaw, Treasurer.

The Sunday-school was reorganized Oct. 1, 1879. It has now 35 scholars and 8 teachers. F. I. Dibbell is the superintendent, and C. W. Thomas the librarian.

The corner-stone was laid Dec. 26, 1861, by the Rt. Rev. William H. Odenheimer. The edifice was completed in January, 1863, at a cost of about $2000. On the 26th of August, 1862, the building committee entered into a contract with Mr. James N. Voorhees, of Plainfield, N. J., to erect a frame building on the already existing stone foundation, which was completed by him in January, 1863. The above facts are from parish register.

AFRICAN METHODIST CHURCH AT MIDDLEBUSH.

This congregation bought a building at South Middlebush, Sept. 4, 1876, and were duly organized into a church on Sept. 20th, with Rev. R. Fauset as pastor, and Francis Van Dyke, Samuel S. Garretson, Lewis Schenck, and William Opdyke as trustees. Mr. Fauset served three years. In 1879 he was succeeded by Rev. Thomas A. Cuff, the present pastor. The church has 45 members and a Sabbath-school with 32 scholars and 5 teachers.

Another small African church exists at Ten-Mile Run.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF EAST MILLSTONE.

This church, erected at East Millstone in 1864, was at first under charge of Rev. John Rodgers, of New Brunswick, and his curates, Rev. Mr. Nederhouse, Rev. Mr. Mezlington, and Rev. Mr. Lynch, during the first six years of its existence. It was enlarged about 1870. Afterwards it was supplied by the priests of Raritan,—viz., Rev. Mr. Keader, 1870–74; Rev. Mr. Marshall, 1874–76; and Rev. Mr. Zimmer, for six months. It has been served by Rev. Mr. Vanden Bogart, of Bound Brook, since 1876, who is the present incumbent.

Franklin township has also been the birthplace of a large number of clergymen. The following is a list (for full biographies, particulars, and characterization see Corwin's "Manual of the Dutch Reformed Church" and Messler's "Historical Notes"): John Frelinghuysen, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Jacobus Frelinghuysen, Ferdinandus Frelinghuysen, Henricus Frelinghuysen, Garret I. Garretson, Martin Schenck, John W. Schenck, T. B. Romeyn, Albert V. Gulick, Uriah D. Gulick, Jacob W. Schenck, Isaac S. Schenck, Isaac P. Brokaw, Ralph W. Brokaw, John A. Van Neste, Benjamin V. D. Wyckoff, John Oppie, William H. Van Doren.

CEMETERIES.

Only one Indian burying-ground can now be identified. It is at the mouth of the One-Mile Run, near Raritan Landing. In a survey of an ancient line between the lots of Inians and Bainbridge, it is described as commencing at the bank of the Raritan, in an "Indian burying-ground."

Almost all the old families had places of sepulture on their farms; occasionally several—as when a company purchased land together—would use a common plot. The first burial-place was probably that on the Middlebush road, south of the church. The burying-ground of the Van Doren family was begun in 1743; in 1836 the title passed to the church. There is a brick-walled family yard between Bound Brook and Weston, opposite the mouth of the Millstone River. The Elm Ridge Cemetery, used largely by the people of Six-Mile Run, is just over the line, in Middlesex, as is also the cemetery at Three-Mile Run. There is also a graveyard a little north of Griggstown, used by the inhabitants of that locality. Another yard exists on the farm of H. Van Doren, between Franklin Park and Blackwell's. Another is found on the farm of J. Veghte, near Pleasant Plains school. An old yard also exists at Weston, near the canal. Other family plots no doubt exist, but they are unknown to the writer.

At East Millstone is the largest cemetery in the township. It is known as the "Cedar Hill Cemetery," and was started in 1859. It is owned by a stock company, which, under the title of the "Cedar Hill Cemetery Association," was incorporated in 1859 by Ernestus Schenck, Joseph Howell, John V. A. Merrill, John V. D. Hoagland, Joseph H. Olcott, Peter N. Beekman, and Peter P. Wortman, "and such other persons as are now their associates, or shall hereafter become associated with them." The size of the cemetery is limited to ten acres. The business is conducted by a board of seven managers. The lands of the association, and the burial-lots made out of the same, are to be forever exempt from taxation. No street or road can be laid through the cemetery without the consent of the association.

THE MILLSTONE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

was organized March 1, 1871, under an act of the Legislature approved Feb. 28, 1849. Its members pay $1 per month upon each share, upon which they are entitled to borrow of the association $200; this precise sum is called "a loan." If a loan is awarded to a member at a premium of 5 per cent., he receives $190, but pays interest on $200. This feature is legalized by the Legislature, so that it shall not be deemed usurious. The first officers were: President, Adrian

Olcott; Treasurer, J. V. D. Hoagland; Secretary and Solicitor, N. S. Wilson; Directors: for three years, F. V. L. Disborough, William B. Ribble; for two years, R. H. Hulick, W. E. Corliss; for one year, C. G. Van Cleef, J. H. Stryker.

THE FRANKLIN FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION

was incorporated May 26, 1879, by John M. Garretson, Peter S. Ditmars, Peter N. Van Nuys, Ditmars Coe, Peter J. Staats, Andrew T. Vroom, James Z. Bergen, Is. V. C. Wyckoff, Isaac L. Voorhees, Peter W. Wikoff, James A. Van Nuys, Matthew Suydam, and Ralph Voorhees; its general place of meeting is East Millstone. The company insures dwellings and other buildings, household goods, and personal property against loss or damage by fire or lightning. The amount of premium notes actually given in at its organization was $5000. It was to begin business on June 2, 1879, or as soon as the agreements for insurance reached the sum of $150,000. The company is to cease on June 2d, 1909.

INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture is the principal business of Franklin township, which contains 322 farms.

Formerly there was considerable distillation carried on in this township, but now very little. Isaac Davis for many years manufactured whisky and cider on the place now owned by Nelson Staats. Isaac Brokaw carried on the same business on the same place after Davis died. When the canal was built, in 1832, the still-house was taken down.

There was also a still-house at Weston owned by John M. Bayard. It stood opposite the present grist-mill, where the store now stands, and was started in 1805. It was taken down by William T. Rodgers, a subsequent owner of the property.

Adam Smith had a tannery at Weston, near the present blacksmith-shop, anterior to the Revolution. He died about 1830, a very old man. Washington Barcalow also formerly had a tannery at Middlebush.

In 1846 there was a flax- and husk-mill built at East Millstone to prepare husks for mattresses. This was altered in 1858 into a distillery. The building was burned in 1859, but at once rebuilt. High-wines were manufactured. The mill was originally built by Olcott Brothers. It was carried on by them until 1872. Then it was run under the name of J. H. Olcott & Co., the silent partner being John M. Prudens; in 1875 it was bought by John M. Prudens & Brother. In 1877, Kupfer & Co. became proprietors; they made yeast and high-wines. In 1879 it passed into the hands of Tauskey & Co. Gaff, Fleischman & Co. became the owners in 1880.

MILLS.

The first mills were erected on the smaller streams to avoid the expense of too large dams. One was erected on the Mile-Run Brook, near the Raritan, at a very early period,—probably soon after 1700. It was built and owned by a Voorhees. It was taken down previous to 1765, when the road by Voorhees' house is described as passing over the *old* mill-dam. There was another mill on the next small stream above the Mile Run, which also flowed into the Raritan; this was 2½ miles above New Brunswick. The land early belonged to Gerardus Beekman, but subsequently came into the possession of the Van Tines. Jacques Van Tine was operating a mill on this stream, known later as Rappelye Brook, in 1735.

The Dutch settlers at Middlebush needed mills, and no less than three were located on the Six-Mile Run. One was near the Middlebush road, and was owned by Lucas Voorhees; another was a mile farther up the stream, and owned by Simon Wyckoff. The writer is unable to locate the third.

Mills were built on the Millstone at a very early period; John Harrison is said to have had one at Rocky Hill as early as 1716. One or more were built near Griggstown between 1730–40, if not earlier. After the canal was opened, in 1832, the Griggstown Mill was located on its bank.

The mill at Weston was erected between 1740 and 1750 by Henry Schenck, brother of Peter, who had erected about the same time the one now known as Blackwell's. The following have been owners of the Weston Mills: Henry Schenck (died Jan. 31, 1767, aged fifty years); Abram Van Neste (died Aug. 15, 1779); Israel Harris, 1779 (?)–1803; John M. Bayard, 1803–19; William T. Rodgers, 1819–43; Isaac R. Cornell, 1843–65; Rockhill Robeson, 1865–75; and Adrian Olcott, 1875. These proprietors have occasionally rented out the mill to other parties.

Jacob Shurts built a grist-mill at South Bound Brook (now Bloomington) about 1840. It stands on the bank of the canal.

The following account of the mills in 1735 is from Ralph Voorhees' papers. The description differs slightly from the preceding:

"There appear to have been six,—four on the smaller streams,—being owned as follows: 1. Coert Van Voorhees, on the Mile-Run Brook, at the Landing; 2. Jacus Fontine, about a mile farther up the river, on what was called the Rappleye Brook; 3. John Folkers, on the old Folkerson property, upon the brook emptying into the Raritan, a few yards east of the house now owned and occupied by Abram Sebring; 4. Simon Wyckoff, on Six-Mile Run, about 1¼ miles below the old road running from Six-Mile Run to New Brunswick. The other two were located on the east side of the Millstone, one being owned by Lewis Moore, successor to John Harrison, the great landholder, who built this mill previous to 1716, and was located on the east side of the river, at Rocky Hill. The other, 2 miles below the former, was owned by Benjamin Griggs.* This last-named mill was owned in 1752 by Nicholas Veghten, and afterwards by Abraham Van Doren. It was taken down in 1831 to make way for the Delaware and Raritan Canal."

MILITARY.

Franklin township suffered during the Revolution to a great extent. It lay in the path of the two armies crossing and recrossing the State, and in the varying fortunes of war was at one time in the hands

* Griggstown must have received its name from Benjamin Griggs.

Albert V. Garretson

Jacob Wyckoff

of the enemy and at another under the protection of friends. During the winter of 1776–77 the country was frequently ravaged by foraging-parties. At Three-Mile Run the buildings were all plundered, and frequently fired. Barns were torn down to supply timber for the construction of a temporary bridge over the Raritan, and some of the most wanton cruelties were inflicted.*

During the late civil war this township sustained an honorable record, and contributed its full share of men and means to suppress the rebellion.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALBERT V. GARRETSON.

James Garretson, grandfather of Albert V., lived at an early period in Hillsborough township, about one mile and a half from Blackwell's Mills. His wife's name was Helena, and the issue of the marriage Peter, John, Garret, Stephen, Samuel, Sarah, who married Herman Cortelyou; Ida, who married John Stothoff; and another, who married Abraham Cortelyou.

Samuel Garretson, father of our subject, was born on March 11, 1776; married, Nov. 28, 1799, Helen, daughter of Peter Voorhees (born March 17, 1782), and had the following children,—viz., Magdalene, born Sept. 23, 1800, who became the wife of John P. Voorhees; Maria, born Dec. 25, 1802; Peter, born Jan. 29, 1805; James, born April 2, 1807; Albert V., born Nov. 2, 1809; John, born June 29, 1812; Rynier Staats, born Oct. 4, 1814; Peter, born March 9, 1817; Sarah, wife of Benjamin Smith, born May 25, 1820; Hiram, born Oct. 16, 1802; and Samuel, born June 3, 1826. Samuel Garretson passed his days as a farmer where his grandson, by the same name, now resides, in Franklin township. He lived a quiet, peaceful life, and was respected in the community for his integrity and fair dealing. He was formerly a member of the Reformed Church of Middlebush, where he officiated both as deacon and elder, but at the time of his death, on Oct. 14, 1847, he was a member of the Reformed Church of Six-Mile Run. His wife died on May 8, 1849.

Albert V. Garretson was born on the homestead, in Franklin township, purchased by his father near the opening of the present century. His earlier years were passed upon the home farm, and his educational training was such as the common schools of his day afforded. On Nov. 3, 1840, he was united in marriage to Magdalene, daughter of Herman and Sarah (Garretson) Cortelyou. She was born April 29, 1811, on the place where she has since resided.

After his marriage Mr. Garretson purchased the farm of Herman Cortelyou, his wife's father, comprising about one hundred acres. Here he has since lived, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has confined his labors strictly to his chosen avocation and, though a member of the Republican party, he has been no seeker after place. He has always been a liberal contributor to the religious and benevolent enterprises of his day, and, with his wife, is a member of the Middlebush Reformed Church, where he has held the offices of deacon and elder.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Garretson have been Garret, born Jan. 14, 1846, who is a farmer in Hillsborough township; John, who died Oct. 11, 1863; Sarah Maria, born Nov. 4, 1848, who married Jacob Schomp, of Pleasant Plains; Joanna, born July 2, 1851, wife of Courtney Gordon, of Mattawan, N. J.; and Samuel, born Sept. 4, 1854, and who resides on the home farm.

STEPHEN GARRITSON.†

Stephen Garritson is a grandson of a gentleman by the same name who occupied at an early day two hundred acres of land, now composing the farms of the subject of this sketch and of Peter I. Voorhees, in the central portion of Franklin township. Here the grandfather engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, at the age of forty, at the commencement of the Revolutionary war. He was twice married. By his first wife, a Miss Voorhees, he had no children. His second wife was Phebe Dumont, who bore him three sons,—Rem, John, and Peter Garritson. The former spent the closing years of his life in New York City. Peter was a merchant in New Brunswick, and died there. Stephen Garritson was a devout member of the Reformed Church at Six-Mile Run. His wife died about 1824, in her eighty-first year.

John, second son of Stephen Garritson, was born on the old homestead. He married Phebe, daughter of Martin and Sarah (Covenhoven) Schenck. Of his children, seven reached mature years. Sarah became the wife of Jacob Beekman, and died in Michigan; Abraham was a son; Johanna married Luke S. Van

* The following schedule of property taken from Mr. John Van Liew, of Three-Mile Run, will illustrate the ruthless spirit of the enemy and the hardships encountered by the inhabitants during the war. The list is valuable as exhibiting the price of different articles at the commencement of the Revolution, £1 representing $2.50 of our currency. Only the more important articles taken by the "Regulars" are enumerated:

	£	s.
1 span horses	36	0
1 colt, two years old	12	0
50 bushels corn	12	10
28 bushels wheat	10	0
Riding chair and harness	15	0
30 tons of hay	105	0
9 cows	51	15
25 head of sheep	17	10
38 Albany boards	4	15
700 thin Albany boards	2	9
1 house burned	80	0
15 bushels potatoes	1	17
300 cwt. flour	2	14
100 fowls	3	15
8 turkeys	1	0
50 pounds of pork	5*d.* per pound	

Floors of house and barn taken up. One negro, twenty-three years old, smart and active, £105.

† Sometimes spelled Garretson.

Derveer, and resides in Princeton, N. J.; John, a popular minister of the Dutch Reformed denomination, died in November, 1875, while rector of Herzog Hall, New Brunswick; Martin was a farmer at Ten-Mile Run; Phebe Ann died unmarried, at the age of thirty-six; Stephen, our subject, was the youngest. John Garritson died in 1842, in his eightieth year, and his wife in 1847, in her eighty-second year.

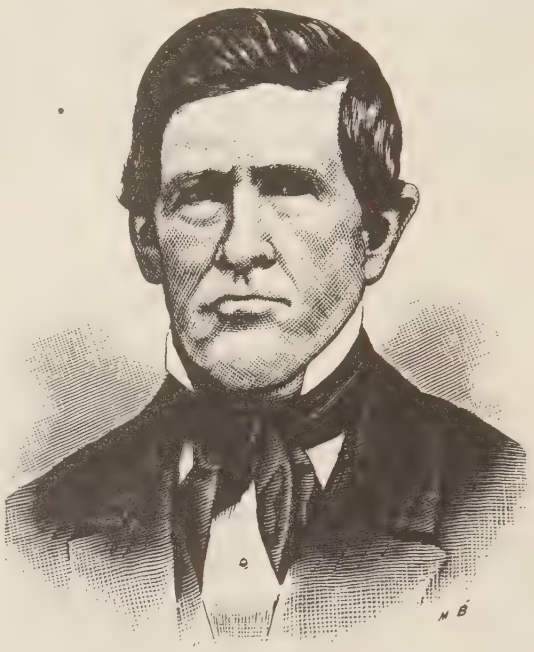
Stephen Garritson was born on the old place, Sept. 19, 1808, where he passed his earlier years, enjoying the benefits of a common-school education. In the year 1836 he married, for his first wife, Catharine C., daughter of Peter C. and Ann (Lowe) Schenck, of Clover Hill, N. J., and three years later he purchased of his father the one hundred acres of the home tract which he has since occupied. In that year he erected his present tasteful residence and planted the beautiful trees which now adorn his place. The barns which he erected were destroyed by fire, caused by lightning, and were replaced by those now in use. A view of this attractive place, so full of memories of home to himself and children, and manifesting the industry, thrift, and taste of the owner, may be seen on another page of this work. Here Mr. Garritson has passed a long life of labor and toil, feeling a just pride in the ancestral memories that cluster around his home. He has confined his labors strictly to the cultivation and improvement of his farm, and, while a life-long Democrat, has persistently refused political place. He is extremely modest in manner, thoroughly devoted to home and family, and is one who, by a life of rectitude and honor, has earned a place among the influential and representative men of his class. He has been a liberal contributor to church and kindred interests, and has long been a member of the Reformed Church of Six-Mile Run, officiating at various times as deacon and as elder. At the age of seventy-two he presents the appearance of a much younger man, and is in the full possession of all his faculties.

The children of Mr. Garritson by his first marriage are Anna, who resides at home, and Catharine, widow of Liscom Opdyke, also living at home. Their mother died in 1845. His present wife is Eleanor, daughter of David and Eliza (Simmons) Bush, of Jersey City, to whom he was united in 1847. Her children are Adelaide Lamar, wife of Rev. Robert Doag, pastor of the Reformed Church at Berne, N. Y., and Julia Annette, unmarried.

JAMES S. GARRETSON.

James S. Garretson is a son of Samuel Garretson, formerly of South Middlebush, who is more particularly referred to elsewhere in this work. He was born on his father's homestead on April 2, 1807, where his earlier years were passed. About the year 1820 his father's slaves, of which he had seven, were made free by legislative enactment, and, the work and labor on the farm becoming heavier thereby, young James was kept busy turning over the paternal acres. He enjoyed no schooling advantages after he attained the age of twelve.

In December, 1831, Mr. Garretson was united in



JAMES S. GARRETSON.

marriage to Catharine, daughter of Jonathan and Nancy (Brown) Smith, of Harmony Plains, N. J., and shortly after that event he purchased one hundred and four acres of land near "Short Hills," Middlesex Co., where he pursued farming until 1864. He disposed of his farm advantageously during that year, and returned to Middlebush for one year. The year following he removed to East Millstone, N. J., where he has since resided, being engaged in no active business. He is of quiet, unostentatious manners, a good citizen, and one who contributes his share cheerfully to the various progressive movements of the day. He is a Republican in politics, but has always persistently refused to hold office.

His children have been Samuel, who occupies the Garretson homestead, at Middlebush, and Jonathan Smith, a grocer in Plainfield.

JACOB WYCKOFF.

Peter Claes Wyckoff, the common ancestor of the Wyckoff family, emigrated from the Netherlands in the year 1636. He bought lands on which he settled at Flatbush, L. I. In the year 1655 he superintended the farm and stock of Director Stuyvesant. He was magistrate of the town for the years 1655, 1658, 1662, and 1663. His wife was Gretia, daughter of Hendrick Van Ness, and his children were Annetje, Mayken,

Stephen Garretson

Geertie, Claes, Cornelius, Hendrick, Garret, Martin, Pieter, and Jan.

His son, Cornelius Pieterse Wyckoff, married Gertrude, daughter of Simon Van Arsdalen, Oct. 13, 1678. He was one of the company who purchased a large tract of land in Franklin township of John Harrison, the deed for which bears date Nov. 7, 1701. The deed for his share of the tract, given by his partners, bears date June 1, 1703, and conveys twelve hundred acres lying across the central part of the township from the county line at Three-Mile Run to the Millstone River. His children were Peter, Mary (1st), Simon, Nicholas, Jacob, Hendrick, Charles, John, Peternella, Mary (2d), Margaret, Hannah, Cornelius, and Martin. Of these, Peter, Simon, Jacob, and John settled on the tract mentioned above, each receiving about three hundred acres. John had his home in Middlebush, where Samuel Garretson now lives, and his oldest son, Cornelius, who was born there, was the first white child born in the settlement. Simon and Jacob settled at Three-Mile Run. Part of all these lands are still in the possession of their respective descendants.

Peter, oldest son of Cornelius Pieterse Wyckoff, settled where Jacob Wyckoff now resides, about the year 1710. He married, Sept. 5, 1709, Elizabeth, daughter of Aurt Van Pelt, and had children,—Cornelius, Nelly, Aurt, Peter, Elizabeth, Maria, Gertrude, John, Simon, and Jacob. His second wife was Gertrude Romeyn. He died in the winter of 1776–77.

His son Simon was born in the year 1730, and succeeded his father on the old farm. He married Alche, daughter of Christian and Alche Van Doren, on June 10, 1756. Their children were Christian, Elizabeth, Alche, Gertrude, Maria, Sarah, Peter, Nelly, Jacob, and Simon. Simon Wyckoff died Oct. 22, 1802, and his wife Dec. 13, 1828.

Simon, youngest son of Simon Wyckoff, was born May 17, 1778, married Sophia, daughter of Benjamin and Sophia Van Doren, of Middlebush, and occupied the old homestead throughout his life. He died April 11, 1856, and his wife, who was born Dec. 16, 1783, died February, 1871. Their children were Simon, now living at Fairview, Ill.; Benjamin V. D., lived and died at Middlebush; Adeline, who was deprived of sight at the age of sixteen, died on the homestead shortly after her father; Sophia, married Cornelius S. Nevius, lived and died at Middlebush; Christian, resides in Russell Co., Kan.; Joseph, resides in Shiawassee Co., Mich.; Jacob; Isaac, lived and died at Middlebush; and Ellen, who married Peter S. Brokaw, and died at Middlebush.

Jacob, fifth son of Simon and Sophia Wyckoff, was born on the old homestead Dec. 20, 1818, where he has passed his entire life as a farmer, with the exception of four years, during which he occupied a farm in the neighborhood. His educational advantages were such as the district school of his locality afforded. On Jan. 20, 1842, he was united in marriage to Sarah Jane, daughter of Albert P. and Helena (Longstreet) Voorhees. She was born Oct. 21, 1818.

Until the breaking out of the war Mr. Wyckoff was identified with the Democratic party, but at that time, being in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party, he united with that body, with which he has since acted. He has followed the occupation of a surveyor for many years, and was for twenty-five years a commissioner of deeds. He has also held the office of justice of the peace, of assessor for six years, and has filled other minor offices. He has never been a seeker after place. Mr. Wyckoff has been largely interested in the settlement and adjustment of estates, in the capacity of executor, administrator, trustee, and commissioner, and has fulfilled his various duties with singular exactness and fidelity.

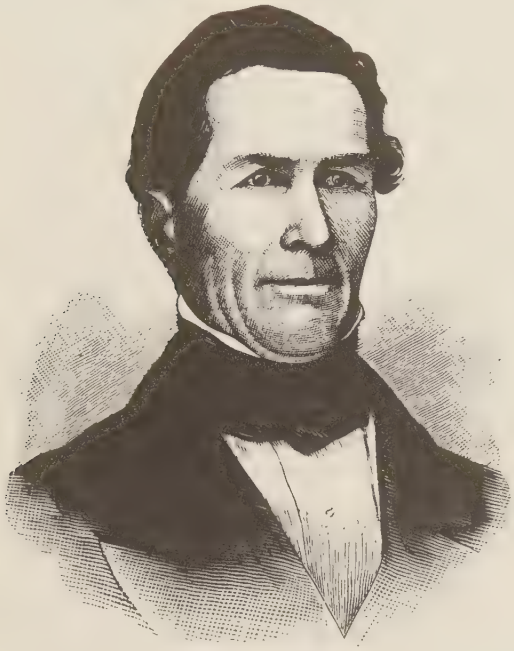
Mr. Wyckoff and his wife early united with the Reformed Church of Middlebush, and the former has frequently held the offices of deacon and elder, filling the office of elder at the present writing (1880). He has also represented his church in the Classis, and the latter at the General Synod of his denomination. He is known as a man of strict integrity, conscientious and devoted to principle, and one who enjoys the respect and confidence of all.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wyckoff have been Simon, died in infancy; Albert Voorhees, sergeant-major of the Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, who fell at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; Martin Nevius, graduated at Rutgers College, New Jersey, in 1872, and who for five years thereafter was professor of natural philosophy and chemistry, and of the English language, in the employ of the Japanese government: since his return he has been principal of a classical school at Somerville, N. J.; James Longstreet, died an infant; Benjamin Van Doren, graduated from Rutgers College, 1875, from the theological seminary, New Brunswick, 1878, and has since been the settled pastor of the Reformed Church of Preakness, N. J.; Sarah Helena, who died in the fourth year of her age; and Jacob, who resides on the home farm with his parents, and who is the sixth in line from Peter Claes, the original ancestor of the family, and the fifth who has resided on the home farm. Jacob, son of Martin N., and grandson of Jacob Wyckoff, was born in Japan, June 15, 1876, and is the seventh of the family in line from Peter Claes.

PETER WYCKOFF.

The late Peter Wyckoff was a descendant of Peter Claes Wyckoff, who emigrated to this country in 1636, and who was the progenitor of the family of that name in Somerset County. His direct ancestor was Cornelius, one of the six sons of Cornelius Peterse Wyckoff. He was baptized in New York, Dec. 19, 1694, married Sarah Duryea, and settled in Millstone.

William Wyckoff, grandfather of Peter, early resided near Millstone, N. J., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. His sons, John and Cornelius, also passed their lives near Millstone as farmers.



PETER WYCKOFF.

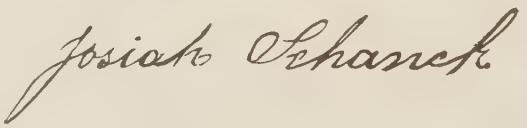
John occupied the homestead of his father, and Cornelius settled on the farm lately occupied by his son, Peter. Cornelius married Catharine, daughter of Peter Wyckoff, and his children were Catharine, Mary, Cornelia, Peter, and William. The first became the wife of William Van Vliet, and Mary, of William Van Dorn.

Peter Wyckoff, son of Cornelius, was born in 1802, and grew up on his father's farm. He enjoyed a common-school education. In 1842 he was united in marriage to Phebe V., daughter of Dennis and Gertrude Van Duyn, lately residing near Bound Brook. He succeeded his father on the home farm, comprising one hundred acres, where he passed his days quietly as a farmer. He took no active part in politics, though affiliating with the Republican party. He was of large, powerful person, generous impulses, and was a liberal supporter of church and kindred institutions. He died on May 23, 1880, aged seventy-eight years and five months, his aged wife surviving him. No children were born to this couple.

JOSIAH SCHANCK.

Josiah Schanck is a grandson of William Schanck, who came from Monmouth Co., N. J., long prior to the Revolutionary war, and settled near Ringos, in Hunterdon County. His wife was Mary Winters, and among his children were Ralph, John, Josiah, William, Abraham, Ann, Polly, and another who married a Probasco.

Josiah Schanck, the father of the subject of this memoir, was born in Hunterdon County. In 1798



he removed to Weston, Somerset Co., where he purchased three hundred acres of Gen. Frelinghuysen, and where he lived and died. His wife was Alche Wyckoff, who bore him fourteen children,—namely, Elizabeth, who married Hendrick Staats; William; Gertrude, who married Abraham Davis; Mary, who married Henry Sallaman; Ann, who married Cornelius Conover; Josiah, Jacob W., Simon W., and Letitia, who married Maj. Isaac Brokaw. Of this large family of children all are dead save Josiah and Simon. Josiah Schanck served three years in the army during the Revolutionary war, crossed the Delaware with Washington when he surprised the Hessians, and nearly lost his life by the upsetting of a wagon on that occasion. He was a member of the Reformed Church of West Millstone, where he filled the office of deacon. He died in 1824 or 1825, and his wife a few years later.

Josiah Schanck, the subject of this sketch, was born at Weston, N. J., on April 6, 1799, and is now a well-preserved old gentleman of eighty-one years. He remained on his father's farm until he reached the age of fourteen, when he went to New Brunswick to learn the trade of a carpenter. There he remained six years, when he commenced work at his trade, and continued until 1828. In 1822 or 1823 he purchased

a farm of one hundred acres, in Franklin township, of Aaron Prall, where he erected the farm-buildings, built a fish-pond, and made other improvements. He resided on this place sixteen and a half years, and in 1840 bought forty-one acres of land adjoining the old homestead, at Weston, for which he paid one hundred dollars an acre, and on which he erected a new house. He remained there thirteen years, and then removed to West Millstone, and after a year and a half to East Millstone, where he has since resided.

Mr. Schanck has passed a busy, active, and industrious life, and found little time for matters outside of his regular avocation. He is a Republican in politics, and has twice filled the office of freeholder of Franklin township. He was formerly a member of the West Millstone Reformed Church, where he officiated as deacon and elder, and which he helped to build in 1825. He is now a member of the Reformed Church of East Millstone. In the year 1820 he was united in marriage to Sarah, daughter of Tunis and Rebecca (Probasco) Van Middlesworth, who was born May 23, 1803, and who still survives. No children have been born to the union.

PETER A. VOORHEES.

Steven Courte, or Courten, the common ancestor of the Voorhees, or Van Voorhies, family of Long Island and New Jersey, emigrated with his family from Reinen, Dreuthe, in the Netherlands, in April, 1660. This family by old letters can be traced back one generation in the Fatherland, and, like most of the early settlers, had no proper surname, adopting as such the name of the village or locality from whence they emigrated.

The father of Steven Courten, or Koers, as he wrote it, was Court Alberts, who resided in front of Hies, Hees, or "Voorhies," in Holland. In process of time the surname Van Voorhees, or Voorhees, has been adopted by general consent of those who bear the name. It was also the custom among the early settlers to adopt the Christian name of the father as the surname of the child, which makes it difficult often to trace the different members of the family.

Albert Courten, son of Court Stevense, and grandson of Steven Courten, the emigrant, died about 1748. His son, Kourt Van Voorhees, the elder, of New Utrecht, L. I., bought of Jacob Van Dyke, in 1726, lands in Sourland (now Harlingen), in Somerset Co., N. J., on which his son, Albert Van Voorhees, settled about 1740. This was the homestead on which the late Albert P. Voorhees died, and where John Everett, who married his daughter Margaret, now resides. When his father died is uncertain; his mother, Annetje, died July 25, 1776.

Albert was born Aug. 1, 1716, and his wife, Katrina Deremer, on August 28th of the same year. They were married Nov. 22, 1737, and their children were Annetje, born Sept. 4, 1741; Isaac, born July 20, 1744; Ann, born Dec. 19, 1746; Koert, born March 15, 1749; Albert, born April 9, 1753; and Peter, born Feb. 12, 1756. The first child died in infancy. Katrina, wife of Albert, died April 1, 1775, and the latter married for his second wife Nelly Van Nostrand, and died Sept. 26, 1784. Annetje married Isaac Van Brunt, of New Utrecht, L. I., and died Feb. 15, 1820. Isaac died June 30, 1814, in Roycefield, N. J., on the farm now owned by his grandson of the same name. Albert died Oct. 4, 1795, near New Utrecht, L. I. Ann married Peter Vredenburg, of New Brunswick, and died there Sept. 24, 1816. Peter inherited the old homestead mentioned above, and was generally known as "Peter at the brook." His farm by several additions comprised about three hundred acres of land. He married Maria, a daughter of Rem Ditmars, of Millstone, N. J., on Feb. 12, 1779, and had children,—Albert P., born June 30, 1780; Lena, who married Samuel Garretson, of Middlebush, born Feb. 18, 1788, died March 8, 1849; Catharine, who married Rynier Staats, and died March 4, 1866; and Maria, born Aug. 25, 1794, who married Capt. John M. Wyckoff, and died Jan. 17, 1860. Peter Voorhees died June 21, 1842, and his wife, Maria, on Jan. 22, 1831.

Albert P. Voorhees, father of the subject of this sketch, married Helena Longstreet, born Oct. 11, 1785, and had fourteen children,—namely, Peter A.; James L., deceased; Maria, widow of Abraham Stryker, of Franklin Park; Eliza Ann, who married John N. Gulick, removed to Illinois, and died there; John V. P. Voorhees, residing near Hightstown, N. J.; Catharine, who married Lorenzo S. P. Vaughn, of Kentucky, who is dead; Martha, widow of Martin N. Gulick, of Hillsborough; Adeline, who married Garret J. Quick, and who lives in Illinois; Sarah Jane, wife of Jacob Wyckoff, of Middlebush; Helen, who married Peter V. Hageman, of Illinois, both deceased; Margaret, who married John Everitt and lives on the old homestead, in Hillsborough; Rynier S., residing in Illinois; Aaron Longstreet, who died in Kentucky; and Matilda B., who married John Van Nuys and died in Illinois. Albert P. Voorhees passed his life as a farmer in Hillsborough township, and died March 12, 1861. His wife died May 2, 1849. He was not in any sense a public man, although he held minor offices. He was a member of the Harlingen Reformed Church, of which he was for many years elder.

"Sheriff" Peter A. Voorhees, as he is familiarly known, was born on his father's homestead, in Hillsborough, on Nov. 6, 1802. His father's family being a large one, and the farm affording them but a precarious support, Mr. Voorhees' boyhood was one of incessant toil and drudgery, and his educational advantages were very meagre. With what scraps of knowledge he had gained young Voorhees became the teacher of the district school of his neighborhood at the age of nineteen, and in teaching he was

largely taught. In 1824, as a member of the Somerset County Cavalry Brigade, he assisted in escorting Gen. La Fayette from Rahway to New Brunswick, while that illustrious soldier was making his triumphal tour through the country to which he had contributed his patriotic services. On Jan. 18, 1825, he entered into matrimonial relations with Maria, only child of John and Charity Suydam, of Six-Mile Run. Her grandfather was Jacobus, and her great-grandfather Ryke, who was the pioneer of the Suydam family in Somerset County, and who came from Long Island at an early day.

Soon after his marriage Sheriff Voorhees purchased the Suydam farm, at Six-Mile Run, comprising one hundred and fifty acres. Here he has since resided, engaged in farming, his present tract being one hundred and eighty acres. While the sheriff has confined his energies largely to the cultivation and improvement of his farm, and to the care of his pleasant home, he has been led by his natural energy of character, his interest in his native county, and his zeal in the promotion of all good works, to engage largely in public affairs.

Politically, Mr. Voorhees was formerly a member of the Old-Line Whig party, and is now identified with the Republican party. He was town clerk of Franklin township from 1831 to 1833, and assessor from 1833 to 1838. From 1838 to 1841 he held the office of sheriff of Somerset County; from 1857 to 1862 he was collector of the county, and in 1867 he represented Somerset County in the State Legislature. He was an active supporter of the war, and rendered important service in that hour of need, advancing money from his own purse to aid in raising the necessary quota of men from his township. He has also lent liberal encouragement to the cause of education, and has donated considerable sums of money to Rutgers College, N. J., and assisted several young men in their preparation for the ministerial office. He is a member of the board of superintendents of the theological seminary at New Brunswick. He is purely a self-made man, and has, by integrity, energy, and uprightness, in spite of inferior educational opportunities, attained a prominent place among the liberal and progressive men of the county. Mr. Voorhees has been a member of the Reformed Church of Six-Mile Run since 1826, been officially connected with that body as elder and deacon, and has been a representative to Classis and to the Particular and General Synods of his denomination. In the Sabbath-school and Bible cause he has been particularly prominent. He organized, in 1827, the first Sabbath-school at Pleasant Plains, and was its superintendent for nearly thirty years. He also organized a neighborhood prayer-meeting at the same time, which still continues. He has assisted largely in the organization of Sabbath-schools throughout the State, has filled the office of president of both the County and State Sabbath-School Associations, of the County Bible Society, and, for twenty years, of the Young Men's Bible Society of Six-Mile Run, and was president of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society for 1863 and 1864. He has been for many years a director of the New Brunswick National Bank. His wife is still the honored helpmeet of his home. But two children have been born to this venerable couple,—Garretta, wife of J. Boyd Van Dorn, residing near Princeton, N. J., and Mary H., wife of J. Calvin Hoagland, of Henry, Ill.

WILLIAM H. GULICK.

Joachim Gulick, the ancestor of the Gulick family in this county, came from Holland in 1653, and settled at Gravesend, L. I., where he took the oath of allegiance in 1687. In 1717 he lived at Six-Mile

Wm. H. Gulick

Run, Franklin township. He had four sons and two daughters. The sons were Benjamin, Henry, John, and William. Of these, John served as a major in the Revolutionary war. Henry, William, and John lived in Franklin township near the close of last century, and were early proprietors of the stage-line between Trenton and New Brunswick.

Henry Gulick married Margaret Skillman, and had children,—Rebecca, Sarah, Joachim, Mary, Ann (who died young), and Margaret. Rebecca became the wife of John Van Tilberg, Sarah of Phineas Withington, and Mary of Jacob Van Dyke. The homestead of Henry Gulick stood where Wm. H. Gulick

CORNELIUS BARCALOW.

now resides. Here he passed his life, engaged largely in agricultural pursuits, until his demise, in 1834, aged sixty-eight years. His wife died the same year, aged sixty-five.

Joachim, only son of Henry Gulick, was born on his father's farm, in Franklin township, where his early years were passed. On April 20, 1825, he married Mary, daughter of Frederick and Catharine (Van Dyke) Cruser, born Jan. 1, 1805. Her father was a prominent man in the county, was a justice of the peace for many years, and one of the lay judges of Somerset County. The children of Joachim and Mary (Cruser) Gulick were Margaret, who married John McPherson; William Henry, the subject of this sketch; Catharine, who died in infancy; Frederick, who also died in infancy; and George, who died at the age of five years. Joachim Gulick died in 1867, aged seventy-one years. His farm of two hundred and forty acres was equally divided at his death between Wm. H. Gulick and his sisters. Mrs. Gulick is living (1880), and occupies a residence near her sons, built by her husband in 1827.

Wm. H. Gulick was born in Franklin township on March 19, 1831, near his present residence. He grew up on his father's farm, and enjoyed the advantages of only a common-school education. On Oct. 27, 1853, he married Theodosia, daughter of Garret Schenck, and about that time he took up his residence on his grandfather's homestead, where he still resides, having erected his present dwelling in 1879. This structure took the place of the old home residence which had withstood the changes of a century of time.

Mr. Gulick is a Republican in politics, and has served on the township committee and filled other local offices. His principal attention has been given to the cultivation of his farm. He is also largely interested in the sale of milk. His children have been Anna Mary, who died in infancy, and Willard S. and Joachim, who live at home.

CORNELIUS BARCALOW.

Cornelius Barcalow is a grandson of William Barcalow, who was one of the pioneer settlers at Six-Mile Run, in Franklin township. His wife was named Jachaminah, and his children were Farrington, Cornelius, and Polly, who married Isaac Fisher, of Bound Brook.

Farrington, eldest son of William Barcalow, was born in Franklin township, on Oct. 4, 1771. He married Hannah, daughter of James Bennett, one of the earliest merchants of New Brunswick and once mayor of the city, and his children were William, born Sept. 10, 1794; Jachaminah and Ellen, born Aug. 27, 1796; James B., born Oct. 6, 1798; George W., born Oct. 1, 1800; Henry and Cornelius, born Dec. 30, 1803; John, born Jan. 24, 1806; Hannah, born June 6, 1810; and Maria, born Nov. 9, 1812. Of these children, Jachaminah married John King, of Three-Mile Run; Ellen married Aaron Shaw, of Monmouth County; Hannah married John Tunison, of Somerville; and Maria married John P. Staats.

Farrington Barcalow resided at Middlebush throughout his life, where he occupied one hundred and sixty acres of land and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a man of influence and prominence in the town and county, and held positions of importance. He was colonel of a militia regiment in Somerset County, and went, with his staff, to Trenton in 1824, to assist in escorting Gen. La Fayette, then on a visit to this country, through New Jersey. In politics he was a Democrat, was assessor and collector of Franklin township, a justice of the peace, and lay judge of Somerset County for twenty years. He was also a candidate for sheriff of the county, and was defeated by only a small number of votes. He was active in all good works, a zealous promoter of school and church interests, and was one who enjoyed the confidence of all. He was a great bass singer and proficient in instrumental music, and an exemplary member of the Reformed Church of Millstone, and was officially connected with that body as deacon and elder for many years. He died on March 2, 1854, and his wife, who was born Feb. 27, 1775, on July 23d of the same year.

The life of Cornelius Barcalow, whose portrait appears in this work, is a singular illustration of what industry, energy, and correct business and personal habits will accomplish, in spite of adverse conditions of life. Born at Middlebush, N. J., on Dec. 30, 1803, he remained upon his father's farm until he attained the age of sixteen, when he started forth in life for himself, having enjoyed simply a common-school education, but fortified with a purpose to do and to succeed. He first went to learn the trade of a blacksmith with Bergen Huff, of Somerville, where he remained five years, completing his apprenticeship. He then repaired to New Brunswick, and entered into the trade of coach-making with Richard Laportis, and after a service of three months he started for New York City with a capital of five dollars in pocket. Four dollars and seventy-five cents of this sum he paid for one week's board in advance, and with the remaining twenty-five cents he began active business life.

As a journeyman carriage-maker he commenced work with Andrew Curtis, whose shop stood on Grand Street, between Elizabeth and the Bowery, with whom he remained about three months. He then worked, in turn, for Richard Emery about six months, one Quick about a year, and Arthur Reynolds for the same length of time, and finally went into business for himself, with James Brady as a partner, on Nassau Street, where the Bible Society building now stands. This venture lasted two and a half years, at the end of which time the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Barcalow resumed work as a journeyman. He shortly after resumed business alone on Broome

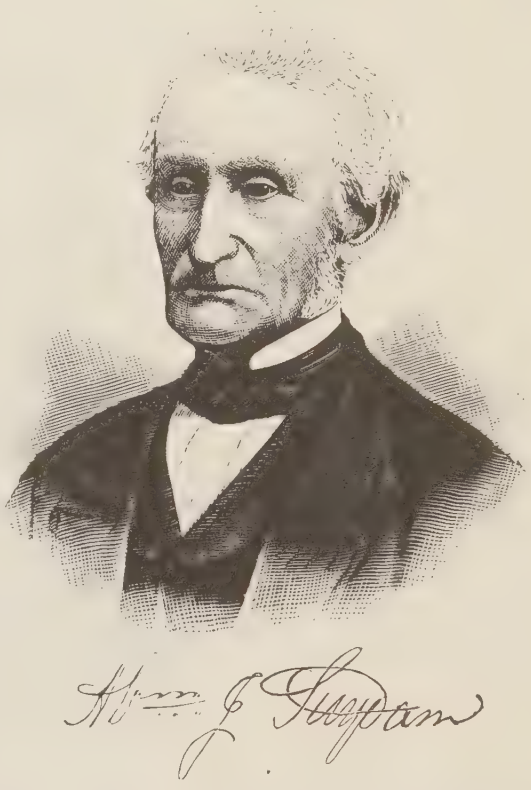
Street, near Elizabeth, and after a few years removed to Cherry Street for two years, and finally to his old site near the Bowery. In each of these places he carried on the business of carriage-making with success. In 1832 he purchased his father's farm at Middlebush, and erected a carriage-manufacturing establishment at that place, working his farm at the same time that he carried on his manufacturing business. Here he remained five years, at the expiration of which time he exchanged his farm for property in Fourth Street, New York, with one John Laforge, where he pursued the business of carriage-making for eight years. He then purchased a portion of the old farm at Middlebush, changed his factory in New York into tenement-houses, and after eight years exchanged his farm, with a further money consideration, for property in New York, which he still owns, and which has proved a profitable investment. In 1861 he removed to East Millstone, erected his present attractive residence, and has since lived at that place, taking an active part in local affairs and filling an important place in the community. He is a Democrat in politics, but has always persistently refused office. Mr. Barcalow was first a member of the Reformed Dutch Church of Somerville, and finally of the Berean Baptist Church of New York City; then of the East Millstone Methodist Episcopal Church, where he held the position of class-leader and was a member of the board of stewards, and is now a member of the Reformed Church of Millstone. The first Methodist prayer-meeting at Middlebush was held under his charge and in his own house. He has taken an active interest in educational matters, and is the present trustee of District No. 73, the new school-house having been erected under his supervision. He enjoys the confidence of many friends, and by industry, economy, and thrift has acquired a handsome competency. He is one of the best-preserved men of his age in the county.

Mr. Barcalow has been twice married. His first wife was Catharine, daughter of Dr. Willard, of New York City, to whom he was united on Sept. 13, 1827, and who died Oct. 6, 1876, aged eighty years and twenty-eight days. Of this marriage were born Arabella W. Barcalow, his only surviving child, Jan. 16, 1848; Hannah Maria, born Dec. 5, 1829, died Feb. 1, 1832; and Cornelius W., born Feb. 7, 1841, died March 26, 1841. Alfred H. Maryott, a grandson whom he educated, is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His second and present wife was Elizabeth Mayer, whom he married Nov. 7, 1877.

The Barcalow family were among the early settlers of New Utrecht, L. I. Daniel Barcalow resided, in 1766, on the farm near Ten-Mile Run, in Middlesex County, owned by Columbus Beekman. He was the father of Capt. Stoffel Barcalow, who purchased and died upon the "Sterling farm," near Basking Ridge, and whose son, Christopher Barcalow, married Mary, a daughter of Brogun B. Huff, formerly of Somerville. The family are descendants of William Janse Borkelo, who emigrated at an early period from Zutphen, in Guilderland, and who located in Flat Lands. Coenrad Barkelo, his son, was a settler on the Raritan in 1714, and Dirk, another son, in 1717.

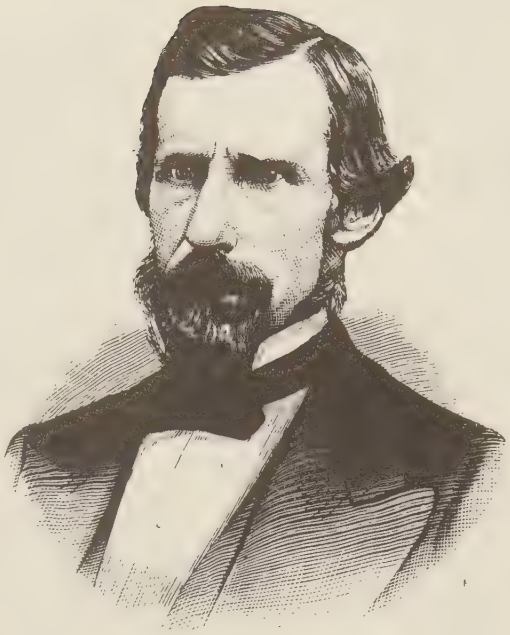
ABRAHAM J. SUYDAM.

Hendrick Rycken Suydam, the ancestor of the family in this country, with his wife, Ida Jacobs, emigrated from south of the dam ("Zuidam"), in Holland, in 1663. Hence the name of the family. Ryck Suydam, who settled in Monmouth County at an early date, was born in 1697 and died in 1750. He was a son of Ryck, of Flatbush, and a grandson of the first-named Hendrick. Cornelius Suydam settled on the Raritan as early as 1717. He was a son of Hendrick and a grandson of Ryck, of Flat Lands. He died in 1771.



Abraham J. Suydam, the subject of this sketch, is a grandson of Abraham and a great-grandson of Ryck Suydam. The latter was the owner of the old Suydam homestead, in Franklin township, now occupied by Sheriff Peter A. Voorhees. Here also dwelt his son Abraham, who married Jane Voorhees, and who died quite young. Their children were Maria, who married Jacob Wyckoff; Joseph A., Peter, and Ann,

FREDERICK V. L. NEVIUS



Frederick V L Nevius

is a grandson of Peter D. Nevius, whose ancestry is more particularly referred to in the biographical sketch of John S. Nevius, in this work. His father, Albert, born April 16, 1787, purchased fifty acres of the farm now occupied by our subject, in 1813, of Joseph Brokaw. Subsequent additions have made the tract one hundred and twenty-five acres. The first family residence was built by Albert Nevius in 1820, and was replaced in 1860–61 by the present attractive residence of Frederick V. L. Nevius, who also erected the barns and outhouses the same year. The trees that adorn and beautify the place were set out by father and son.

Albert Nevius married, for his first wife, Williampe Gulick (born Aug. 20, 1789), on Nov. 6, 1808, and by this marriage had one child, Sarah Ann Nevius, born May 18, 1811, died June 22, 1866. Mrs. Nevius died Dec. 7, 1811, and on April 6, 1813, Mr. Nevius was united in marriage to his second wife, Sarah Van Liew. She was born April 5, 1783. Of this union were born Peter A. Nevius, Sept. 25, 1816; Frederick Van Liew, born July 2, 1819; Elizabeth Jane, born Sept. 27, 1825; and James Romeyn, born Oct. 10, 1827, died Feb. 14, 1842. Albert Nevius died Jan. 31, 1852, and his wife on Aug. 6, 1854.

Upon the death of his father, Frederick V. L. Nevius came into possession of the home-farm, where he has since resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Though identified with the Republican party, he has abstained from political strife, and been no seeker after position. He is a liberal supporter of all worthy enterprises, and bears the reputation of an industrious and successful farmer, and of a man of integrity and moral worth. His labors are confined to his farm. He is essentially a home-man, and feels a just pride in his beautiful home-surroundings. He united with the Reformed Church at Franklin Park in 1854, and has twice filled the office of deacon.

Mr. Nevius was married on Jan. 10, 1849, to Eleanor Longstreet, daughter of Samuel and Phebe Ann (Brokaw) Cruser, an old family of Hillsborough township. She was born Nov. 2, 1829. There have been no children.

RES. OF FREDERICK V. L. NEVIUS, FRANKLIN TP., SOMERSET CO., N. J.

who married Jacob Van Nostrand. The mother subsequently married Garret Nevius.

Joseph A. Suydam was born on the old homestead, Dec. 14, 1772. He married Mary, daughter of Matthew Brown, of Six-Mile Run, Sept. 25, 1797. She was born May 3, 1774. The issue of the marriage were Abraham J., born July 21, 1798; Matthew, born Feb. 22, 1801, died Feb. 26, 1824; Jane Voorhees, born Oct. 2, 1803, died Dec. 26, 1820; Andrew, born Aug. 9, 1806, now deceased; Peter, born Dec. 13, 1808; John, born Oct. 18, 1810, died June 21, 1846; and Isaac, born Sept. 2, 1816, died Jan. 6, 1836. Joseph A. Suydam passed his life as a farmer where Peter J. Suydam now lives. He died Dec. 22, 1867, and his wife on May 21, 1851.

Abraham J. Suydam was born on his father's homestead, at Pleasant Plains, on the date mentioned above. He enjoyed the benefits of a common-school education, and married, on May 3, 1826, Ida, daughter of John and Jane Williamson Pumyea, of Three-Mile Run. She was born Oct. 23, 1802. He then engaged in farming at Three-Mile Run, on a farm which he still owns. In the year 1850 he purchased his present farm, of the estate of Simon Van Liew, where he has since resided. The life of Mr. Suydam has been a quiet and unostentatious one, free from public annoyances and the strife and confusion of political life. In politics he is a Republican, and has served on the town committee of Franklin township, as collector, overseer of the poor, and as freeholder for three years. He bears an unblemished reputation, and enjoys the full confidence of his friends and acquaintances. He has contributed cheerfully to all worthy purposes throughout a long life, and is a member of the Reformed Church of Six-Mile Run. His wife died Aug. 18, 1875.

The children of Mr. Suydam have been Jane, born April 27, 1827, died Feb. 16, 1864; John P., born Oct. 12, 1829, residing in Newark; Mary, born June 15, 1831, died March 1, 1852; Matthew, born Jan. 27, 1833, living on the home farm; Agnes Ann, born Sept. 22, 1835, married Theodore Skillman, June 1, 1859; Isaac A., born April 9, 1837, died Sept. 11, 1863; Abraham A., born Dec. 23, 1838, died May 9, 1865; and Peter P., born Aug. 23, 1846, died Dec. 28, 1846.

JOHN S. NEVIUS.

Johannes Nevius, from Solen (probably Solingen, in Westphalia), was the ancestor of the Nevius family in America. He was a trader by occupation, and through his traffic with the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam finally settled at the latter place. The records of the Dutch Church show that on Nov. 18, 1653, the banns of marriage were declared between Johannes Nevius, from Solen, and Araientje Bleyck, from Batavia, isle of Java, East Indies. Johannes offered a loan of forty dollars to the city of New Amsterdam that same year for erecting the palisades, and in 1635 he was taxed twenty dollars to defray the expenses of constructing the city defenses. In this latter year he was also elected a city schepen, and in

John S Nevius

1658 he succeeded to the office of "secretary of the court of burgomasters and schepens." While filling this position he occupied the City Hall, on the present line of Pearl Street, opposite Coenties Slip, and was at one time granted permission to sow grain in the front yard of the hall. When New Amsterdam surrendered to the English, in 1665, he was superseded in office by Nicholas Bayard, after which he resided at the ferry-landing on Long Island, probably until his death.

Johannes Nevius had eight children,—viz., Johannes, born in 1654; Sara, born in 1656; Cornelis, born in 1657; Marie, born in 1658; Cornelis (second), born in 1661; Petrus, born in 1662; Sara Catharine, born in 1664; and Johanna, born in 1667 or 1668.

Petrus was the one through whom comes the Somerset County line. He was baptized in New Amsterdam on Feb. 4, 1663. In 1683 he was living at Flat Lands. In 1687 he took the oath of allegiance to the English, and was yet living at Flat Lands in 1698, with his wife, Janetje Roeloff Schenck (whom he married June 22, 1684), seven children, and one slave. His son, David, was born in 1702, and was baptized at Brooklyn. He was the assessor of Franklin township, Somerset Co., in 1745, and had six children,—

viz., Albert, William, Peter D., Neltje, Janetje, and Altje. Peter D. had five children,—Garret, David, Peter, John, and Albert.

John S. Nevius, the subject of this sketch, is the son of Garret, and was born Oct. 19, 1797, at Griggstown, N. J., where his father was a blacksmith and farmer. His mother was Mary, daughter of John Staats, of Hillsborough township. Mr. Nevius passed the earlier years of his life at home, and enjoyed the benefits of a common-school education. In the year 1812 his father came into possession of the family homestead, at present occupied by our subject, and at his death, in 1819, it passed by will to the latter and his brother, Peter G., then comprising one hundred and fifty-three acres. Soon after, Mr. Nevius purchased the interest of his brother in the property, and resided there until 1845. He then purchased the farm of one hundred and fifty acres where Abraham V. Polhemus resides, and resided there twenty years, after which he returned to the home farm, which, with his son, Garret, and his grandson, is now occupied by the sixth generation of the family. Mr. Nevius has confined his life-work to the cultivation of the soil, and by industry, frugality, and conscientious principles of life has accumulated a large estate and placed himself in the front rank of the agriculturists of his township. He is a Democrat of the Jacksonian school, but has held only minor offices. He is a liberal supporter of the various benevolent enterprises of his day, and a member of the Franklin Park Reformed Church.

His first wife was Mary, daughter of Andrew Brown, of Six-Mile Run, whom he married in 1819. The children were Garret, who occupies the old homestead with his father, and Ann (deceased), wife of Frederick Disbrow, of Millstone. Their mother, who was born in 1796, died in 1830. In 1844, Mr. Nevius married a second wife, the widow of Jaques Voorhees, who died in 1870, aged seventy-five.

MONTGOMERY.

LOCATION—AREA—BOUNDARY.

MONTGOMERY is the southernmost township of Somerset County. Hillsborough bounds it on the north; on the east the Millstone River separates it from Franklin and Mercer Counties, while East Amwell township bounds it on the west. In the "New Jersey State Gazetteer" of 1834 the township is described as being 8 miles long by 8 wide, and as having an area of 36,500 acres. It should be remembered, however, that at the time this description was given the township included a large tract of land subsequently taken off and annexed to the township of Princeton, in Mercer County.

An act of the Legislature passed Feb. 27, 1838, established the following as the boundaries of Montgomery:

"All that part of the township of Montgomery, in the county of Somerset, which lies south of the following line—to wit: Beginning on the Millstone River, where the boundary line between the counties of Middlesex and Somerset crosses the same, continuing down said river to the original southeasterly corner of a tract of land called the Van Horn tract, and thence running westerly along the original south boundary of said tract, and continuing on in the same course to the middle of the road called the Pennington Road, leading from the village of Rocky Hill to the village of Pennington, and thence westerly along the middle of said road to the boundary line of the county of Somerset—shall be, and the same is hereby, attached to and made a part of the county of Mercer; . . . and said line shall hereafter be the boundary line between the county of Mercer and the county of Somerset." *

The territory thus taken off contained 16,910 acres, leaving the present area of Montgomery 19,590 acres.

* Acts of the Assembly, 1838, p. 209.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface is hilly, the soil clay, sandy loam, and red shale. Along the water-courses there is a large amount of fine bottom-land, in which the red shale is predominant.

Beeden's Brook flows through the southern part of the township. The north branch of Beeden's, and Black, Roaring, and No-Pike Brooks, are tributaries of Beeden's.

In the western portion of the township is the Sourland Ridge, one of whose peaks rises to a height of several hundred feet. The "Roaring Rocks" are in this chain. They consist of a series of rocks and caves, beneath which is a constantly-flowing stream, the waters of which make a peculiar echo or roar as they dash from rock to rock. The "Devil's Half-Acre" is another point of interest in the Sourland Ridge. It is a wild spot, and takes its name from a number of rocks thrown in great disorder over a space of about half an acre, as indicated in the name. Some of these rocks are of very curious conformation. One is known as "Table Rock." The locality is unfit for human habitation, and to our superstitious forefathers it was a spot to be avoided, as if it was the veritable abode of the Evil One. Robbed of its superstitious terrors, it has become, in these latter days, a favorite resort for picnic-parties. The spot is now the property of David C. Voorhees who purchased it a few years ago.

EARLY TITLES AND SETTLEMENT.

Peter Sonmans,* son of Arent Sonmans, one of the twenty-four proprietors, in 1693 obtained a deed for a tract of about 36 square miles, embracing a large part of Montgomery. His line began near Clover Hill, and ran southeast along the present county line for 6¼ miles, to a point directly west of Blawenburg, and thence east and southeast, bordering on the land of Dr. Greenland, to the Millstone River, near Rocky Hill; thence down the river 1½ miles to the previous river grants (Benthall, etc.), and so along the southerly and westerly sides of these and the lands of Royce until it struck the Raritan, following which and the South Branch, and winding around a couple of plantations previously ceded to Daniel Hooper and John Bennett (1683), his bounds returned to Clover Hill, the place of beginning. The southern portion of this tract, being 6800 acres in Montgomery township, in 1706 came into the possession of William Dockwra, who sold it the next year to John Van Horne.

South of Sonmans' tract were the plots of Richard Stocking, on the west, and Dr. Henry Greenland, on the east, extending to the Millstone, both in this township. That of Greenland was purchased prior to 1685, —nearly or quite ten years before Peter Sonmans became a land-owner here. He was away up the Millstone, "solitary and alone in the wilderness," in the vicinity of what, no doubt, is now Rocky Hill.†

In the north part of what is now Montgomery township, on the east, were the lots of Thomas Hart and Walter Benthall (1690), and, on the west, the "Harlingen tract," of 8939 acres, which was the central third part of the Sonmans possessions.

Thomas Hart, of London, one of the proprietors of East Jersey, by his attorney, Rip Van Dam, of New York, conveyed 4000 acres to Gerardus Beekman, Adrian Beekman, William Crood, John Aortson, Thomas Casdale, and Lancaster Symes; this transfer was consummated December 14th, in the sixth year of the reign of William III. October 26th, in the first year of the reign of George II., William Beekman and Catharine, his wife, sold 1333 acres of the above-mentioned tract to Christopher Hoagland.‡

The Harlingen tract was the purchase of seventeen Dutch settlers, in 1710, of Peter Sonmans; their names were Octavio Conraats, Ab. Wendell, merchant, Adrian Hooglandt, Isaac Governeur, of New York City, Anna Volkers, widow, of Kings Co., L. I., Henry Hegeman, Francis Van Lewen, William Beekman, of Queens Co., L. I., Joseph Hegeman, Hendrick Veghte, Cor. Van Duyn, Wouten Van Pelt, Ort Van Pelt, of Kings Co., L. I., Dirck Volkers, of New Jersey, Peter Cortelyou, Jacob Van Dyke, and Claas Volkertse, of Kings Co., L. I. It was bounded as follows:

"Beginning at the south corner of land of William Plumstead, being 1½ miles and 4 chains from Millstone River (by what is now the New Amwell Road); thence south-southwest 2¾ miles and 8 chains, west-northwest 1 mile 18 chains, south-southwest 2¾ miles and 7 chains, west 3½ miles and 3 chains to the partition line between East and West Jersey; thence north 14° west 30 chains, north 53° east 7 miles and 20 chains, east 1 mile and 17 chains, to place of beginning, having lands of Plumstead, Barker, Hart, and Benthall on the east, and the division line and other lands of Peter Sonmans on the west."

The eastern and southern line of this tract ran from the present farm of Adrian Merrill, west of Millstone, along the present road, which is on that line, to the present farm of Theodore Wyckoff, thence to the old Harlingen cemetery, and thence southwest and west to Rock Mills.

Not quite two-thirds of the Harlingen tract lay within this township, all north of the church lot and William Beekman's land being in Hillsborough.§

John Harrison was an early settler, residing at Rocky Hill in 1717, or possibly some years earlier. He was engaged in 1701, by the Governor and proprietors of East Jersey, to extinguish the Indian title to lands in their province. In a deed obtained from Nowenock, an Indian chief, dated June 24, 1717, he is called "John Harrison, of Rockie Hill." He is accredited with owning the first mills on the Millstone, which were built previous to 1716, with purchasing large tracts of land still earlier, and is known to have been a member of Assembly from Somerset County in 1703, and again in 1707; it is therefore not unlikely that he settled here about the beginning of the eighteenth century.‖

Hendrick Polhemus¶ settled in Harlingen at an unknown date (probably about 1730), upon a large tract of land said to contain 708 acres, and extending from the Millstone River to Harlingen, which was purchased by his father, Daniel, in 1728, jointly with Cornelius Cornell, of Rip Van Dam and Lancaster Symes, for £1775. Daniel did not occupy this land, but, dying soon after the purchase (just prior to 1730), his son, Hendrick, came into possession, Cor-

* Mr. Sonmans was a native of Holland, educated at Leyden, and held important offices under King William III. He was surveyor-general of Jersey four years, a member of the Council, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and represented Bergen County in the General Assembly. Although a churchman by profession, he gave land for a dissenting church at Hopewell and for a Dutch church at what is now Harlingen.—*Colonial Hist. New York*, vol. v. pp. 204, 328, etc.

† Dr. Corwin's "Centennial Memorial of Millstone D. R. Church," 1866.

‡ From a deed in possession of Henry V. Hoagland, of Griggstown, N. J.

§ See map of land titles, in this work.

‖ See, further, sketch of the Harrison family in Franklin township history.

¶ The original name was Polheem, the Latin terminal *us* being affixed as a mark of eminence, according to a custom once prevalent in Holland among men of distinction. Anciently some members of this family enjoyed celebrity in the cities of Antwerp and Ghent. Eleazer Polhemus was a learned jurist and burgomaster of Antwerp in 1310. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus, the progenitor of all the families of the name in America, was a minister of the Reformed Church of Holland; he came in 1654, was pastor of the church at Flatbush from 1654 to 1665, and of that at Brooklyn until his death, June 9, 1676. His wife was Catharine Van Werven; his children were Theodorus, Daniel, Elizabeth, Adriana, Anna, and Margaret. Daniel left sons,—Cornelius, Daniel, Hendrick (the pioneer of Harlingen), and Jacob. All left families. See "Riker's Annals of New Town" (Long Island), for further particulars of these families.

nell releasing to him his half-interest. Hendrick very soon after removed to and settled upon it; there he built a log house. He was succeeded on the homestead by his son Hendrick; Hendrick by his son Daniel (the father of Hendrick Polhemus, for some time pastor of the churches of Harlingen and Neshanic, who died in 1813); Daniel by his son Isaac; and Isaac by his son Isaac, lately deceased, brother of Bernard Polhemus, now of Somerville, and Peter G. Polhemus, now of New Brunswick. The old homestead is now owned by William Williamson, who resides thereon. It was in the possession of the Polhemus family for nearly five generations. The farm is the northern strip of the original patent of Mr. Hart.

Henry Polhemus, for years pastor of the Harlingen Reformed Dutch Church, was a native of Montgomery township, Harlingen being his birthplace. He was a great-great-grandson of the Daniel Polhemus who was a captain of the troops in Kings County, supervisor of Flatbush in 1705, afterwards county judge, the purchaser of the 708-acre tract in Montgomery, Somerset Co., and who died in 1728 or 1729. He was also a great-grandson of the first of the name in Harlingen, the Hendrick mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

The Beekmans* were among the earliest settlers in this township. Gerardus was a physician at Flatbush, L. I., a member of Leisler's council, and afterwards of the council of New York from Cornbury's time until his death, in 1723. One of his sons, William, was a purchaser in the Harlingen tract of 1710, and several of his descendants settled between 1700 and 1722 on the Millstone River. From one of these ultimately sprang Rev. Jacob T. B. Beekman, who was born on the Ten Broeck homestead, near Harlingen. He died April 23, 1875. His son, Judge George C., is a prominent lawyer and jurist of Monmouth County.

Samuel Beekman (oldest son of Samuel, who was the second son of Martin)—generally known as "Capt."—was born Sept. 21, 1767. After his marriage to Helena Ten Broeck, of Montgomery, he sold the old Beekman homestead, on the south bank of the Raritan, which he had inherited, to his sister Cornelia, and lived the remainder of his days on the Ten Broeck homestead, near Harlingen. His wife was the daughter of Cornelius Ten Broeck, originally from Ulster Co., N. Y. Capt. Beekman died in 1851; he was one of the most active members of the Harlingen Dutch Reformed Church. His son, Cornelius T. B., born October, 1789, resided the latter part of his life at Harlingen; another son, Peter T. (born April 21, 1796, married Eliza Carpenter, who died in May, 1833), owned and conducted Corle's Mills for some years, and was a member of the State Legislature.

Christopher Beekman, son of Gerardus, and a descendant of Col. Gerardus, the early settler and member of the Provincial Council, "lived on the rear of the old homestead near Harlingen, and died about 1820, ninety-six years of age."† One of the descendants, John A., was killed by a falling tree at Griggstown, Sept. 21, 1829.‡

In 1710, Hendrick Hageman, probably a son of Aaron, the emigrant, was one of the owners of the Harlingen tract, purchased of Peter Sonmans. Aaron and his wife, Catharine, settled at Flatbush, N. Y., in 1661. He had seven children,—Joseph, Hendrick, Jacobus, Abram, Denice, Benjamin, and Elizabeth.§

Joost Duryee was a native of France. In 1753 he purchased 264½ acres, in Montgomery township, of Abraham Van Horn, merchant, of New York, for £1058, current money of the colony of New York. Joost Duryee was the great-great-grandfather of Alexander D., who now lives on the old homestead. The cottage erected by him remained standing on this land until twenty-four years ago. It was of the Dutch style of architecture,—high-pointed gables, and the eaves so low that they could be reached by a man of ordinary stature. It was torn down in 1856, and the residence of Garret Vreeland erected on the site. William Duryee was his son, and the grandfather of Alexander D. He married Anna Berrien, and had one child,—Henry,—who was father of the following: William (deceased), Ann (deceased), Catharine, Abraham, Mary, Henry, Sarah Emma, Augustus (deceased), and Alexander D. The father)Henry) died in 1870, at the age of eighty-four; his wife died in 1854. Of his children five married,—viz., William, Eveline Barnum, in Illinois; Ann, Peter N. Beekman, of Millstone, who (1880) survives her; Catharine, Jacob S. Williamson, of Clover Hill; Henry, Mary Baker, of New Brunswick; Alexander, Elizabeth C. Vreeland, of Bergen, a suburb of New Brunswick. The homestead is occupied by Alexander and his sisters, Misses Mary and Emma.

Ann Duryea, of Blawenburg, married James Barcalow, a son of Col. Farrington Barcalow, of Millstone.

Rynear Staats, son of Abram (?), purchased of Cornelius Wyckoff some 350 acres, located on the Millstone about a mile below Griggstown. Seytje Van Nest, his wife, was born, it is thought, in Hillsborough township, as was her husband, whose father was one of its early settlers. He had two sons, of whom Abram was the oldest, and three daughters. Abram had five sons—John, Henry, Abram, Rynear, and Gerret—and four daughters,—Maria, Martha, Phœbe, and Petrunella. All are deceased except Rynear and Abram; the latter has been a resident of Cayuga Co., N. Y., since 1836. Rynear is living upon a part of the old homestead; his wife was Mary Van Derveer.

* This was *Bœckman* in German.

† Ralph Voorhees, "The Raritan," etc., p. 494.

‡ See further mention of this family in the history of Hillsborough township.

§ See a general sketch of the Hageman family in Franklin township history; also mention of Andrew, Rev. Chas. S., and John F. Hageman, Esq., on pp. 591–92, 619–20, and 641; and of Dr. A. P. Hageman, on page 840.

Of the old family of Maj. John Baird, formerly residing at the river bridge near Griggstown, none now remain in the township; one son, Benjamin, is living at Ten-Mile Run.

THE VOORHEES FAMILY.

John Stevens Van Voorhees came from Flatbush (or Flatlands), L. I., to Montgomery township in 1738, purchasing a farm of 345 acres southeast of Blawenburg, on the road to Princeton. An old parchment deed shows that he purchased this land of Nicholas Lake, of New Brunswick, for £427. He lived there for sixteen years, and in 1754 purchased what is now known as the Voorhees homestead. The deed bears date of "the first day of May, in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the second, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four," and is between "Abraham Van Horne, of the city of New York, merchant, and Catharine, his wife, of the one part, and John Van Voorhees, of the county of Somerset and Eastern division of the Province of New Jersey, yeoman, of the other part." For the 201½ acres of land therein mentioned he gave £806, "current money of the colony of New York,"—about $20 per acre. This was located on the north branch of Beden's Brook, in the township of Montgomery.

Both John Van Voorhees and his wife lived to a good old age, the former being nearly one hundred, the latter eighty-nine, when they died. Their youngest sons, Abram and Jeremiah, who were both at home when the father died, purchased the interest of the other three brothers in the estate, and lived together until the latter died. He was fourteen years older than Abraham, and had never married; Abram married at the age of thirty-nine. John Stevens Van Voorhees married Jeanetta Kirshaw, at Long Island, in 1730. They had five children. Abraham Voorhees (here "Van" is dropped from the name), son of John Stevens Van Voorhees, was born May 19, 1753, and married Leah Nevius Voorhees, May 5, 1792; they had three children,—viz., John A., Sarah, and Jennie. His wife, Leah, died in 1803, and in 1805 he married Jane Kirshaw, who bore him no children. He died Sept. 14, 1828; his wife survived him twenty-four years. His son John A. married Elizabeth Skillman; died in 1821; had eight children,—viz., Abraham (deceased), Henry Skillman, Peter (deceased), John I. (deceased), Martin (deceased), William (deceased), Sarah P., and David C. Henry S. enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and served as orderly sergeant in the Sixth New York Cavalry; he was afterwards quartermaster in the same regiment. Sarah P. married Peter Q. Staats, and had two children,—John and Elizabeth Skillman. David C. married Mary Sortor, and has four children,—Annetta Stanley, May, George Edwin (deceased), and Hugh Russell.*

"Maplewood" is the residence, at Blawenburg, of David C. Voorhees, previously mentioned as one of the sons of John A., and great-grandson of John Stevens Van Voorhees, the first of this family at Blawenburg. The children of David C. are the fifth generation who have lived on the place. There four generations have been born and three died during the one hundred and twenty-six years that have elapsed since its purchase, in 1754. A view of this homestead may be seen on the opposite page.

Another branch of the Voorhees family is that which is descended from Peter Voorhees (1st), the great-great-grandfather of John S. Voorhees, and son of Garret Courten, who in 1720 bought 231 acres of the Van Horn tract, lying about a mile west of Blawenburg, and settled upon it. It is possible that he was an uncle of the John Stevens Van Voorhees (previously mentioned) who came in 1738. Peter was twice married, both his wives being named Nevius. His children were Mary, Jane, Peter, John, Leah, and Sarah. Peter (2d), like his father, was twice married, and by his first wife had Peter (3d), who married Catharine Skillman; Leah, who married Abram Voorhees; and Martin, who married Altje Van Dyke, and lived and died at Harlingen.

Martin had children,—Peter (4th), who married Jane Schenck, daughter of Capt. John Schenck, of Amwell, a brave and daring officer in the Revolution; John, M.D., remained unmarried, died in the South, where he had gone for his health, and was for some time an inmate of the family of Gen. Jackson; Leah, married Dr. Ferdinand F. Schenck, M.D., lived and died at Six-Mile Run; Charity, married Joseph Patterson, lived and died at Ten-Mile Run; Sarah, married Abraham Cruser, for some time sheriff of Middlesex County, lived and died near Kingston; Frederick V., married Cornelia, daughter of Rev. Henry Polhemus, lived and died on homestead at Harlingen.

Peter (4th), who married Jane Schenck, lived on the homestead, being of the fifth generation and the last of the Voorhees family who owned and occupied it. He was esteemed as a worthy member and supporter of the church at Blawenburg, and rendered important aid in the organization of the congregation and the building of the church edifice in 1830. He was for a time judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and for three years a member of the Legislature at the time the constitution was revised and amended. He had other important public trusts committed to him, which he executed, enjoying the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He had seven children: Alice, who married John D. V. Joline, M.D., of Princeton; John S., married Sarah Ann Van Doren, of Six-Mile Run; Charity, married Samuel D. Bergen, and now lives at Princeton; Mary, married Reuben A. Drake, lived and died at Hopewell; Ada H.; Jane P., married Rev. J. B. Davis, at present pastor of Presbyterian Church at Hightstown. She died in 1873.

Peter (5th) married Anna, a sister to William L.

* From information furnished by Mrs. J. L. R. Mesick.

Dayton. Peter is a counselor-at-law, and lives in Camden. Frederick is unmarried, is a counselor-at-law, and practices at Mount Holly.

Judge Peter's sister Leah married Ferdinand S. Schenck, of the fifth generation of John Schenck, who came from Holland in 1650 and settled at Flatlands, L. I. His father was Martin Schenck, of Millstone, who enjoyed public favor in a remarkable degree, serving in various public capacities,—as member of Assembly, judge of the court, sheriff of the county, etc. An active member of the Reformed Church at Millstone, he was an esteemed friend of Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen, who did much to advance his public and private interests. Sheriff Martin's children were Ferdinand S., who married Leah Voorhees; Sarah, married, first, Aaron Van Deventer, of Bound Brook, and, second, Joseph Van Doren, of Middlebush; Ellen, married Joseph Annin; Mary Ann, married Henry Wilson, Esq., of Millstone; and Uplean Van Sinderen, died young. Peter Voorhees (5th) died on the homestead July 4, 1853, aged sixty-six; his wife, Jane Schenck, died aged about fifty.

Cornelius and Abram, sons of Cornelius, the first settler, both served in the Revolutionary army.

THE HOAGLAND FAMILY.

The old homestead of the Hoagland family (of which see illustration accompanying) is situated in Somerset County, on the west bank of the Millstone River, about a quarter of a mile from the village of Griggstown, and directly in front of one of those remarkable curves so characteristic of that stream. The bridge, which is now about a hundred yards down the stream, formerly crossed the river nearly in front of the house; many of the stones of it are yet to be seen. It is said that Washington, after the battle of Princeton, in his retreat before the reinforced British army, crossed the old bridge, and then ordered it torn down in order to detain his pursuers, who were within sight, near the present residence of Abram Van Dorn. The bridge was probably repaired at that time, and used for some years afterwards, as there are papers in possession of the family which refer to the building of one in 1787, probably on the present site.

The old family homestead of the Hoaglands presents a case somewhat remarkable in this country, as having been in possession of the family in the direct male line (son succeeding father) since the earliest settlement of the country, and also in the fact that there has never been a mortgage upon it on record.

The family burying-ground, after the manner of our Dutch ancestry, is on the farm, within sight of the house, a few hundred yards distant. In that modest, secluded spot lie buried not less than four Christopher Hoaglands, all living to be old men, the first dying about 1748, the second in 1777, the third in 1805, the fourth in 1837, the successive heads of the family down to the present owner, Henry V. Hoagland, who is now living on the farm, an old man of seventy-seven. Near by is ground set apart for the burial-place of the servants.

The present house was built in 1808, inclosed principally with shingles, and is still in good repair. Timbers in the cellar show that material from the old house was used in its construction; they appear as sound as when first laid. In the hall stands the old clock, made in London,—at what time can only be conjectured. It has come down through the generations, and is beyond doubt one of the oldest clocks in the county. On the face is the name of "Franc De La Balle, London," and the case is figured with what appears to be carved work. It is still the "old reliable" as a timekeeper, and, from present appearances, will yet tick in and out many generations more.

Two barns are standing; the newer one, built, it is said, in 1765, is 40 by 52, and the older one, 28 by 40 feet, is probably the original one, built in 1727 or thereabouts. Children of the present owner remember when both had the long pointed roofs whose eaves a tall man could reach from the ground. That part of their shape has been changed, but their frames remain as the original constructors made them, apparently as sound as when put up.

Among the old papers is a deed for 4000 acres of land purchased of Thomas Hart, London, in 1702, beginning at a point on the Millstone River known as Punch-Bowl Meadow, next the Barker tract, running west to "unappropriated lands," south to a point on the stream known as No-Pike Brook, following its course to the river, and thence down that stream to place of beginning. This tract, as the papers show, was subdivided into three equal parts by the original purchasers. One of these divisions, containing over 1300 acres, was divided into four "lots," of about 350 acres each, and the Hoagland farm was called lot No. 1. It was purchased of a Dr. William Beekman, of New York, a son of one of the original purchasers, in 1727, by Christopher Hoagland. A deed in possession of the family shows that he bought a tract in Piscataway township, on the east side of Raritan River, in 1711, from Cornelius Powell, in which instrument he is referred to as "Christopher Hoagland, late of Flat Lands, L. I." From this location he removed to near Griggstown, in Somerset County, in 1727. The papers show that he died about 1748, leaving three sons,—John, Christopher, and Martenius. In a quit-claim deed, dated in 1770, the heirs of John and Martenius quit-claim all their right, title, and interest in the two-thirds part of the estate of Christopher Hoagland and Catrena Cregier, his wife, late of the city of New York, to Christopher Hoagland, the grandson, as the paper states, of this Christopher Hoagland, of New York. This is signed by Jacob Hoagland, John Van Neste, Jores Bergen, Jr., and Christopher Hoagland, executors of John Hoagland, deceased, and by Phebe Hoagland, Oakey

RES. OF HENRY V. HOAGLAND, MONTGOMERY TP. SOMERSET CO. N.J.

Hoagland, and Christopher Hoagland, "son of Martenius." John Hoagland was in the Council of the province of New Jersey in 1763. The Christopher above referred to died in 1777, leaving one son, Christopher, and eight daughters. Among the papers is an inventory of his property taken by Christopher Hoagland, Jr., and Peter Stryker, as executors, and appraised by William Baird and Peter Van Derveer, dated April 10, 1777. Also the vendue-book, dated April 21, 1777, with conditions of sale, articles sold, and the purchasers. Interest attaches to these as showing who were the actors on the stage in the long, long ago, and the value at that time of the various articles belonging to the farm. In the list is the valuation and selling-price of several colored persons, known then as slaves.

The son Christopher who followed him, living on the farm until his death, in 1805, must have been a man of considerable force of character. He was in the Legislature in 1778, and among his papers is a commission from Governor Livingston, dated 1776, making him justice of the peace for the county of Somerset, and his docket while acting in that capacity is among his papers, showing who were the litigants of that early day, the matters in dispute, and decisions rendered. In glancing hastily over them we find one man arraigned for profane swearing and fined. Among the penalties imposed in some cases was the lash; but the consent of the owner of the slave seems to have been required. It is noticeable, then as now, that grievances seemed to befall particular individuals with a sad frequency. Among the papers is a call on the Rev. Peter Lowe, of Long Island, dated 1795, to become the pastor of the churches of Six-Mile Run and Millstone, with the names of the elders and deacons of each church signed thereto. Christopher Hoagland heads the list from the church of Six-Mile Run. A letter from Fred. Frelinghuysen to C. Hoagland, dated Aug. 19, 1800, advises him to settle a matter in dispute about the support of an old colored woman named Philis, which he seems to have been inclined to litigate, wherein the wise observation is made that lawsuits rarely result to the satisfaction of either party. Other papers show that the matter was settled.

Strange as it may seem, in those days the navigation of the Millstone was regarded as of much importance. The mill-owners were required to so arrange their dams that the boats could pass up and down, and Christopher Hoagland and Benjamin Griggs were authorized to see that the law or agreement was enforced; also that these dams should be opened for the passage of fish from the 20th of March to the 20th of May of each year.

In those days a well-regulated homestead contained within itself the appliances for making almost everything necessary in carrying on the farm. On this place were a tannery, blacksmith-shop, wheelwright-shop, looms where the linen and other articles of family use were woven, machines for breaking flax and others for dressing it, spinning-wheels of various sizes and sorts, rope-works, etc.

The following is the genealogy of the Hoagland family: 1. Christopher Hoagland, of Haerlem, Holland, died about 1684 or 1686. He married, June 23, 1661, in New York, Catharine Cregier, of Amsterdam, Holland. (Will written March 13, 1676; recorded Lib. 3, p. 83, in New York surrogate's office.) His children were: 2. Dirck, baptized Nov. 1, 1662, in New York; married Maria Kip, in New York, March 4, 1687. 3. Lysbeth, born 1664, died young. 4. Harman, baptized in New York, March 28, 1666; died young. 5. Martin. 6. Christopher, baptized Nov. 24, 1669, in New York; married (1) Catalyntie, (2) Neeltje Voorhees; resided in 1665 in Pearl Street, New York; lived in Flat Lands in 1706. 7. Francis, baptized April 1, 1672, in New York. 8. Jacob, baptized Oct. 25, 1676, in New York. 9. Deynoot. 10. Harman, baptized March 28, 1681; married Adriantje ——, of Flat Lands, L. I., in 1716.

Christopher (6) had a son,—11. Christopher, who was born Sept. 5, 1699, and died in April, 1777. He probably had brothers,—John and William, and possibly others. The children of Christopher (11) were: 12. Helena, born 1725; 13. Christoffel, born 1727; 14. Maria, born 1729; 15. Catrina, born 1732; 16. Sara, born 1734; 17. Ariantje, born 1735; 18. Margarita, born 1738; 19. Harman, born 1739; 20. Sara, born 1741; 21. Femmetje, born 1743; 22. Dinah, born 1745; 23. John, born about 1747; 24. Martin, born about 1749.

The children of Christoffel (13), who married Sarah Voorhees about 1752 (she died 1813), were: 25. Cataline, born 1753, married William Baird; 26. Ida, born 1755, married Martin (?) Nevius; 27. Sarah, born 1756, married John Baker; 28. Jannetje, born 1758, married Cornelius Nevius; 29. Christoffel, born 1765, died 1837, married on Nov. 4, 1790, Nelly Wyckoff (she was born March 8, 1772); 30. Leanah, born 1767, married Isaac Hulick; 31. Lucas, born 1770, married Phebe Staats; 32. Isaac, born 1772, married —— Michet; 33. Jacob, born 1773, married Betsy Veghte; 34. Abraham, born 1775.

The children of Christoffel (29) were: 35. Abraham, born Dec. 22, 1791, and married Sarah Wilson, Jan. 6, 1816, whose children were Ellen, 1816; Isaac N., 1820; Henry W., 1823; Isaac N., 1825. No descendants now living. 36. Peter W., born Sept. 10, 1794; married Mary Cruser, Feb. 14, 1823. She was born June 29, 1797; died 1861. Their children were Christopher, Dec. 7, 1824; Alexander C., Oct. 15, 1826; Anna, May 26, 1829; James Romeyn, March 7, 1832; Peter V., Jan. 3, 1835; Isaac W., 1842. 37. Lucas, born Nov. 20, 1797; married Sarah Nevius, Dec. 5, 1821. She was born 1801, and died 1862. Their children were twelve in number. 38. Henry Veghte, born Nov. 30, 1803; married Phebe Williamson Nov. 30, 1826. She was born July 3, 1808.

Their children are John Calvin, 1827; Peter Williamson, 1829; Josiah W., 1830; Mary Ellen, 1834; Henry W., 1836; Emily, 1839; Sarah, 1841; Phebe Ann, 1843; William J., 1847; Christopher A., 1850; Theodore B., 1852. 39. Sarah, born 1805; died young. 40. Isaac, born 1808; died young. 41. Christopher Columbus, born May 10, 1810; died April 11, 1869; married Gertrude M. Labagh Sept. 11, 1832. He left thirteen children.

The children of Lucas (31) were twelve in number.

We find that a John Hoagland had bought 176 acres (the farm of the late Cornelius Hoagland, of East Millstone) before 1754. It extended 18 chains along the east bank of the Millstone, and about a mile and a half in depth. He was probably the father of Tunis, born about 1750, and of a William Hoagland. Tunis died in 1836. He was the father of Cornelius, born 1793, who died at East Millstone in 1876. Cornelius had several sons,—Tunis, Isaac B., and Hon. John Van Doren. The latter was born Dec. 8, 1812. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1852, and has continued in this office, with the exception of a single year (1872), ever since. He was one of the judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, 1867–69, and again, 1874–79.

Sketches of other early families who have representatives in this township may be found in the histories of Hillsborough and Franklin townships, and elsewhere in this work.

EARLY PHYSICIANS.

One of the first practitioners was John Reeve, born in 1765, who settled at Rocky Hill about 1787, or earlier. He became quite noted, and had a large ride.* Abram Prall Hageman was also an early practitioner. He was born two miles west of Harlingen, and commenced practice in that village in 1810. His name appears in 1826 in connection with a bill presented for medicine and attendance on one Nathaniel Hutch, which was rejected on the ground that Hutch was a pauper of Monmouth County. J. F. Hageman, Esq., of Princeton, is a son of Dr. Abram.

Rocky Hill has in its surroundings everything suggestive of legend and historic events. It was pressed by the feet of many a Revolutionary hero,—nay, by those of the great chieftain himself. After the battle of Princeton, when Washington took the main road towards New Brunswick, the British, frightened and flying, made towards the heights of Rocky Hill, crossed Beeden's Brook, and crowded on until they reached the point formed by the junction of the brook with the Millstone River, just in front of what is now known as the old Van Derveer homestead. Abraham Van Derveer says they came on a run, but when they reached the forks they halted, finding the ice much broken. They then procured rails, laid them on the ice, and passed over. The Van Derveers had a large pot of mush, just taken from the fire, and intended for their breakfast. The British, hastily scooping it out of the pot with their hands, soon devoured it, and pursued their march, remarking that they had had "nothing but hot bullets for breakfast."

The oldest house at Rocky Hill was demolished shortly before 1870. It was once a tavern, and stood on the Georgetown (Lambertville) turnpike, in the middle of the village; this was the old Cruser homestead. The family was of Huguenot descent, and settled on Staten Island at the close of the seventeenth century. A representative of this family, Hendrick Cruser, great-uncle of M. Van Dyke Cruser, settled at Rocky Hill early in the last century, and erected the flouring-mill now owned by David H. Mount & Co. In 1777 this mill was sold at sheriff's sale, and was bought by Abraham Cruser, Hendrick's brother, and grandfather of M. V. D. Cruser. He put his son, Frederick, into the mill to work, and he grew up in that locality. Frederick† was the father of M. V. D. The land on which the latter now lives was a part of the patent of Walter Benthall, by whom it was conveyed to Nicholas Lake. A deed still in the possession of M. V. D. Cruser shows that the land was conveyed, April 16, 1739, by Nicholas Lake and Mary, his wife, to John Gordon. In March, 1775, it was transferred by Gordon and Anna, his wife, to Jacob Schenck, and by subsequent purchase to Frederick Cruser, whose son, M. Van Dyke, now owns and occupies it.

John Van Horn was another early settler. He lived about half a mile northwest of Rocky Hill, and owned over 1000 acres. He was a friend of Gen. Washington, who often visited him. He had no children, and when he died he left his property to relatives, by whom it was divided and sold.‡

Kalm, the Swedish traveler, mentions Rocky Hill in his "Travels." He says,—

"This morning [Oct. 29, 1748] we proceeded on our journey [from Princeton]. The country was pretty well peopled; however, there were great woods in many places. They all consisted of deciduous trees, and I did not perceive a single tree of the fir kind. . . . On a hill, covered with trees, and called *Rockhill*, I saw several pieces of stone or rock so big that they would have required three men to roll them down. . . . About noon we arrived at New Brunswick," etc.§

It is said that in 1795 there were but three houses on the site of Rocky Hill village, and one of them was a tavern; the other two were the residences of Thomas J. Skillman, near the river, and John Van Horn, where Henry Brinkerhoff now lives. He owned 1500 acres, 1000 of which was woodland, run-

* See page 595 of this work for further account.

† He was a student at Princeton when those connected with it turned out, he among them, to defend their country. But he was so very young and small that his gun was taken from him, and he was sent back to college.

‡ See Barber's "Historical Collections of New Jersey" for reminiscences relating to Mr. Van Horn, Gen. Washington, and the painter Dunlap (pp. 462, 463).

§ Hist. Coll. New Jersey, p. 312.

ning south of the village and over the hill, the remaining 500 being a fertile plain lying northwest of the village, now making twelve farms, one of which is owned by Abraham Van Derveer. Peter, who originally bought the land, was a son of the first Van Derveer who came from Holland to Long Island; he died before the close of the Revolution.

Judge John Berrien owned the tract south of Van Derveer's land. He was one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the province. Dr. Thomas West Montgomery was his son-in-law, he marrying, in 1788, the judge's daughter Mary, among whose children were several who afterwards became distinguished. One was the wife of John B. Shaw, purser in the United States navy, and mother of Mrs. (Bishop) Odenheimer; another became the wife of the late Com. Inman; one son, John B., was afterwards commodore of the United States navy; Nathaniel L., in the navy during the war of 1812, lost an arm, and was aide to Com. McDonough on Lake Champlain, in 1814; while a daughter, Eliza L., is now the wife of Bishop McCoskry, of Michigan.* Still another daughter became the wife of Dr. John B. Ricker, a surgeon in the Continental army; he also rendered valuable service as a guide on several occasions, and was taken prisoner by Simcoe, of the "Queen's American Rangers."† Ralph Voorhees says John Berrien succeeded John Harrison as landowner at Rocky Hill, and doubtless erected the house there in which Washington's "Farewell Address to the Army" was written. His grandson, Judge J. McPherson Berrien, was a prominent orator and statesman.‡

ORGANIZATION.

At no place in the public records is it stated when the township first assumed its civil status. It was doubtless between 1762 and 1772. About 1762–63 the inhabitants of the "southern part of the western precinct" petitioned Governor Franklin to grant them a patent for a new town, to be called after himself.§

This petition was finally granted, but the town was called Montgomery. Although this may have occurred within a year of the above action, it is quite as likely that it may have been deferred several years, possibly until 1772, the date of the first record in the oldest public document now extant in the township, the volume in which are recorded the township elections. This first minute appears to be the record of the *first* town-meeting held in Montgomery, and is in the following words:

"Pursuant to an act of the generil assembly of the Province of New Jersey, the freeholders and Inhabitants of the western presink meet Together on the 2d thuesday of March, 1772, at the house of William Jones in sd presink, and by pruallity of vootes Choose in the following Officers, viz.: Hendrick Vandike, Town Clerk; Wm. Stryker, Gisbert Lane, Freeholders; Cornelius Tenbrook, Assessor; Thomas Skillman, Collector and Overseer of the Poore; Derick Longstret, David Snowden, Surveyors of the Roads; Overseers of the Highways: Henry Sillcock, Nuel Furman, John Heth, John Stockton, Nicholas Golder, Aderain Hegeman, William Lake, Daniel Hegeman, Powel Ammerman, Daniel Stout, Martin Nufes.

"A Committee appointed as above said for settling the presink business with the township of hillsborrow, and to raise the poore money of S^{d} western presink,—Viz., Joseph Stockton, Christopher Hogeland, Junr., John Vandike, and Derick Longstret.

"And by appointment of S^{d} Day, the town-meeting is to be held the Next Year at the house of wm Jones at Rocke Hill.

"HENRY VANDIKE, *Clerk.*

"this 10th day of March."

It may be safe to assume, in view of the above documentary proof, that Montgomery township was set off from Hillsborough about 1772.

ROAD DISTRICTS.

The following were the road districts laid out in 1779–80, with the names of the overseers:

Rocky Hill road, Aaron Longstreet; Kingston road, Thomas Skillman; road from Van Dyke's to Rocky Hill, Gen. Morris; road from Winston to Kingston, James Moore; from Winston to Rocky Hill, Wil-

* Genealogy of Montgomery family, *et aliis.*

† Wickes' Hist. of Med. in New Jersey.

‡ See biography on page 640, this work.

§ The petition was as follows:

"To his Excellency William Franklin Esqr Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of New Jersey and Territories thereon depending in America Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same;

"The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Southern part of the Westering Precinct of the County of Somerset and Province of New Jersey humbly pray that your Excellency would be pleased to Grant a Pattent for a Township to be known by the name of the Township of Franklin for the Inhabitants of the said Southern part of the said Westering precinct, the Bounderies of which are as follows,—

"Viz: *Begining* at Millstone River on the line of Joseph Cornell and Greatye Cornell and also at the beginning of the Township of Hillsborough thence along the line of the said Township of Hillsborough the several courses thereof until it comes to the East and West Jersey line, that is to say first along the line of the said Joseph Cornell and Greatye Cornell west north west until it comes to the land of Daniel Polhemus and Toghyas Voorheese, thence along their line as it runs until it comes to the Southeasterly Corner of the land of Isaac Van Nuys thence along his line West north West until it comes to the Southwest Corner of Jacobus Van Nuys Junr's land thence North North East until it comes to a Southeasterly Corner of the land of George Bergen, thence west as his line runs until it comes to the Southeasterly Corner of the land of Jacobus Ammerman and the Northeasterly Corner of the division of the Sowerland Lots thence as the line between the small division of the Sowerland Lots run South twenty-nine degrees west until it comes to the Corner between Lot No. 13 and No. 14 in the small division being the Southeasterly Corner of the Lot of Johana Ditmarse, thence west between said Lots until it intersects the Rear Line of the New Shanneck Lots thence along the Rear Line as it runs South fifty degrees west until it Intersects the division line between the East and West Jerseys thence south fourteen degrees East as the line between East and West Jersey Runs until it comes to the Great Post Road that leads from Trenton to Brunswick thence Northerly along the line between the Counties of Somerset & Middlesex until it comes to the said Millstone River thence down the said River the Several Courses thereof to the place of beginning and your humble Petitioners as in duty Bound shall ever pray.

"CHRISTOPHER HOAGLAND, JUN	CORNELIUS TENBROECK
"JOSEPH CORNELL	ARTHUR SUTPHEN
"BARENT STRYKER	TURCK TENBROECK
"PETER VAN DER VEER	JACOB TENBROECK
"GERARDUS BEEKMAN	JOHN VOORHEES
"GERARDUS BEEKMAN JUN	ZEBULON STOUT
"THOMAS QUICK	JOHN VOORHEES
"THOMAS SKILLMAN	JOS SALYEAR
"BENJAMIN BAIRD	ABRAHAM STRYKER
"JOHN VANDIKE	HENRY VANDIKE
"WILLIAM BAIRD	PETER WIKEOFF
"CHRISTOFFEL HOGELANT	CHARLES SALYEAR
"ROELOF VAN DIKE	JOS STOCKTON."
"AARON HAGEMAN	

liam Goa; from the province line to Rocky Hill, Daniel Slack; from province line to Rocky Hill school-house, Hezekiah Stout; Pennington and Princeton road, James Finley; from Rocky Hill to Garret Voorhees' smith-shop, Garret Van Pelt; from Voorhees' shop to Griggstown, Nathan Allen; from the school-house to Hillsborough, William Bard; from Pennington to Winston, Samuel Carman.

THE POOR-FARM.

The township early provided for its paupers, as in 1772 we find records of money raised for this object by the overseers. A reciprocal method of sustaining this class at a later date suggested itself to some, and it was proposed that a farm be purchased where the labor of these mendicants could be made an equivalent for support received. At a special meeting of the town committee, held at Oppie's inn, Jan. 21, 1835, William Duryea and Peter Voorhees, overseers of the poor, reported that they had purchased a farm, in company with the committee from the township of Hillsborough, for the maintenance of the indigent residents of both townships. It was from the estate of John Van Pelt, deceased, and contained 230 acres. In 1867 Hillsborough withdrew from this joint action, since which time each township has supported its own poor-farm.

The farm is under the immediate supervision of the overseers of the poor, which office is at present filled by John H. Schomp and William Oppie, of this township. It is free from debt, and at the present time has but four inmates.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE TOWNSHIP, 1772–1880.

CLERKS.

1772–74, Hendrick Van Dyke; 1775–84, David Snowden; 1785–89, Henry Van Dyke; 1790–1802, Frederick Cruser; 1803–4, Roelef H. Van Dyke; 1805–8, John Skillman; 1809–16, Henry Duryea; 1817, Peter Voorhees; 1818–24, Henry Duryea; 1825–31, F. V. D. Voorhees; 1832, A. J. Dumont; 1834, Lloyd Van Derveer; 1835, Thomas I. Skillman; 1837–41, Peter D. Van Derveer; 1842–46, Joseph H. Voorhees; 1846–48, Martin Voorhees; 1849–51, Stephen Voorhees, Jr.; 1852–54, John D. Voorhees; 1855–56, Luther Van Derveer; 1857–58, Cornelius A. Cruser; 1859, William T. F. Ayres; 1860–61, Isaac H. Oppie; 1862, Luther Van Derveer; 1863–64, Charles M. Stryker; 1865, Theodore F. Hoagland; 1866–71, A. H. Stryker; 1872–74, William Oppie; 1875–78, John N. Van Zandt; 1879–80, Abram S. Hageman.

ASSESSORS.

1772–73, Cornelius Ten Broeck; 1774, Christopher Hoagland, Jr.; 1775, John Johnston; 1776, Peter Wykoff; 1777, Ichabod Leigh; 1778–80, Christopher Hoagland; 1781, Derick Longstreet; 1782, Christopher Hoagland; 1783, Peter Wykoff; 1784, Christopher Hoagland; 1785, Thannes Voorhees; 1786–88, John Voorhees; 1789, David Covenhoven; 1790–91, John Voorhees; 1792–95, David Covenhoven; 1796–98, David Conover; 1799, Ezekiel Blue; 1800–1, James Stryker; 1802–7, Ezekiel Blue; 1808–17, John D. W. Ten Brook; 1818–27, Maj. William Duryea; 1828, Peter Voorhees; 1829, Henry Duryea; 1830, Peter Voorhees; 1831–32, Cornelius Kershow; 1833–36, John Simonson; 1837–40, Lloyd Van Derveer; 1841–42, Cornelius Kershow; 1843–45, P. D. V. Van Derveer; 1846, Joseph H. Voorhees; 1847–49, S. D. Bergen; 1850–52, Abram S. Williamson; 1853–55, Stephen Voorhees; 1856–58, Benjamin Randolph; 1859–61, James Oppie; 1862, Cornelius J. Brokaw; 1863–65, James Van Zandt; 1866–71, Luther Van Derveer; 1872–74, William A. Weart; 1875–80, William Oppie.

COLLECTORS.

1772–73, Thomas Skillman; 1774, John Johnston; 1775, Christopher Hoagland; 1776, John Johnston; 1777, Thomas Skillman; 1778, Aaron Longstreet; 1779, Derick Longstreet; 1780, Thomas Skillman; 1781–84, John Voorhees; 1785–88, Henry Berrien; 1789–90, Jacob Tenbrook; 1791, David Covenhoven; 1792–95, Jacob Tenbrook; 1796–98, Ezekiel Blue; 1799, James Stryker; 1800–1, Ezekiel Blue; 1802–4, Samuel Beekman; 1805–17, Maj. William Duryea; 1818, John D. W. Ten Broeck; 1819, Samuel Beekman; 1820–27, Peter Voorhees; 1828–30, Cornelius Kershow; 1831–32, Henry Duryea; 1833, Ralph Johnson; 1834–35, F. V. D. Voorhees; 1836–37, Cornelius S. Stryker; 1838, Cornelius Kershow; 1839–43, John S. Hoagland; 1844–51, C. S. Stryker; 1852, Abraham Van Arsdale; 1853–54, C. S. Stryker; 1855, Samuel D. Bergen; 1856–59, Tunis C. Schomp; 1860–63, William Race; 1864, Henry P. Apgar; 1865–66, Peter D. Staats; 1867, Charles M. Stryker; 1868–80, John H. Schomp.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1772–73, William Stryker, Gisbert Lane; 1774–75, Abraham Stryker, Gisbert Lane; 1776, Derick Longstreet, Abram Stryker; 1777, Derick Longstreet, Hendrick Stryker; 1778, Ichabod Leigh, Aaron Longstreet; 1779, Cornelius Tenbrook, Jacobus Lake; 1780, Henry Canady, David Covenhoven; 1781, Peter Wykoff, Ichabod Leigh; 1782, Peter Wykoff, Cornelius Tenbrook; 1783, Thomas Skillman, David Snowden; 1784, Jacob Schenck, David Covenhoven; 1785, Jacob Tenbrook, David Covenhoven; 1786, Peter Wykoff, David Covenhoven; 1787, C. Hoagland, Henry Van Dyke; 1788, C. Hoagland, Enos Kelsey; 1789–92, Enos Kelsey, Zebulon Stout; 1793, Enos Kelsey, C. Hoagland; 1794, Enos Kelsey, Cornelius Cornell; 1795, Cornelius Cornell, Garret Van Derveer; 1796, Barnet Cornell, Garret Van Derveer; 1797–98, Garret Van Derveer, Samuel Beekman; 1799–1802, Henry Van Dyke, Samuel Beekman; 1803–4, Abraham Skillman, Samuel Beekman; 1805, Samuel Beekman, John Stout; 1806, Samuel Beekman, William Covenhoven; 1807, William Covenhoven, Abram Van Arsdale; 1808–10, William Covenhoven, John Salter; 1811–12, Abram Van Arsdale, James Stryker; 1813, Elijah Clark, Samuel Beekman; 1814–18, Jeremiah Williamson, Samuel Beekman; 1819–22, Jeremiah Williamson, Ralph Johnson; 1823–25, Ralph Johnson, Cornelius Cruser; 1826–27, John Skillman, Henry Duryea; 1828, Josiah S. Worth, Henry Duryea; 1829–30, Josiah S. Worth, Cornelius Cruser; 1831, A. P. Hageman, Cornelius Worth; 1832, F. V. D. Voorhees, Peter Voorhees; 1833, Abram Van Derveer, Maj. Cornelius Cruser; 1834, Henry Duryea, Peter Voorhees; 1835–37, Abram Van Derveer, Ralph Johnson; 1838, Peter Voorhees, F. V. D. Voorhees; 1839–40, F. V. D. Voorhees, Abram P. Hageman; 1841–42, F. V. D. Voorhees, Christopher Voorhees; 1843, Abram Van Arsdale, F. V. D. Voorhees; 1844–45, Abraham Van Arsdale, John S. Hoagland; 1846, J. W. Updyke, P. V. D. Van Derveer; 1847, John S. Hoagland, J. W. Updyke; 1848, J. W. Updyke, P. V. D. Van Derveer; 1849, P. V. D. Van Derveer, A. V. A. Skillman; 1850–51, A. V. A. Skillman, Martin Voorhees; 1852–54, John N. Skillman; 1855–57, Joseph H. Voorhees; 1858, John J. Voorhees; 1859, Abram S. Williamson; 1860–61, John J. Voorhees; 1862–64, John N. Skillman; 1865–67, Henry V. Hoagland; 1868–70, Jeremiah W. Updyke; 1871–73, Charles M. Stryker; 1874–77, Jacob M. Vreeland; 1878–79, Cornelius I. Van Cleef; 1880, John V. H. Whitlock.

TOWN COMMITTEE.

1772–73, Joseph Stockton, John Van Dyke, Christopher Hoagland, Jr.; 1774–75, Eckbert Leigh, Peter Wykoff, Thomas Skillman, D. Longstreet; 1776, Robert Stockton, Roelef Van Dyke, Ichabod Leigh, Derick Longstreet; 1777, Ichabod Leigh, Peter Wykoff, Derick Longstreet, Zebulon Stout; 1778–82, Robert Stockton, David Snowdon, Jacobus Lake, Grodus Beekman; 1783, Robert Stockton, Jacobus Lake, Grodus Beekman; 1784, Peter Wykoff, Robert Stockton, Jacobus Lake; 1785, Jacob Schenck, Christopher Hoagland, Robert Stockton; 1786, Jacob Schenck, Cornelius Tenbrook, Cornelius Cornell; 1787–89, Jacob Schenck, Terrick Tenbrook, Joseph Stryker; 1790–91, Jacob Schenck, Joseph Stryker, John Beard; 1792, Henry Van Dyke, John Van Horn, David Snowdon; 1793, Henry Van Dyke, Capt. James Moore, Albert Monfort; 1794–95, John Van Horn, Henry Van Dyke, J. Moore; 1796, Henry Van Dyke, J. Moore, David Conover; 1797, H. Van Dyke, J. Moore, Wm. Conover; 1798, Stephen Monfort, Robert Stockton, David Conover; 1799–1800, Wm. Conover, Henry Van Dyke, Stephen Morford, Robert Stockton, David Conover; 1801–2, William Conover, Henry Van Dyke, Stephen Morford, Robert Stockton, John Van Horne; 1803, Henry Van Dyke, William Conover, Stephen Morford, John N. Simpson, John Van Horne; 1804–5, John Tenbrook, William Covenhoven, Stephen Morford, John N. Simpson, John Van Horne; 1806, John Tenbrook, Abram Van Ars-

dalen, Stephen Morford, John Van Horne, William Covenhoven; 1807, John Tenbrook, Abram Van Arsdalen, Stephen Morford, Isaac Horner, William Covenhoven; 1808–9, John Stryker, Abram Van Arsdalen, Stephen Morford, Isaac Horner; 1810, John Stryker, Abram Van Arsdalen, Martin Voorhees, Isaac Horner, William Covenhoven; 1811, William Davis, John Stryker, Martin Voorhees, Isaac Horner, William Garrison; 1812, John Stryker, William Davis, Martin Vorhees, Isaac Horner, John Skillman; 1813, William Davis, Garret Van Derveer, Martin Voorhees, John Skillman, Isaac Horner; 1814–17, William Davis, Garret Van Derveer, Christopher Hoagland, John Skillman, Isaac Horner; 1818, William Davis, Garret Van Derveer, C. Hoagland, Henry Duryea; 1819, John D. W. Tenbrook, C. Hoagland, Garret Van Derveer, Henry Duryea, Isaac Horner; 1820, J. D. W. Tenbrook, C. Hoagland, J. H. Skelton, William Cruser, John Stout; 1821, J. D. W. Tenbrook, C. Hoagland, Elias Covenhoven, John Stout; 1822, J. D. W. Tenbrook, C. Hoagland, Aaron Updyke, John Stout; 1823, Garret Van Derveer, Josiah S. Worth, Cornelius Kershaw, Aaron Updyke, John Stout; 1824, John Skillman, Josiah S. Worth, C. Kershaw, Aaron Updyke, John Stout; 1825, C. Kershaw, Josiah S. Worth, Aaron Van Dyke, Henry R. Van Dyke, Henry Duryea; 1826, William Cruser, J. S. Worth, Thomas Davis, Aaron Updyke, Abram Staats; 1827, William Cruser, J. S. Worth, Cornelius Kershaw, Thomas White; 1828, William Cruser, Garret Beekman, Ralph Johnson, Thomas White; 1829, William Duryea, Peter Voorhees, Thomas White, Abraham P. Hageman, John Skillman; 1830, Thomas White, A. P. Hageman, Cornelius Stryker, Henry R. Van Dyke, Emley Olden; 1831, Henry R. Van Dyke, Cornelius C. Whitenack, Thomas White, Cornelius Stryker, John Simonson; 1832, Henry R. Van Dyke, John Oppie, Emley Olden, Cornelius Stryker, John Simonson; 1833, Cornelius Stryker, John S. Leigh, John Oppie, Henry Higgins, Urias Stryker; 1834, Cornelius Stryker, Thomas White, Abraham A. Staats, Emley Olden, Christopher Voorhees; 1835, Henry Higgins, Roelef H. Van Dyke, J. S. Leigh, Abraham I. Dumont, J. Oppie; 1836, John Davison, A. I. Dumont, Emley Olden, J. A. Perrine, L. Van Derveer; 1837, A. I. Dumont, Emley Olden, Isaac Van Derveer, J. S. Worth, John A. Voorhees; 1838, Cornelius S. Stryker, John A. Voorhees, Zephaniah Stout, Christopher Voorhees, Aaron Cruser; 1839, Cornelius S. Stryker, John A. Voorhees, Isaac Van Derveer, Henry V. Hoagland, Aaron Cruser; 1840, Cornelius Kershaw, Cornelius S. Stryker, John A. Voorhees, John H. Polhemus, Isaac Van Derveer; 1841, Cornelius S. Stryker, Isaac Van Derveer, John A. Voorhees, John H. Voorhees; 1842, Peter Voorhees, Isaac Van Derveer, P. V. D. Van Derveer, Abraham Van Arsdale, Zephaniah Stout; 1843, Peter Voorhees, Isaac Van Derveer, Court Williamson, Court S. Stryker, Samuel H. Stout; 1844, Peter Voorhees, Isaac Van Derveer, Garret S. Voorhees, Urias Stryker, Abraham Cruser; 1845, Peter Voorhees, Rynear A. Staats, Garret S. Voorhees, Cornelius Kershaw, A. V. A. Skillman; 1846, Peter Voorhees, Wilson Metler, Garret S. Voorhees, Cornelius Kershaw, A. V. A. Skillman; 1847, Peter Voorhees, Wilson Metler, Cornelius Kershaw, R. J. Staats, H. V. Hoagland; 1848, Peter Voorhees, John N. Skillman, Garret S. Voorhees, Thomas J. Skillman, Abraham Van Arsdale; 1849, Reynear J. Staats, John N. Skillman, John J. Voorhees, A. Van Arsdale, Thomas J. Skillman; 1850, A. Van Arsdale, John J. Voorhees, John N. Skillman, Samuel D. Bergen, John R. Van Derveer; 1851, John N. Skillman, A. Van Arsdale, Samuel D. Bergen, R. J. Staats, John J. Voorhees; 1852, Peter Voorhees, Garret S. Voorhees, Cornelius Kershaw; 1853, Peter Voorhees, Garret S. Voorhees, John J. Voorhees; 1854, James Van Zandt, Abraham Cruser, Abraham Williamson; 1855, James Van Zandt, John Beekman, Benjamin Randolph; 1856, Cornelius Cruser, James Van Zandt, J. N. Skillman, 1857, J. A. Weart, J. N. Skillman, S. Voorhees; 1858–59, John N. Skillman, Stephen Voorhees, William A. Weart; 1860–61, Peter D. Staats, John V. H. Whitlock, Cornelius A. Cruser; 1862, J. V. H. Whitlock, Peter D. Staats, Joseph H. Voorhees; 1863, Augustus Van Zandt, Joseph H. Voorhees, Peter D. Staats; 1864, Isaac Van Derveer, Cornelius A. Cruser, Court V. Sutphen; 1865, Court V. Sutphen, Cornelius M. Vreeland, Cornelius S. Stryker; 1866, Cornelius M. Vreeland, C. V. Sutphen, Matthew H. Whitlock; 1867–68, John S. Hoagland, Cornelius M. Vreeland, Matthew H. Whitlock; 1869–71, John S. Hoagland, William H. Vreeland, David C. Voorhees; 1872–73, Peter D. Staats, J. M. Vreeland, Abraham C. Wyckoff; 1874, Peter D. Staats, Abram C. Wykoff, Luther C. Van Zandt; 1875–77, Peter D. Staats, Luther C. Van Zandt, Frederick P. Voorhees; 1878, Peter D. Staats, John Q. Weart, David H. Mount, Abraham C. Wykoff, Joseph V. H. Reed; 1879, Peter D. Staats, John Q. Weart, David H. Mount; 1880, David C. Voorhees, David H. Mount, John Q. Weart.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

1847–48, Henry D. Johnson; 1849–52, P. V. D. Van Derveer; 1853, Abraham V. A. Skillman; 1854, Cornelius S. Stryker; 1855, Abraham V. A. Skillman; 1856, Cornelius S. Stryker; 1857–59, Lawrence Van Derveer; 1860–64, Cornelius S. Stryker; 1865, William T. F. Ayers; 1866, Joseph H. Voorhees.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

HARLINGEN, the principal village of this township, is situated north of the centre. It is not directly on the line of any railroad, although the Philadelphia and Reading established a station, about a mile distant, on their line some years ago, bearing the name of Harlingen.

The village has a very good hotel, lately kept by Mrs. E. A. Schomp;* the only store is kept by John C. Labaugh & Son. The mechanic arts are represented by George Anderson, shoemaker; William H. Van Doren, wagon- and carriage-maker; William B. Dungan, harness-maker; and John Darling, carpenter; the professions by Drs. Peter Skillman, L. D. Tompkins, and J. V. S. Ribble; Rev. John Gardner, and his son, Rev. John C. Gardner.

ROCKY HILL is situated in the southeast corner of the township. It was known by its present name at the very beginning of the last century; "John Harrison, of Rockie Hill," is mentioned in 1701. During the Revolution, Rocky Hill and its immediate vicinity witnessed some very important events in that struggle. Opposite the village is the house in which Gen. Washington had his headquarters in 1783, and in which he prepared his "Farewell Address."

The following is a summary of the mercantile interests at the present time: a hotel, William Gabriel proprietor; the flouring-mill of David H. Mount & Co., receiving its motive-power from the Millstone River; two stores, of which Isaac Williamson and A. T. Lewis are the respective proprietors; Erwin Walker, saddle- and harness-maker; Henry Covert and S. Higgins, shoemakers; D. Hughes and Stephen Cromwell, wheelwrights; and L. T. Conover and Peter Weston, blacksmiths. There are three churches,—Reformed, Protestant Episcopal, and Methodist Episcopal.

BLAWENBURG is a small village situated in the southwestern part of the township, near Beeden's Brook. The only store is kept by John N. Van Zandt. There is a church of the Reformed denomination, of which Rev. W. B. Voorhees is the present pastor.

The other villages of the township are STOUTSBURG, ROCK MILL, PLAINVILLE, and BRIDGEPOINT. They are mostly located upon the boundary lines of the township, and are to a considerable extent without the limits of Montgomery, Stoutsburg being partly in Mercer County, and Rock Mill principally in Hillsborough township.

* Died in August, 1880.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following table, compiled from the last report of the county school superintendent (1879), shows the present condition of the township schools:

No. and Name of District.	Amount received from all sources for school purposes.	Present value of the school property.	Number of children of school age living in the district.	Average number months schools have been kept.	Number between 5 and 18 years enrolled.	Average number who attended during time school was kept.	Number of pupils who can be comfortably seated.	Number of teachers employed.
54. Harlingen ...	$315.05	$1,200	85	10.	62	25	70	1
55. Blawenburg.	435.78	1,200	105	9.	74	39	48	1
56. Rocky Hill...	501.25	800	129	10.	109	63	100	1
57. Griggstown..	300.00	500	53	9.	32	12	40	1
58. Hollow	300.00	400	70	9.	50	24	30	1
59. Unionville...	300.00	700	77	9.5	45	18	40	1
	$2,152.08	$4,800	519	9.4	372	181	328	6

Of the total amount received ($2152.08), $1843.95 was from the State appropriation, $198.13 from the surplus revenue, and $110 from district school tax, voted to be used for building, purchasing, hiring, repairing, or furnishing public school-houses. The average salaries paid the teachers in 1879 was about $35 per month, ranging from $30 to $45. The school-houses will compare favorably with those of any rural township in the State, and the citizens take a commendable pride in the schools.

In vivid contrast with the above were the one or two "old-time" log school-houses of the last century, such as Abraham Van Nuys, of Harlingen, remembers of seeing when he was a boy,—a log house "covered with a thatch of straw," and whose furniture corresponded with the exterior of the building.*

John S. Hoagland is the present teacher of the Griggstown school, and Miss Skillman has for many years taught in this township.

CHURCHES.

There are five religious organizations, representing the Reformed Dutch, Protestant Episcopal, and Methodist Episcopal denominations, the first named being the oldest and the leading church. Almost simultaneous with the settlement of this portion of Somerset County the Reformed Dutch Church was established at Harlingen.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF HARLINGEN.†

By a deed bearing date June, 1710, Peter Sonmans, in conveying 9000 acres to seventeen proprietors, concludes the instrument by giving 160 acres for the benefit of a church founded upon the basis of the Confession of Faith adopted by the Synod of Dort, 1618. But the Reformed Church of Harlingen was not constituted until May 18, 1727, and then with but seven members. It was organized by Rev. Henricus Coens, then of Aquackanonck, and was first known by the name of the "Church-over-the-Millstone."‡ It was so called until 1766, when what is now known as the church of Millstone was formed. This one then being designated as the church of Sourland, it went by this name until Oct. 1, 1801; on that date the Consistory voted to change the title from "Sourland" to "Harlingen," in honor of the late pastor, Rev. J. M. Van Harlingen.§ The first building was in the southeast corner of the old church cemetery, just north of the crossing of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad. This building was a square wooden structure.

In 1752 the Coetus or evangelical party finished a new building on the site of the present one, in the village of Harlingen. The old building in the cemetery, which belonged to the Conferentie, was finally left to itself, and after a time demolished. The new church cost £400, and is represented as "being in the Dutch style of architecture, with high gables and steep roof, an aisle on one side, from which a door opened. Along the sides were short pews for the men, while the body of the church was divided into small squares occupied by chairs, on which sat the women and children."

In November, 1803, Consistory resolved to build a new house of worship; it was completed before the beginning of January, 1804, and hence must have been pushed with great rapidity. It stood on precisely the same spot as the one which preceded it. The cost of this church, together with the fence which inclosed it, was $4410.89. In 1851 the church found the structure too small for the needs of the congregation, and so resolved to build again. Then was erected the present edifice, which is the fourth the congregation has had, the third upon the same ground.

Although the church was founded in 1727, it did not enjoy regular services until 1729, and even then at only far-separated intervals. The first pastor was Rev. T. J. Frelinghuysen, who lived at Three-Mile Run, and who also had under his care the churches of Raritan, Readington, New Brunswick, and Franklin Park. He died in 1747. In 1750 this church, with Raritan and Readington, called the son of their late pastor, Rev. John Frelinghuysen. He lived at Somerville, and was in reality the first pastor. His father's work was very much interrupted, owing to the fact that the Harlingen Church up to 1750 was greatly under the influence of the Conferentie party; in fact, it was their headquarters for this county.‖ But now

* "Our Home," p. 195.

† By Rev. J. S. Gardner.

‡ Die Kerk op der Millstone.

§ The church was incorporated in 1801 under the name of Harlingen. —*Rev. E. T. Corwin.*

‖ Harlingen especially seems to have been an important point in the Coetus and Conferentie difficulties. The original house of worship at the cemetery and the church records fell into the hands of the Conferentie. The Coetus party, therefore, who could not be limited and restrained by the formalities of the other, erected a new church in 1749, near the pres-

a new future opened: the church became evangelical. This party had strength sufficient to build their new church (1752) on the site of the present one, the old one being left to the Conferentie party. John Frelinghuysen served but four years, dying in 1754, at the early age of twenty-eight.

During the two years which followed the younger Frelinghuysen's death, this church fared very badly, having but three or four services in that time. In 1758 these churches called Rev. Jacob R. Hardenburgh. He went to Holland for about two years, and during his absence the churches of Neshanic and Harlingen withdrew from the other three, leaving Hardenburgh to be their pastor, and they in 1762 called the Rev. J. M. Van Harlingen,* who preached until 1795, when he died. He was buried under the pulpit of the church at Harlingen. He was the first pastor who lived among them, residing on the parsonage farm. In 1795, Rev. W. R. Smith was called. His brothers were presidents,—the one of Princeton, the other of Union, then of Hampton and Sydney. With him began preaching in English. He officiated two Sabbaths at Neshanic and one at Harlingen, residing at the former place. In 1798 the two churches called Rev. Henry Polhemus,† born in Harlingen, as assistant to Mr. Smith. From this date Harlingen had regular services each Sabbath; he remained until 1808. In 1809, Rev. Peter Labagh became assistant. Mr. Smith continued preaching until 1817, when he was stricken with paralysis in the pulpit. He lived until 1820, but enfeebled in mind and body. At his death the churches separated, Mr. Labagh remaining with that of Harlingen; he continued until 1844, when he resigned. In 1844 the present pastor, Rev. John Gardner, was called. He desiring to live nearer the church, the parsonage farm, which Sonmans gave in 1710, was sold in 1846. From the proceeds of this sale the present parsonage was built. In the spring of 1880, owing to the failing health of the pastor, his son, Rev. John S. Gardner, was called for a year as assistant.‡

The records of this church (commenced in Dutch, by Rev. Coens, in 1727) show the following members up to the Revolution:§

1727.—Gerbrand Peterse, Johannes Koelbagh, Resolvert Waldron, Annetje Bennet, Maria Cortsilius, Jannetje Meyers, Jannetje Steinmetz,—"by certificate from other churches."

1728.—Isaac Governeur, William Roos, Jannetje Coejmans, Gertrude Staats, Elizabeth Krom, Madg. Gouverneur, Margarita Gouverneur, Christina and Susanna Poeters, Hendrick Smock, Johannes Van Houten, Tryntje Peterse, Anna Gertruid Ervesen, Anna Woertman, Casparus Van Noordstrand, Ab. Sloner, Crusje Runyen, Lucas and Sophia Schermerhorn,—the last five on confession.

1729.—Dina Kouwenhoven.

1730.—Marietje Lange, Johanna Gouverneur, Metje Van Mekkele, Aaltje Van Horne, Helena Van Leuven.

1732.—Denys and Antye Van Duyn, Simon Van Wickelen, Philip Iong, Jacob Wynand, Eva and Marietje Thiese, Marietje Sloner.

1746.—Machteltie Van Duyn (wife of Hendrick Staats).‖

1752.—Geurtry Ammerman, Jacobus Van Nuys, Gysbert Vroom, Antie Schenck (wife of Jan Gordon), A. Van Arsdalen, Dirk Gulick, Gysbert Laan (Lane) and Seeltje Smock, Garret Van Arsdalen and Cresje Hegeman, Peter Riemer and Wyntie Kingsberry, Catrina Broach (widow), Catrina Booshear (wife of H. Cannedey), Hyltje Van Arsdalen (widow of I. Durland), Alida Hoagland (widow of Jacob Van Arsdalen), Creesje Voorhees (wife of Garret Van Arsdalen), Cupina Hegeman (widow of J. M. Hegeman).

1763.—Magdalen Durye (widow of Jan Staats), Johannis Powelsen, Jannetje Cornell (widow of John Nevius).

1764.—Johannes and Dina Hooghlandt, Femiltje Buys (Boice), wife of Folkert Folkerse, Coert Williamson, Matje Van Arsdalen (widow of Jan Van Nuys).

1765.—Marie Van Nuys (widow of Abr. Van Arsdalen).

1766.—Adriaan Hegeman, Roelef Van Dyke and Catharine Emans, Gerrit Voorhees and Hannaatje Beekman, Maria Probasco (wife of Joris Bergen), Catharina Snedeker (wife of Joachim Quick).

1767.—Bernhardus Van Zandt and Beelitje Lattin, Lea Range, Corn. Messelaar.

1768.—Ennie Stryker (wife of Coert Willemsen).

1769.—Elizabeth Van Deursen (wife of Do. J. M. Van Harlingen), Christophel Beekman and Martha Veghte, Jacobus Van Nuys, Hendrick Stryker, Joseph Hegeman, Petrus Voorhees, Adriantje Van Arsdalen, Peter Parlie, Cath. Voorhees (widow of Jan Couwenhoven), Jannetje Cussjouw (Kershaw), wife of Jan Voorhees.

1770.—Maria Gulik (widow of Petrus Quick), Theunis Maria Coeper (wife of Jacob Jeng), Elizabeth Van Arsdalen, Jacobus Leek.

1771.—Corn. Van Houten, Jacobus Nevius.

1774.—Jacobus Van Nuys and Maria Hoogland, Antje Mesch (wife of John Tyne).

1775.—Sara (or Lena) Amerman (wife of Jan Wykkoff), Joseph Hegeman and Lucreesju Willemse, Jeromis Rappelje, and Sarah Willemsen.

1776.—Stephen Terhune and Margretta.

1777.—Jan Amerman.

1779.—Johs. Voorhees and Jannetje, Margretha Rendel (wife of Jacob Van Nuys).

1780.—Thomas, Dennis, and Catharine Couenhoven.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF ROCKY HILL.

In the latter part of the winter of 1855–56 a few of the church-going citizens of Rocky Hill began se-

ent site, and kept a distinct record of their own. Both records have come down to the present time. On May 9, 1734, Dominie Antonides met some Conferentie friends at the house of Rynier Veghte and ordained a new Consistory, in opposition to Frelinghuysen's Consistory,—namely, Koert Voorhees and Daniel Polhemus, elders. This new Consistory secured possession of the church books, and hence Frelinghuysen was obliged to begin a new book of records in 1737. In this is noted the arrival, in 1750, of his son John, who preached his first sermon in that locality, August 19th of that year, in the house of Simon Van Arsdalen. His first sermon was preached in the church December 2d.—*From Steele's Disc. at New Brunswick*, 1867.

Among the contributors to the building of the edifice of 1749 were "Simon, Aris, and Cornelius Van Arsdalen, Peter Nevius, Gisbert Lane, Derick Gulyck, Martynus Hoaglandt, Garret Willems, Zachyus Van Voorhees, Jan, Isaac, and Jacobus Van Nuys, Joseph, Barent, and Jan Hegeman, Reynier Veghte, Douw and Rem Ditmars, Paul Amerman, Hendrick Van der Veer, Joris Bergen, Peter and Johannes Stryker, John Covenhoven, Ab. Polhemus, etc.

* A native of Millstone, but educated in Holland. He was no doubt a descendant of Francis Van Harlingen, of Holland, with whom Dr. Livingston frequently stayed when in that country.—*Gunn's Livingston*, p. 80.

† See sketch of Polhemus family in "Early Settlement," history of this township.

‡ In writing this article use has been made of Corwin's "Centennial Memorial," Messler's "Historical Notes," and the minutes of the church.

§ The orthography of the record has been copied, so far as possible.

‖ Between 1746 and 1752 (date not given) Allebert Lou, Abraham Dubooiz, Reynier Veghtin, Jan Staats, Rem Ditmars, Joris Bergen, Cornelius Lou, Ab. Hegeman, Reynier Van Haugelin, Ab. Polhemus, Hendrick Herder, Johannes Gribling, Peter Couenhoven, Susannah Lou, Deyna and Helena Van Leuwe, Meeya Lakmier, Goertie Folkersen, Autie Couenhoven, Maria Hurder.

riously to advocate the building of a Reformed Dutch church in the village. After private consultation it was deemed expedient to test, by voluntary subscription, the feeling of the citizens of the village and vicinity before calling a public meeting. Samuel Brearly and Abraham Van Derveer were constituted (March 10th) a committee to solicit in behalf of the enterprise. In this labor they were quite successful. After obtaining a certain amount of money pledged to the undertaking, a public meeting was called, and held the 31st of March, 1856. On that occasion a committee was chosen to select a suitable site for the location of the proposed church, and to report at a subsequent meeting. At a meeting held June 7th the committee reported that they had selected a site for the church, which report was accepted, and the committee instructed to purchase the lot. A building committee was also chosen, consisting of Samuel Brearly, Thomas J. Skillman, and Wesley Morris, who, after mature deliberation, decided upon the plans and specifications of H. W. Leard, of Princeton, for a building 37 x 65 feet, of Gothic architecture. The plans being unanimously approved at a subsequent meeting, the building committee proceeded in the matter of its erection. On the 4th of August, same year, they closed a contract with Mr. Leard for its erection; it cost $4245. It was completed in the spring of 1857, when an application was made to Classis of Philadelphia to organize a church at Rocky Hill, which was accordingly done on May 6, 1857. The Classis appointed Revs. T. B. Romeyn, John Gardner, and Peter Labagh to organize the church; and May 6, 1857, certificates of membership were received from the following:

Michael Vreeland and Ann, his wife; Myndert Vreeland and Annetje Van Riper, his wife, of the Reformed Dutch Church of Bergen, N. J. From Griggstown: Isaac Van Derveer and Mary Skillman, his wife; Francis Stout, wife of Alexander Van Dike; James Skillman. From Harlingen: Sally Ann Tenbrook, wife of M. V. D. Cruser; Joseph H. Voorhees and wife, Sarah C. Westbrook. From Blawenburg: Mrs. Sarah Stryker, wife of William Cruser, deceased; Misses Cornelia M., Ann, Matilda, and Sarah Cruser; Samuel Brearly and wife, Maria V. Conover; John A. Saurus and wife, Caroline Case; Cornelius Vreeland and wife, Gertrude Van Marter; Henry Vreeland and wife, Margaret; W. H. Vreeland and wife, Mary Ann Stryker; Abr. Van Derveer and wife, Phebe Reeves; Abby Van Derveer, wife of Abm. O. Voorhees; Miss Catharine Jane Vreeland; Dr. C. R. Van Doren and wife, Amanda Meeker; Jacob Vreeland, Jr., and wife, Parmelia Van Dike. Number of members, 34.

The building was all completed and free from debt at its dedication, June 10th following. Rev. Dr. B. C. Taylor preached the dedicatory sermon, and the venerable Rev. Dr. Peter Labagh took part in the exercises. The pews were sold, and a pastor called as soon as possible. Rev. Martin L. Schenck, the first pastor, took charge of the congregation in September, 1857, and remained until July, 1865. A joint request was made to Classis by pastor and people to dissolve the connection, which was done Aug. 9, 1865. The following month, in response to a call, the Rev. Oscar Gesner assumed the pastoral charge, and sustained the relation until May, 1871. The ensuing year the church was dependent upon supplies, but in May, 1872, the Rev. H. C. Berg accepted a call from the congregation, and soon after entered upon his duties. This connection was dissolved Jan. 1, 1879, from which time until Aug. 1, 1879, the church was without a pastor. A call had, however, been made to the Rev. C. O. Lansing, and accepted by him; he was duly installed August 1st, and has continued his ministrations until the present time.

About ten years ago (1870) a lecture- and Sunday-school room, of 24 by 50 feet, was erected, of Gothic architecture, to correspond with the church. The parsonage is new, commodious, and tastefully planned.

The Sabbath-school of Rocky Hill was organized in the spring of 1817 by Misses Jane, Catharine, and Sarah Van Derveer, Eliza and Sarah Reeves, and Mary Dunham, and conducted by them for many years, superintended by Jane Van Derveer, who subsequently went as a missionary to India. Prior to the organization of the Rocky Hill Church this school was attended by the children of the Kingston, Harlingen, Blawenburg, and Griggstown Churches. This Sunday-school was the successor of the one established in 1815 for colored children by Abr. Stryker, of the Reformed Church of Harlingen, Jacob W. Lane, of the Presbyterian Church of Princeton, and Cornelius Van Derveer, of Kingston. For a year or two this was in existence, holding sessions on Sunday, a short distance west of the village.

The first elders and deacons, ordained May 24, 1857, were: Elders, Myndert Vreeland, Samuel Brearly, Isaac Van Derveer, and J. H. Voorhees; Deacons, John A. Saums, Michael Vreeland, Dr. C. R. Van Doren, and Jacob Vreeland, Jr. These and the following have served at different times, up to the present, 1880:

Elders.—Abram Van Derveer, Henry Vreeland, Garret Vreeland, J. V. D. Baker, Elias Baker, Michael Vreeland, Wm. G. Shults, Jacob Vreeland, Jr., John C. Whitlock, Stephen Voorhees, Jacob J. Vreeland, M. S. Van Derveer, Stephen Cromwell, William Holmes, Thomas Plant, Garret Voorhees, Isaac Van Zandt, and T. F. Stryker.

Deacons.—Cornelius Vreeland, William Holmes, William G. Shults, William H. Vreeland, James Skillman, Frederick Cruser, Cornelius Baker, Jacob M. Vreeland, Stephen Cromwell, Thomas G. Plant, Garret Voorhees, O. F. Brokaw, John Bastide, T. F. Stryker, F. V. D. Voorhees, F. Manley, William A. Cortelyou, Fred. P. Voorhees, Isaac Shults, Lawrence Conover, David H. Mount, Edwin S. Voorhees, Michael J. Vreeland, James G. Hageman, Charles L. Williamson, and Samuel B. Voorhees.

This church has a present (1881) membership of 157, embracing 70 families.*

THE REFORMED CHURCH OF BLAWENBURG.

In 1830 the present edifice was erected at Blawenburg by the society at Harlingen, probably as a matter of convenience to many of their members who lived at localities so remote as made regular attendance at the Harlingen church inconvenient, excepting in the most favorable weather. This continued

* We are under many obligations to Stephen Voorhees for the material facts contained in this sketch.

to exist as a branch of the parent church until 1832. March 2d of that year it was

"*Resolved*, That the church be known and called by the name of the Reformed Dutch Church of Blawenburg."*

Rev. Henry Hermance was the pastor at that time, and so continued until 1836. He was succeeded by the Rev. James R. Talmage, who had the pastoral care until 1849. Mr. Talmage was succeeded by the Rev. Theodore B. Romeyn, who continued until 1865, when he severed his connection, and Rev. C. W. Fritts was called to the charge. He discharged the duties of pastor until 1871, when he retired, and Rev. W. B. Voorhees, the present pastor, was called as his successor.

The church now has a membership of 250, and the Sunday-school, of which J. V. H. Reed is superintendent, has an average attendance of 40.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ROCKY HILL.

The society was organized in the spring of 1869, and worshiped in a temporary building on the land of William Fairbanks. There were about twenty constituent members. Nov. 23, 1869, the corner-stone of the present house was laid, and the building was first occupied for public worship in the spring of 1870. The church is valued at $4000, and has a seating capacity for 270 persons.

The pastors have been Revs. Wiley, Atwood, Boswell, Patterson, Morris, Hanly, Sawre, and Ogborn. The last named, Rev. W. N. Ogborn, is the present pastor.

Services have been held regularly since the organization of the church.

TRINITY CHURCH (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL), ROCKY HILL.†

Rocky Hill appears among the stations visited by the Rev. John Brooke, a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, who, after faithfully serving three or four years in New Jersey, was lost at sea about the close of 1707. His successor, Mr. Vaughan, probably visited this station, but no permanent congregation seems to have been gathered here by him or his successors. The earliest services in recent times of which information has been obtained were conducted by the Rev. G. Emlen Hare, first rector of Trinity Church, Princeton, about 1840. Succeeding rectors of this church officiated from time to time at Rocky Hill, and such occasional ministrations became more frequent after the removal to this place of Mr. Henry McFarlane, in 1853. At his house regular services were begun Nov. 10, 1862, under the oversight of Rev. W. A. Dod, D.D., of Princeton, by Rev. W. G. Andrews, their lately ordained deacon. A church containing a hundred sittings was built in 1864 by Mr. McFarlane's nephew, Harry Stone, of New York, and was consecrated July 15th in that year; there were at that time nine communicants. The parish was organized Nov. 25, 1865, the first wardens being Henry McFarlane and Benjamin Jackson, and the first vestrymen Edwin B. Gulick, Abram Voorhees, Peter Weston, William B. McFarlane, and Isaac Bulman.

Mr. Andrews remained in charge as missionary until April 25, 1866. He was succeeded by the Rev. Lewis H. Lighthipe, who became the first rector of the parish, and resigned in December, 1867. The Rev. Messrs. Daniel Shaver, Arthur R. Morris, and Ezra Isaacs each spent somewhat less than a year at Rocky Hill, the financial weakness of the parish making it difficult to provide adequate support for a rector. The Rev. Asa S. Colton, residing in Princeton, supplied for the most part during the vacancies. In December, 1873, the Rev. William B. Bolmer became missionary under the care of the Convocation of New Brunswick; he was chosen rector May 15, 1880, and resigned in the following December.

The present wardens are Thomas Arrowsmith (removed) and Horace C. Mahan; the vestrymen are Messrs. James B. Powell, Homer H. Mahan, Eugene B. McCarty, Emil Widder, and Peter V. Outcalt. Communicants, as reported at the last diocesan convention, 47.

BURIAL-PLACES.

ROCKY HILL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

Aug. 10, 1858, Samuel Brearley, Daniel H. Mount, and William Holmes purchased six acres near the village, of Stephen Cromwell, for $600, in trust for the above-named association. Since that time the company have sold burial-lots in the cemetery to ninety persons. The present officers (1880) are Thomas J. Skillman, President; David H. Mount, Treasurer; Stephen Voorhees, Secretary and Superintendent.

Among the private or family burial-grounds in this township are the following:

THE DURYEA CEMETERY,

a private cemetery back of the residence of Alexander Duryea. A few of the inscriptions are here given:

"In memory of Maria Van Liew, wife of George Duryee. Born March 14, 1724; died October 28, 1761."

"In memory of George Duryee, son of George and Magdalen Duryee, who died October 3, 1776, aged 5 years and 6 months."

"In memory of George Duryee. Died October 2, 1794, aged 65 years."

"In memory Magdalen Baird, wife of George Duryee. Died December 5, 1793, aged 66 years."

"Maria Statesur, wife of Simon Duryee. Died Feb. 2, 1804, in the 41st year of her age."

HARLINGEN CEMETERY.

"Juffrouw Sarah Van Harlingen Gebooren ——. Stryker Gebooren Den. 1. Iuny A° 1744. Enoverleeden Den. 27 Decenber A° 1765."

"Here lies y° body of M. Peter Perlee he Departed this Life April y° 18th, 1781 In y° 40th yeare of his Age."

"In memory of Catharine, wife of Jacob Kershow, who died June 27th, 1777, in the 66 year of her age."

"Here lies y° body of Albert Voorhees, who died Sept y° 26th, 1784, in y° 69th year of his age."

"In memory of the Rev. Johannes Martinus Van Harlingen, Pastor of

* Among the families who went from Harlingen to Blawenburg were those of Van Zandt, Sutphen, Voorhees, Schenck, etc.

† Rev. W. G. Andrews.

the Reformed dutch congregation of Sourland and new Shannick, who died December 23d 1795, in the 71st year of his age."

"In memory of Harriet Romeyn, daughter of the Rev. Peter and Maria Labaugh, who died February 27, 1814, aged 2 years 11 mo 17 days."

"In memory Hendrick Van Harlingen, who was born Oct. the 15th, 1795, and died Jany the 21st 1780."

A HISTORIC WELL.

The following circumstance, which at the time of its occurrence was trivial enough, has, in the intervening years, become fraught with historic interest, from its connection with the terrible struggle by which our land gained its independence.

In 1783 a detachment of Gen. Washington's army *en route* to the headquarters of their commander, at Rocky Hill, came along the road leading by Mr. Duryea's farm, and stopped at the well to drink and fill their canteens with its delicious contents. Tired and thirsty and almost choked with the dust of a long march, each man drank copiously, and, although Nature did her best, by means of an unfailing spring at the bottom of the well, to replenish the water thus consumed, the demand was greatly in excess of the supply, and by the time each thirsty soldier had supplied his want the water was literally exhausted.

The well is only about ten feet deep, but its supply of water had never before failed to meet the demand, neither has it done so since. It is located on the present estate of Alexander D. Duryea.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN VAN ZANDT.

JOHN VAN ZANDT.

The subject of this memoir was the great-grandson of Bernardus Van Zandt, who was born in Holland, Oct. 3, 1700, and came to this country at a date of which we have no record. Soon after his arrival here he purchased a tract of two hundred and twenty-six acres of land, adjoining the Voorhees estate, in Montgomery township, Somerset Co., then a part of the "Eastern Division of the Province of New Jersey." He died March 27, 1778.

Nicholas, the second son of Bernardus, was born Dec. 25, 1737. He married Lucretia Van Brunt, and succeeded to the homestead on the decease of his father, where he continued to reside until the time of his death, in 1805. The old homestead was then conveyed by the other heirs to Capt. Bernardus Van Zandt, who was the second son of Nicholas. He married, Jan. 7, 1790, Sarah Sutphen, a most amiable lady.

The marked ability of Capt. Bernardus in the management of his farm and the excellent qualities of his wife attracted the attention of her uncle, James Nevius. He had no family and lived alone upon an adjacent farm, and finally, in 1809, persuaded his niece and her husband to leave the old homestead and live with him. He died about two years afterwards, leaving his large farm by "will" to Capt. Bernardus, subject, however, to the payment of certain legacies. They remained upon the Nevius farm as long as they lived and raised a family of two sons and eight daughters, three of whom are still living (January, 1881).

Their second son, Nicholas, lived upon the old

RESIDENCE OF JAMES VAN ZANDT, MONTGOMERY TP., SOMERSET CO., N.J.

homestead, and it is still in the possession of his heirs, and within the same boundary lines as when purchased, nearly one hundred and fifty years ago.

The eldest of the ten children, JOHN VAN ZANDT, was born June 10, 1791. He married, Nov. 20, 1817, Anna, the eldest daughter of Stephen Voorhees, a woman of lovely disposition and unaffected piety. They succeeded to the Nevius farm in 1850, by "will" of his father, and resided there until their decease. They had six children, two of whom died in their youth. Their sons James and Augustus and daughters Sarah and Anna Eliza are still living.

Mr. Van Zandt was a prominent member of the Reformed Dutch Church of Harlingen until nearly fifty years since, when he and a few of his neighbors founded the Reformed Dutch Church of Blawenburg. He was one of a most excellent building committee who, by their liberality, zeal, and personal labor, erected what must then have been a handsome and substantial church edifice, and it remains to-day an enduring monument of their philanthropy and piety. He cherished the welfare of that church with greatest ardor, and was always glad to give his time, his labor, and his money to promote its interests. He served in the offices of elder and deacon at various times. He was a most liberal contributor, and was identified with every beneficial interest of the church.

His educational advantages were only such as the district school afforded, but he was intelligent and fond of reading, and in his later years was well informed. He received a "second sight," and read without glasses.

A marked peculiarity of his old age was that he took a great interest in every new project and invention.

In politics he was a staunch Whig and afterwards a Republican, never failing in duty at the polls. He lived under the administrations of nineteen Presidents of the United States, commencing with Washington, and probably voted at sixteen Presidential elections.

After a long and useful life of integrity, piety, labor, and success in every particular, he died Jan. 2, 1881, in the ninetieth year of his age, respected, honored, and beloved by all who knew him. Just two weeks afterwards his amiable wife died also, and was buried by his side in the cemetery at Blawenburg.

They leave, surviving them, four children, twenty grandchildren, and eleven great-grandchildren, nearly all of whom are living in the vicinity of their ancestral home.

JAMES N. VAN ZANDT.

James N. Van Zandt, a view of whose attractive place—endeared to himself and children by memories of home, and so indicative of the industry, thrift, and cultured taste of the owner—may be seen on another page of this work, is the eldest son of John Van Zandt, of Blawenburg, and is regarded as one of the model agriculturists of Somerset County. He first purchased of Garret Van Zandt a small farm of seventy-two acres, situated in Montgomery township, near Blawenburg, to which, in 1860, was added one hundred acres of the old homestead of his father. In that year he erected thereon a large brick residence with outbuildings. He has confined his labors strictly to the cultivation and improvement of his farm, expending time and money in under-draining it, adopting all of the practical modern improvements tending to facilitate the operations of agriculture. He is a gentleman extremely modest and unassuming in manner, devoted to his home and family, and by his manly Christian life has earned for himself a place among the most respected representative men of his vicinity.

ABRAM C. WIKOFF.

Abram C. Wikoff, the third son of Samuel and Abigail (Bembridge) Wikoff, and grandson of Garret Wikoff, was born in the township of Hillsborough,

Abram C. Wikoff

Somerset Co., N. J., Feb. 29, 1826, and removed to Montgomery township, to the place where he now resides, in 1850. He is by occupation a farmer, and is among the leading agriculturists of the township. Dec. 18, 1849, he married Louisa M. Garretson, daughter of James Garretson, of Raritan Landing. They have four children,—viz., Catharine, Samuel, Hannah M., and James Wikoff. Catharine married Stephen Gano, a civil engineer, residing at Flemington, N. J., and has one child, Frederick.

Mrs. Louisa M., wife of Mr. Wikoff, was born at Weston, Hillsborough township, Oct. 3, 1825.

Mr. Wikoff was formerly a Whig, but since the dissolution of that party has been a staunch Republican. He has never sought office, but has filled several official positions in his township, and has been surveyor for Bound Brook Fire Insurance Company for several years. He is an active member of the Reformed Church of Harlingen, and has at various times held the offices of deacon and elder, the latter of which he now holds.

Samuel and Abigail Wikoff had, besides the subject of this notice, the following-named children: Garret, Adrenna, John B., Peter W., Isaac V. C., Maria, Jacob T., William Henry, Matilda, and Samuel L.

Abigail Bembridge, the wife of Samuel Wikoff, was a daughter of John Bembridge, of Hillsborough.

DAVID O. VOORHEES.

The subject of this notice was born in Blawenburg, Somerset Co., N. J., Aug. 3, 1816. He is a son of

David O Voorhees

Okey Voorhees, who was born Aug. 29, 1743, and died May 21, 1819. His wife's name was Allemma Kershaw, who was born Aug. 3, 1781, and died March 23, 1863. They had two children,—viz., Peter O., born March 6, 1806, and David O., as stated above. Peter O. married Frances B., daughter of Stephen Stryker, of Harlingen, N. J., by whom he had six children, four of whom are now living (1880), two having died in infancy.

Stephen S., the first son of Peter O., married Selina, the daughter of Peter J. Stryker, of Blawenburg. They have two children. Mary Ann married Peter Cortelyou; they have five children.

Mr. Cortleyou and his family are now residing in Sommerset, Kan. David P. married Elizabeth, daughter of John Moore, of Hopewell, Mercer Co., N. J. They have one child. Allemma Voorhees is still single. David O. was married, Dec. 15, 1839, to Rebecca Ann, daughter of Samuel H. and Mary S. Hageman, of Blawenburg, by whom he has one son, Holmes Hageman Voorhees, born Sept. 9, 1857. Mr. Voorhees has been brought up on a farm and is strictly an agriculturist; has received such an education as was usually acquired at the common town or district schools of his time. He has never taken great interest in political affairs; has been a Whig, and since the Republican party has been the dominant one he has been identified with that. Mr. Voorhees has been a "freeholder" of his township one term; has been a member of the Reformed Church of Blawenburg about thirty years, holding at different times the principal offices pertaining thereto.

PETER STRYKER STOUT.

Peter Stryker Stout is a lineal descendant of Richard Stout, the general paternal ancestor, probably, of all

PETER STRYKER STOUT.

the families of that name in America. He came over to this country from Nottinghamshire, England, some time between 1640 and 1648.

William Stout was the grandfather of Peter Stryker Stout, and married Rachel Carr. They had a family

Henry Duryee

Col. Henry Duryee, the subject of this memoir, was of French origin, his great-grandfather, Joost Duryee, having come from France to this country some time anterior to 1753, as in that year he purchased of Abram Van Horn three hundred and sixty-four and a half acres of land, situated in the then "Eastern Division of the Province of New Jersey," now known as Montgomery township, Somerset Co., N. J., for which he paid "one thousand and fifty-eight pounds, current money of the Colony of New York." The original deed of said purchase is now in the possession of Alexander D. Duryee, the present owner of the estate. No further record is to be had at this time of this paternal ancestor of the families in America bearing his name more than that he died leaving one son named George, who was twice married and left two sons,—to wit, William and George. William married Anna Emmens Berrien, who had one son, Henry, born May 18, 1786, the subject of this sketch. He married, Oct. 15, 1809, Sarah, daughter of Abram Williamson, of Hunterdon Co., N. J., of which union were born nine children,—viz., William R. S., Ann Elizabeth, Catharine Williamson, Mary Davis, Abram Williamson, Henry Berrien, Sarah Emma, Augustus Taylor, and Alexander Davis, six of whom are still living (1880).

Col. Duryee spent the most of his days upon the old homestead in Montgomery township where he was born, pursuing the occupation of an agriculturist. His educational advantages were only those afforded by the common schools.

He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and ability, and was often called upon by the citizens of his township to look after their business interests, to write deeds, administer estates, etc., etc. He was an active, efficient, and consistent member of the Reformed Church for many years, filling the offices at different times of deacon and elder. In politics he was a Whig till after the organization of the Republican party, when he affiliated with the latter, and took quite an active part in the interests of the dominant political party; though he never sought office, he was appointed to several minor positions in his township.

Col. Duryee, like some of his kinsmen, took a great interest in military affairs, and for many years was an able and efficient officer of the State militia. He died July 27, 1870, honored and lamented by all who knew him.

of nine children,—five sons and four daughters. One of the sons, John W., married, in 1813, Eliza Conover, of which union were born four children,—to wit, James Nelson, Peter Stryker, Jane, and Ura.

Peter Stryker Stout, subject of this sketch, is the second son of John W., and was born Feb. 4, 1824. He married, in 1850, Caroline D. Bergen, daughter of John C. Bergen, of Mercer Co., N. J., by whom he has two children, John B. and Anna. John B. married Hannah Etta Putney, daughter of William Putney. Hannah E. married Abram V. D. Dilts; they have one child, Carrie Stout Dilts. Mr. Stout was brought up on a farm, receiving such an education only as he could obtain at the common schools of his district. Politically he was formerly an "Old-Line Whig," but upon the disorganization of that party he affiliated with the Democratic party, though never taking a very active part in political affairs.

He has been an active and worthy member of the Reformed Church for about twenty years, and has filled some of the principal offices connected therewith. He is a plain, unassuming gentleman, who by a life of industry and strict integrity has secured for himself the respect and friendship of all who know him. His pleasant homestead and farm is situated partly in Hillsborough and partly in Montgomery townships, the residence and accompanying buildings being in Hillsborough. It is near the Bound Brook and Delaware Railroad, about one mile west of Van Aken Station.

WARREN.*

SITUATION AND BOUNDARIES.

THE township of Warren is situated in the east part of Somerset County, and is bounded north by the Passaic and Dead Rivers, which separate it from Passaic township, in Morris County, and from Bernard, in Somerset; east by New Providence, in Union County; southeast by North Plainfield; southwest and west by Bridgewater and Bernard townships, of which it originally formed a part. The act for the erection of the township, passed March 5, 1806, defines its limits as follows:

"All that part of the townships of Bridgewater and Bernard lying within the following boundaries—to wit: Beginning at Passaic River, at the corner of Somerset and Essex Counties; thence up said river to Dead River, on the line between Somerset and Morris; thence up Dead River to the bridge over the same, near the house of Thomas Gaultry; thence on the road southerly 230 chains, to Bridgewater line, and along the same, as it runs on the top of the Second Mountain, to the brook below Aaron Coon's mill; thence down said brook 70 chains, to the east branch of Middle Brook, to Moses Riggs' saw-mill pond; thence south 48° east 100 chains to Bound Brook; thence up the same on the line of Somerset and Middlesex, and Somerset and Essex, to the head of Green Brook; thence north 180° west 125 chains to the place of beginning—shall be, and the same is hereby, set off from the townships of Bridgewater and Bernard, and the same is hereby established a separate township, to be called by the name of 'The Township of Warren.'"†

The above description applies to the township before North Plainfield was taken off in 1872.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The township of Warren comprises an area of 32.26 square miles, or 20,646 acres. The surface is generally quite hilly, rough, and broken in places, but contains several fine agricultural valleys of considerable extent. The southeast boundary of the township, separating it from North Plainfield, runs along the summit of the First Mountain,—a continuous ridge which rises at Pluckamin, in Somerset County, and extends 43 miles eastward, terminating near Siccomac. This mountain has an east-southeast trend for 7 miles to the gorge at Middle Brook; it then continues in an east-northeast course through the townships of Warren and North Plainfield to Milburn, a distance of 16 miles, where it is intersected by a valley 1½ miles in width. From Milburn to Paterson, where it is broken by the valley of the Passaic River, its course is a little east of north, and beyond Paterson, after gradually attaining its usual height, it curves slightly to the west towards the highland.

Besides the two great depressions at Milburn and Paterson, there are also gaps or notches through which the waters of the valleys intervening between it and the Second Mountain make their way to the ocean. Middle Brook, north of Bound Brook, Story Brook, near Plainfield, and Green Brook, at Scotch Plains, occupy these gaps. The prominent and characteristic feature of this mountain is the great difference between its inner and outer slopes. That towards the Second Mountain is gentle, while that towards the plains is steep and in many places precipitous.

Parallel to this First Mountain is the inner range known locally as the Second Mountain. It is separated from the former by a long and narrow valley bearing the name of Washington Valley, Vernon Valley, etc. This range is longer than the First Mountain, being prolonged on the southwest beyond Pluckamin to Bernardsville, and on the northeast its curve is extended quite to the gneiss of Ramapo

* By Prof. W. W. Clayton.

† Digest of the Laws of New Jersey, p. 527.

Mountain. Excepting the gap at Little Falls, there are no breaks in this range, although it is in places much lower than the average altitude. The height of this range in Warren township is about 500 feet above tide-water, and 400 above the red sandstone country at Plainfield. Both of the mountains are rough and rocky, and consequently most of their surface is covered with timber. Washington Valley is probably as good an agricultural section as is to be found in the township. Lying between the Second Mountain and Stony Hill is another valley, of higher elevation and less extent, which also contains good farming-lands.

The whole township is well watered. Through Washington Valley flows the east branch of Middle Brook, uniting with another branch running through Dockwatch Hollow, near the southwestern boundary of the township. This branch of Middle Brook is fed by springs and rivulets running from both sides of the valley. Stony Brook, rising in Washington Valley, passes through a deep gorge in the First Mountain and joins Green Brook near the city of Plainfield, affording in its passage several mill-sites, which are well improved. Pumpkin-Patch Branch runs through the second valley and empties into the Passaic River, and Pound Brook flows north into Dead River. Both take their rise at Coontown. Several freestone quarries have formerly been worked in the township, yielding a beautiful and fine quality of building-stone, but at present they are discontinued.

The original tracts of land purchased in Warren township were as follows: The east portion of the William Penn tract lay in the northwest part of the town. East of the Penn tract and east of Mordecai Brook and south of Passaic River were then small lots, as follows: No. 108, taken up by Ephraim Dunham, March 1, 1730, 100 acres "joining Penn's, & 20 chs on Passaic River;" Nos. 130, 131, by Peter Runyan, June 16, 1743, 30 acres, and 25 acres "on south side of Pasaick, at the first brook above Dockwra's upper corner of his 3000;" No. 49, William Dockwra, May 20, 1690, "3000 acres on south side of Pasaick, begins at his lowest corner."

A tier of lots between the First and Second Mountains, as follows: 104, to the west, was taken by Daniel Hollinshead, March 25, 1727, 393 acres "between 1st & 2d mountains, at Elisha Parker's;" 96, same date, to John Parker, 165 acres, between Hollinshead and Hamilton; 90, to John Hamilton, same date, 500 acres between First and Second Mountains.*

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Settlements were made at a considerable period before the Revolution, though the exact date of any one of them cannot now be ascertained. The court-house, with the deeds and records of Somerset County, was destroyed by fire during the Revolution, and the means of ascertaining and establishing many valuable facts was consequently lost. Mr. Jacob Manning, of Plainfield, born in 1799, is authority for saying that the earliest settlements in the township were made near the Passaic River and in Washington Valley, on account of the little value which the pioneers attached to the land on the plains.

Joseph and Henry Allen were among the first settlers, and came from England over two hundred years ago. Henry settled on Long Island, and Joseph came to Washington Valley, in Warren township, then a wilderness. He settled on the run, about 600 yards from where his great-grandson, William Allen, now resides at the age of seventy-six. William Allen was born within half a mile of his present residence, in 1805, and has never been 50 miles from home during his long life. He is the grandson of Joseph Allen, son of the first Joseph, and a son of William Allen, who was born on the homestead in February, 1766, and was a carpenter and farmer by occupation. He married Nancy Marshall and reared a family of seven children, of whom William was the youngest, and is the sole survivor. He married Huldah Cole, daughter of Amos Cole, of Scotch Plains, and had five children,—all deceased,—George, William, Marsh, Nancy, and Elizabeth. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Allen were Marsh, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, Jane, and Joseph. Marsh lived and died in what is now North Plainfield. Elizabeth married Hon. David D. Smalley, a prominent farmer of Warren township, which he represented in the Legislature of the State.

David Allen, eleventh son of David, Jr., married Susan Townley, and was an early resident of Washington Valley. He had children,—Aaron, who married Maria, daughter of Thomas Stead, and had Sophia Elizabeth; Sarah Anne, who married Israel, son of Moses Moore, Feb. 21, 1849, and had David Allen; Elias, who married Elizabeth C. Spencer, daughter of James L. Spencer, Feb. 28, 1849, and had Cornelia; David, John, and Mary. In the Allen burying-ground, the oldest in the township, rest the remains of many of the old pioneers and their descendants.

Anthony Badgley was an early settler. He was the third son of Anthony, the third son of James Badgley, who came to the Valley between the First and Second Mountains in 1736–37, where he had surveyed to him by the Elizabethtown surveyor a tract of 400 acres lying above Blue Brook, and extending south to the top of the First Mountain. The descendants were very numerous, and some of them settled in Warren township. Hence we find Alfred Badgley holding office in the township in 1849.

George Brown, son of Andrew, lived on Stony Hill, where John W. Hand afterwards resided. His wife's name was Elizabeth Martin, of Woodbridge. She died Aug. 6, 1777, aged twenty-five, and he afterwards married a Wood, sister of Samuel, of Dayton, and of Esther, the wife of Jonathan Totten. His children were Thompson, whose name occurs frequently in the town records; Noah, who died at about twenty-two;

* Elizabethtown bill in chancery.

Elizabeth, who married Lewis Badgley and removed to Paterson. Thompson Brown married Patty, daughter of Andrew Wade, of Morris County. He removed to Westfield, and owned there a large distillery. He left his wife and children there and went to Ohio, where his daughter Mary afterwards married John Keith. His son, Andrew Wade, married a daughter of Jesse V. Douglas and moved to Sayer's Bridge, in Springfield township.

William Cole lived on the north side of Green Brook. His wife was Betsey Dennis, and had six children. William, his oldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Williamson, of Plainfield, and had eight children. He was a surveyor and schoolmaster, and was known as "Master Cole." He lived where his father did, and left numerous descendants, among whom have been a number of men of some prominence.

Mulford Cory, the oldest child of Rev. Benjamin, lived on a place near Union village. He had seven children, among whom were Joseph and Benjamin, twin-brothers, who entered Princeton College together and graduated in the same class. They studied theology, were licensed on the same day to preach, in 1834, were both ordained at the same session of the Presbytery, in April, 1835,—Joseph over the church at New Vernon, Morris Co., and Benjamin over that at Perth Amboy, Middlesex Co.

There were, and are still, several branches of the Cory family in this township and contiguous territory. Daniel, who lived on the north side of Long Hill (New Providence township), was an elder in the Presbyterian Church of New Providence, and died on June 26, 1815, aged eighty-two. He left a large family of children, from whom numerous descendants have sprung. Daniel Cory, of Warren township, is the son of John Cory, who resided on the same farm. John Cory was born March 5, 1762, on Long Island. His first wife was Martha Berry, born in Rockaway, Morris Co., in 1767; married Jan. 26, 1784; died April 30, 1799. His second wife was Phebe Ruckman (mother of Daniel Cory), born July 11, 1785; married to John Cory, June 29, 1800. John Cory died July 16, 1834; Phebe (Ruckman) died Oct. 18, 1875. Children: Daniel, born June 17, 1808; Lot, born June 10, 1813, died May 16, 1814; Jonathan, born June 13, 1815, an attorney and counselor-at-law in San Jose, Ill. Daniel married Rachel Willet, Dec. 3, 1831; she was born Nov. 15, 1808. Their children and grandchildren are Matilda, born Dec. 3, 1832, married Samuel Titus, Nov. 5, 1853 (children, Annette Titus, born Dec. 24, 1854; Isaac Titus, Oct. 18, 1857; Edwin F. Titus, March 29, 1859); John, born May 24, 1834, married Mary French, Sept. 5, 1863 (children, Ella M., born Nov. 20, 1866; Mary Emma, July 30, 1868; Nettie L., Nov. 15, 1872; Maggie R., Jan. 28, 1875); Phebe E., born Dec. 20, 1835, married Jacob Adams (children, Daniel C., born Nov. 20, 1865; Rachel F., April 14, 1867, died May 16, 1877; Mary, Aug. 28, 1868); Hannah W., born June 10, 1838, died Sept. 21, 1860; Preston C., born March 1, 1840, died March 25, 1871; Edwin F., born Dec. 13, 1841, died Nov. 11, 1866; Eugene, born Jan. 24, 1844, died March 24, 1844; Thomas W., born April 1, 1845, died May 4, 1845; Rachel, born July 14, 1846, died April 23, 1863; Zachary Taylor, born March 4, 1849, died March 21, 1873.

Both Daniel and his brother, Jonathan Cory, were members of the Legislature from Somerset County.

Enos Mundy came from Middlesex County and settled in Washington Valley about 1800. He had children,—David, Lewis, Fanny, Peter, Margaret, Catharine, and Isaac, in the order named. Lewis, Fanny, and Catharine are still living. Lewis married Mary Swazey, of Chester, Morris Co., and lived at Mount Bethel, on the farm now occupied by his son, Ira. He had children,—Ira, Simeon, Catharine, Mary, Julia Ann, and Sarah. Ira has been twice married, his first wife being Mary, daughter of William B. Coddington, and his second wife Hannah Titus, widow of Philip Winans. He has one son by the first marriage, Lewis Mundy, who is married and resides in Bernard township. Catharine married Jacob Van Dyke of Bridgewater. Julia Ann married Thomas Coddington, former sheriff of Somerset County. Mary married Jonathan Moore, of Warren township. Sarah married Thomas Hays, now residing in Kentucky. Simeon married Catharine Todd, and is a farmer in Bernard township; he has a family of six children.

Benjamin, Archibald, and John Coddington settled at Mount Horeb before the Revolution. Their descendants have been prominent in the civil affairs of both township and county. The name appears to have been originally spelled Corrington, and may be so found in some of the early records. Archibald married Mary Coon and had children,—Isaiah, Jeremiah, Caty (who married a Campbell), Sarah (Mrs. Bird), Abigail (Mrs. Compton), John (who died at the age of eight), Benjamin, David (born 1797), Israel, William A., Isaac V., and Archibald. William A., Isaac V., and Archibald are still living.

Thomas Coddington is the oldest son of his grandfather's oldest son, Isaiah. He was born Feb. 8, 1821, and married Julia Ann Mundy. They have children,—William, Lewis, and Marietta. Mr. Coddington was elected sheriff of Somerset County in 1868, and discharged the duties of that responsible office three years.

John Coddington, brother of the first Benjamin and Archibald, married Mary Coon (of another family) and had children,—Harriet, Catharine, Ann, George W., Reuben, John, Bartholomew, and Mercy. George W., of this family, lives in Bernard township, and has a large family. Bartholomew is a resident of Warren township; he married a daughter of William B. Coddington. His children are David, William, Reuben, and Charles, who reside in this township, and daughters, Catharine, Jane, Mary, etc.

Benjamin Coddington, the first of that name in Warren, married Hannah Coon. Of his children were William B., Isaac, Aaron, and Millard. Israel C., George C., and William H. are all descended from William B., and are worthy citizens of the township of Warren. One of the daughters of Benjamin married an Alward, and lived many years ago where Thomas Coddington, the ex-sheriff, now resides. One of them married Maxfield Miller, and another a Mr. McKinney.

Israel C. Coddington married Christiana M. Roberts and has two children,—Mary B. and Ida L. George C. married Harriet Moore, and has four children,—Christian, Ezra, Harriet, and Emma Jane. William H. married Mary Spencer, and his children are Joel, Franklin P., James, Kirch, and Horace.

Another of the old settlers was Edward Drake. He came from Piscataway and settled in Washington Valley. From him are descended Jeremiah, Andrew, Noah, Ezra, Jonathan, Humphrey, Martin, Randolph, Edward, William, Nathaniel, and a long line who perpetuate the name of their worthy ancestor. Several of these names, with many others of the prominent old settlers, will be found in the civil list of the township.

David French came from Connecticut Farms, now Union, and settled about a mile from David Smalley's old homestead. He had a brother, John, who lived on the place where Thomas Coon resided at a later day.

James Marshall was an early settler in Stony Hill Valley. He was a son of James, Sr., of Rahway, and married Phœbe Marsh, of that place. His children intermarried largely with early families in Warren. Mary married Peter, son of Joseph Allen, of Washington Valley; Nancy, William, brother of Peter; James, Mary, daughter of Isaac Moore; John, born in 1789, Hannah Wilcox, and lived on Stony Hill, where he reared a family of three children, the oldest of whom was Stephen, who married Amanda, daughter of Samuel Smalley.

Isaac Moore, son of John, lived in the Passaic valley, in Warren township, and had a family of seventeen children, few of whom, however, remained in the township. Susan, the seventeenth child, married William, son of James Stevens, and lived on Wolf Hill, near Union Village.

Other early settlers were Jonathan Ruckman and his sons, Nathan and Levi. Jonathan's place was on Stony Hill, south of David Smalley's. David was the son of John Smalley, the first settler of that name in the township; he had a brother, James, who lived near the Passaic River, where his father did. The sons of James were Abner, David I., John, Reuben, Jacob I., and Benjamin. Isaac was a son of John, and lived on the Mahlon Smalley place, on Stony Hill. Jacob was the son of John and Tabitha Moore. The sons of David Smalley were Henry, Daniel, Samuel, and David D., who owns a large estate in Warren, in the Passaic valley. Smalleytown takes its name from this family, who have been numerous and influential citizens.

William Stites settled early at Mount Bethel. He was a descendant of John, who was born in England in 1595, and emigrated to New England in the time of Oliver Cromwell. He finally settled on Long Island, where he died at the remarkable age of one hundred and twenty-two. Richard, son of John, was born in 1640. He lived at Hempstead, L. I., and died in 1702. He had a son, William, born in 1676, who settled in Springfield, N. J., and had seven children, one of whom, William, Jr., died at Mount Bethel, aged ninety-one. He married a Searing for his first wife, and, for his second, Sarah, widow of Amos Butler. His children were John, William, and Isaac, from whom the numerous family of that name have descended.

Samuel Giddis, of this township, is descended from a long line of early residents. Others who came in later are deserving of mention, particularly the thrifty and influential German settlers. Many of this nationality have taken the places of the older American families. Andrew Mantz bought the old Aaron Coon farm, at the head of Dockwatch Hollow, about 1840. On this farm was a grist-mill. Andrew Mantz had sons—Martin, George, and Andrew, Jr.—and two daughters, Mrs. Theodore Brogley and Mrs. Jacob Gunten. Another daughter married Jacob Voehl, of North Plainfield.

Peter Winans is a son of John, son of William, who settled in Washington Valley, where Peter, his great-grandson, now lives. William Winans owned here a large tract of land, on which the following persons now live: Lyman Hasley, David E. Mundy, Hannah Winans, David M. Leinbarger, John Kelly, William Rose, Chester A. Cleaves, Emmanuel Dealman, William Krause, Charles Ward. William Winans ahd six sons and two daughters; four of the sons settled here,—viz., John, Lewis, Winant, and Philip,—but have no descendants in the township except Peter Winans and his family. Peter was born Oct. 31, 1818; married Rachel Ann Martin. They have one child, Walter Wesley. Mr. Winans has followed the occupation of a farmer all his life.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The township of Warren was organized as a civil municipality by an act of the Legislature passed March 5, 1806. The records open with the minutes of the first town-meeting held at the house of David Stewart, innkeeper, April, 14, 1806, when Jacob Smalley was chosen moderator, and Thomas Terrell township clerk. The inhabitants then proceeded to elect a full set of officers for the ensuing year. We give below a list of the principal township officers elected from that meeting to the present time:

FREEHOLDERS.

1806, Alexander Kirkpatrick, Frederic Vermeule; 1807, Alexander Kirkpatrick, James Wimyess; 1808–9, Alexander Kirkpatrick, Amos

Line; 1810, Alexander Kirkpatrick, Parkhurst Cory; 1811, Jacob Smalley, Samuel Cosad; 1812, Noah Drake, Nathaniel Taynor; 1813–15, Jacob Smalley, Alexander Kirkpatrick; 1816–18, Alexander Kirkpatrick, Parkhurst Cory; 1819, Jacob Smalley, Charles Toms; 1820–21, Jacob Smalley, Stephen Brown; 1822, Charles Toms, Jacob Smalley; 1823, Noah Drake, Alexander Kirkpatrick; 1824, Ralph Shotwell, Enos B. Townley; 1825, Edward A. Darey, Stephen Brown; 1826, Ralph Shotwell, Stephen Brown; 1827, Noah Drake, Stephen Brown; 1828, Thompson Brown, William D. Stewart; 1829, Thompson Brown, Samuel A. Ross; 1830, Stephen Brown, Noah Drake; 1831, William D. Stewart, Samuel Pope, Jr.; 1832, William D. Stewart, Isaac V. Coddington; 1833–34, William A. Coddington, Noah Drake; 1835–36, William A. Coddington, Isaac T. Smalley; 1837–38, Lewis Mundy, Noah Drake; 1839, William A. Coddington, Jonathan Cory; 1840, William A. Coddington, Squier Runyon; 1841, Squier Runyon, Joel Coddington; 1842, Randolph Drake, Joel Coddington; 1843, Randolph Drake, Isaac J. Smalley; 1844, Isaac J. Smalley, Joseph Vail; 1845, Joseph Vail, George W. Coddington; 1846, George W. Coddington, Mahlon Smalley; 1847, Mahlon Smalley, Stephen Pangborn; 1848–49, Archibald Coddington, John Coulter; 1850, Joel Pangborn, Joseph Vail, Jr.; 1851, Reuben Coddington, John W. Adams; 1852, Lewis M. Force; 1853–55, Joel Coddington; 1856–62, Daniel Cory; 1863, Thomas Coddington; 1864–66, Peter D. Baldwin; 1867–70, Daniel Cory; 1871–73, Peter Newmiller; 1874–80, Daniel Cory.

CLERKS.

1806–8, Thomas Terrell; 1808–11, John Kirkpatrick; 1811–25, Thomas Terrell; 1825–30, William D. Stewart; 1830–31, Thomas Terrell; 1831–32, Madison Terrell; 1832–33, Josiah Coddington; 1833–35, David Coon; 1835–38, John Coon; 1838–39, James S. Drake; 1839–40, Archibald Coddington; 1840–42, William Jennings; 1842–45, Peter Moore; 1845–46, William Jennings; 1846–47, Ira R. Pangborn; 1847–49, William D. Stewart; 1849–50, William Jennings; 1850–53, Isaac Titus; 1853–56, Lewis Kirkpatrick; 1856–59, George W. Mundy; 1859–61, L. C. Spencer; 1861–62, Thomas Burton; 1862–64, John Cory; 1864–66, Amos K. Brownell; 1866–70, George W. Mundy; 1870–75, George Terrell; 1875–77, George E. Whitten; 1877–79, George F. Quidort; 1879–80, George W. Mundy.

ASSESSORS.

1806–14, David Smalley; 1814–18, Edward Campbell; 1818–21, Isaac Van Doren; 1821–23, Thompson Brown; 1823–24, William Stewart; 1824–28, Thompson Brown; 1828–33, Squier Terrell; 1833–34, Joel Cory; 1834–35, John Jennings; 1835–36, David Coon; 1836–38, Daniel Cory; 1838–40, John Waldron; 1840–41, David Coon; 1841–43, Archibald Coddington; 1843–45, Daniel Cory; 1845–47, Jonathan Cory; 1847–50, Squier Terrell; 1850–51, Clark Johnson; 1851–52, John Waldron; 1852–53, David Coon; 1853–54, John Waldron; 1854–55, Squier Terrell; 1855–56, John Waldron; 1856–57, Archibald Coddington; 1857–60, Squier Terrell; 1860–63, Daniel Cory; 1863–66, Squier Terrell; 1866–67, Amos K. Brownell; 1867–70, George C. Owen; 1870–72, Israel A. Coddington; 1872–74, Amos Giddis; 1874–78, John B. Coddington; 1878–80, George Terrell.

COLLECTORS.

1806–12, John Penington; 1812–14, Zebulon Ayres; 1814–15, Isaac Van Doren; 1815–16, Parkhurst Cory; 1816–18, Frederic Vermeule; 1818–23, Charles Toms; 1823–24, Freeman Cole; 1824–28, Isaiah Coddington; 1828–32, Restores Cox; 1832–34, Mahlon Smalley; 1834–35, Lewis Mundy; 1835–37, Mahlon Smalley; 1837–39, Isaiah Coddington; 1839–41, Isaac Titus; 1841–43, Restores Cox; 1843–45, Isaac Titus; 1845–47, John Stine; 1847–49, Restores Cox; 1849–51, Thomas Coddington; 1851–53, Alfred Berry; 1853–54, David Bird; 1854–55, Joel Pangborn; 1855–56, David Bird; 1856–58, David D. Smalley; 1858–60, Joel Pangborn; 1860–63, David Bird; 1863–66, Stephen Pangborn; 1866–68, Thomas Coddington; 1868–71, Moses H. French; 1871–72, George Demler; 1872–74, Daniel Cory; 1874–78, George C. Coddington; 1878–80, Israel J. Coon.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEALS.

1806, David Kelly, Francis Dunn, Edward Randolph; 1807, Francis Dunn, Aaron Coon, Frederic Vermeule; 1808, Francis Dunn, Zebulon Ayres, Parkhurst Cory; 1809, Francis Dunn, John Allen, Dugald Ayers; 1810, Francis Dunn, Samuel Cosad, Dugald Ayers; 1811, Noah Drake, Nathaniel Taynor, Aaron Coon; 1812, Reuben Compton, Edward Campbell, Nathaniel Taynor, Ralph Shotwell; 1813, Noah Drake, Samuel Pope, George Townley; 1814, Noah Drake, Samuel Pope, George Townley; 1815, Noah Drake, Isaac Van Doren, George Townley; 1816, Noah Drake, Enos Runyon, Stephen Brown; 1817–18, Noah Drake, Enos Runyon, Stephen Brown; 1819–20, Thompson Brown, Enos Runyon, Stephen Brown; 1821, David Line, Stephen Brown, Edward Vail; 1822, Stephen Brown, Ralph Shotwell, David Boice; 1823, John Stites, John Hine, Joseph Vail; 1824, John Stites, David Allen, Thomas Runyon; 1825–26, David Ruckman, David Allen, Squier Runyon; 1827, David Ruckman, Edward Vail, David Allen; 1828, John Stites, Edward Vail, David Allen; 1829, John Stites, David Leason, David Allen; 1830, John Stites, Squier Runyon, David Allen; 1831, David Ruckman, John Stites, David Allen; 1832–34, John Stites, David Ruckman, John Smalley; 1835, John Stites, David Ruckman, Freeman Cole; 1836, Lewis N. Miller, David Ruckman, Phineas M. French; 1837, David Ruckman, Phineas M. French, Randolph Drake; 1838, David Ruckman, Cornelius Cadmus, Randolph Drake; 1839, David Ruckman, Ira Pangborn, David French; 1840, David Vail, Lewis N. Miller, Benjamin Moore; 1841, Garrett P. Mountfort, Ephraim Penington, Benjamin Moore; 1842, Ephraim Penington, Garrett P. Mountfort, Isaac B. Moore; 1843, John Titus, David Ruckman, Phineas M. French; 1844, William W. Drake, Isaac B. Moore, Ephraim P. Chandler; 1845, William A. Tompkins, Isaac B. Moore, Ephraim P. Chandler; 1846, Jeremiah Van Derventer, Isaac French, Thomas Adams; 1847, Jeremiah Van Derventer, John W. Adams, David French; 1848–49, Benjamin T. Moore, Thomas Adams, William W. Drake; 1850, Asa Lawler, William W. Drake, Aaron Coddington; 1851, Benjamin M. Coddington, Aaron Allen, Ephraim Giles; 1852–53, Anthony Compton, Jeremiah Van Derventer, George W. Leason; 1854, George W. Leason, Henry Moore, Jr., Thomas Vail; 1855, Firman Coon, Thomas Coddington, Anthony Compton; 1856, Firman Coon, Benjamin Moore, Anthony Compton; 1857, Benjamin Moore, Anthony Compton, David French; 1858–59, Jeremiah Jennings, Aaron B. Allen; 1860, William H. Stites, A. Husson, George Friday; 1861, A. Husson, George Friday, Phineas M. French; 1862, Peter Newmiller, George Friday, William H. Stites; 1863–64, Aaron B. Allen, Elias Bird, William H. Stites; 1865, Ephraim Giles, William H. Stites, Ephraim P. Chandler; 1866, Ephraim P. Chandler, Aaron B. Allen, William H. Stites; 1867, Frederick Parker, William H. Stites, Peter A. Mabie; 1868–69, John Kirch, Phineas M. French, William Stites; 1870, John Kirch, Phineas M. French, Peter A. Mabie; 1871, John Kirch, Phineas M. French, Abraham Coriell; 1872, David Bird, William I. Moore, John Kirch; 1873–77, George C. Owen, David Bird, William H. Stites; 1878, David Bird, William H. Stites, Thomas Coddington; 1879, David Bird, William H. Stites, George C. Wood; 1880, George C. Wood, William H. Stites, John Ammon.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEES.

1806, John Wilson, Alexander Kirkpatrick, James Wimyess; 1807–8, Frederic Vermeule, Edward J. Randolph, James Wimyess, Archibald Coddington, Samuel Cosad; 1809, Frederic Vermeule, Lewis Smalley, Francis Dunn, Zebulon Ayers, Jacob Finley; 1810, Frederic Vermeule, Benjamin Moore, Joel Vail, Zebulon Ayers, Jacob Finley; 1811, Frederic Vermeule, Benjamin Moore, Edward F. Randolph, Zebulon Ayers, Stephen Brown; 1812, Frederic Vermeule, John Coddington, Edward F. Randolph, Elias Cole, Isaac Smalley; 1813, Nathaniel Taynor. Dugald Ayers, John Penington, Reuben Dunn, Isaac Smalley; 1814–15, Edward F. Randolph, Frederic Vermeule, George Townley, Nathaniel Taynor, Isaac Smalley; 1816, Isaac Van Doren, Edward F. Randolph, Nathaniel Taynor, Charles Toms, David Smalley; 1817, David Stewart, Isaac Smalley, John Titus, Nathaniel Taynor, Edward Campbell; 1818, Edward F. Randolph, Freeman Cole, Jacob Smalley, William Worth, Samuel Cosad; 1819, E. F. Randolph, Daniel Richfield, William D. Sherwood, Jacob Smalley, William Worth; 1820, Ralph Shotwell, William D. Sherwood, Jacob Smalley, William Worth; 1821, Stephen Brown, Ralph Shotwell, William D. Sherwood, Jacob Smalley, Lewis Mundy; 1822, Ralph Shotwell, Stephen Brown, Isaac B. Moore, Jacob Smalley, S. Randolph; 1823, Benjamin Jennings, Restores Cox, Daniel Cooper, Enos Townley, Alfred Hariott; 1824, Freeman Cole, John Stine, Jacob Smalley, Stelle Randolph, Isaac B. Moore; 1825, Restores Cox, Stelle Randolph, Isaac B. Moore, Samuel A. Ross, Jacob Smalley; 1826, Restores Cox, Stelle Randolph, John Waldron, Jacob Smalley, Isaac B. Moore; 1827, Restores Cox, Stelle Randolph, Squier Terrell, John Waldron, David D. Smalley; 1828, Thomas Stead, Stelle Randolph, Joel Corey. Benjamin A. Coddington, Elam Genung; 1829, Noah Drake, Stelle Randolph, Joel Corey, Isaiah Coddington, Elam Ge-

nung; 1830, William D. Stewart, Lewis Mundy, Stelle T. Randolph, Elam Genung, John Penington; 1831, Squier Runyon, Isaac V. Coddington, Jacob Smalley, Nathaniel Penington, Stephen Brown; 1832, Squier Runyon, Madison Terrell, Jacob Smalley, Benjamin A. Coddington, Stephen Brown; 1833, Squier Runyon, Madison Terrell, Maxwell Miller, Nathaniel Penington, Clark Squier; 1834, Squier Runyon, William Genung, William Titus, Nathaniel Penington, Isaiah Coddington; 1835, James Ross, Squier Terrell, William Titus, Nathaniel Penington, Isaiah Coddington; 1836, Stelle F. Randolph, William Jennings, William Titus, Isaac B. Moore, Lefford Waldron, Jr.; 1837, James Hariott, William Jennings, John Smalley, William B. Coddington, Lefford Waldron, Jr.; 1838, Squier Runyon, John Coon, John Smalley, Peter Moore, William Titus; 1839, Squier Runyon, John Coon, Lefford Waldron, William B. Coddington, William Titus; 1840, William H. Sebring, Isaac B. Moore, Israel C. Mundy, Lines Tucker, William B. Coddington; 1841, William H. Sebring, Isaac B. Moore, Israel C. Mundy, Aaron Coddington, Lines Tucker; 1842, Lewis Mundy, Abram H. Harris, Aaron Coddington, William T. Moore, Joseph Vail; 1843, John Mundy, Millard Coddington, Ira R. Pangborn, Benjamin Fisher, David French; 1844, Lewis Mundy, John Mundy, Benjamin Jennings, Isaiah Coddington, John Waldron; 1845, Lewis Mundy, Ephraim Giles, Benjamin Jennings, Isaiah Coddington, John Waldron; 1846, Jacob Shotwell, Azariah Mundy, Abraham H. Harris, Isaac B. Moore, Ephraim Giles; 1847, Joshua Seaman, David Coulter, Henry Bird, Phineas M. French, James B. Coon; 1848, Azariah Mundy, David Coulter, Jacob S. Brown, John Waldron, John Coriell; 1849, John Coriell, Jacob S. Brown, John Waldron, Patterson Waldron, Alfred Badgley; 1850, William H. Sebring, Squier Runyon, Patterson Waldron, Harvey A. Bird, John Mundy; 1851, Squier Runyon, Thomas Adams, Lewis Mundy, John Mundy, Lefford Waldron; 1852, Lefford Waldron, George Brown, Lewis Mundy; 1853, George Brown, James L. Spencer, Amos Giddis; 1854, Samuel J. Pooley, Amos Giddis, George Brown; 1855, John W. Adams, George Brown, James L. Spencer; 1856, John W. Adams, Elias Allen, James L. Spencer; 1857, John Spencer, Peter D. Baldwin, Elias Allen; 1858–59, Peter D. Baldwin, John Spencer, George C. Coddington; 1860, Phineas M. French, George Brown, Moses H. French; 1861, Moses H. French, George Brown, Phineas M. French; 1862–63, George Demler, James L. Spencer, Amos K. Brownell; 1864–65, George Friday, George Demler, Moses H. French; 1866, John A. Coddington, Peter Newmiller, John Mundy; 1867–69, Peter Newmiller, Daniel Cory, James Verdon; 1870, Phineas M. French, Peter A. Mabie, James Haley; 1871, Augustus Mobus, James Verdon, George Friday; 1872, Daniel Cory, George Friday, Israel J. Coon; 1873–74, John D. Kirch, Israel J. Coon, John Wendell; 1875, David D. Smalley, John Wendell, Israel C. Coddington; 1876, David D. Smalley, Israel C. Coddington, John Kirch; 1877, David D. Smalley, James Ralph, John Kirch, George E. Whitten, Peter Newmiller; 1878, Samuel Voorhees, James Ralph, John C. Toms; 1879, Peter Newmiller, James Ralph, Samuel Voorhees; 1880, James Ralph, Samuel Voorhees, Thomas Rodgers.

JUSTICES ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

1844, Benjamin Jennings, Peter Moore; 1848, Amos Giddis; 1850, John Waldron, William Jennings; 1852, David Coon; 1854, William W. Drake, Amos Giddis; 1856, John Waldron, William Jennings, Lewis Kirkpatrick, Amos Giddis; 1861, Ephraim Giles, James Verdon, Israel C. Coddington, John Mundy; 1865, James Verdon, Peter A. Mabie, Ephraim Giles, Israel C. Coddington; 1867, Peter A. Mabie; 1880, John E. Flemmer.

TOWN SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

April 12, 1847, a town superintendent of schools was elected in the place of a committee of three who had previously served in that capacity. Daniel Cory was chosen, and filled the office each year by consecutive elections till April, 1853, when Lefford Waldron was elected in his place. Mr. Waldron held the office two years, and was superseded by John W. Craig, M.D., elected in April, 1855. He held the office till April 9, 1860, when David Coon was elected and held two years. The next was George C. Owen, who served till the office was abolished, in 1866.

SCHOOLS.

The township of Warren is divided into five school districts, as follows: Smalleytown, Dead River, Independent, Warrenville, and Springdale. The schoolhouses in Smalleytown and Warrenville are of stone, the others wood. The report of the State board of education for the year ending Aug. 1, 1879, gives the following statistics for the township: Present value of property, $3200; number of children of school age, 437; number of months taught in the year, 10; number enrolled, 573; average attendance, 311; number of teachers employed, 5,—males 3, females 2; total amount of money received for school purposes, $1752.80.

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH AT MOUNT BETHEL.

This is the oldest church in the eastern portion of Somerset County. It was constituted Oct. 29, 1767. The original members were eighteen,—viz., Benjamin Sutton, Sr., Benjamin Sutton, Jr., David Jennings, Abner Sutton, William Worth, Jr., John Pound, John Worth, James Sutton, Elizabeth Tingley, Hannah Coon, Mary Sutton, Rachel Consart, Anna Worth, Lois Sutton, Dinah Worth, Patience Bloom, Alche Worth, Elizabeth Hayden.

The record of this church, now in possesion of Daniel Cory, reads as follows:

"The Minutes of the Church of Christ, Bernard Township, in the County of Somerset and Province of New Jersey, holding believers' baptism by immersion, eternal election, &c., held at the meeting-house Nov. 11, 1767.

"1. The meeting opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Crosley.

"2. Benjamin Sutton chose Moderator.

"3. Abner Sutton chose Clark to keep books.

"4. John Worth chose Clark to set the Psalms.

"5. Benjamin Sutton, Sen., chose Reading Clark.

"6. Agreed upon by the Church that it was expedient to send a messenger with a request to the Piscataway Church for David Sutton, Sen., to come off from those in order to join with us.

"7. Benjamin Sutton, Sen., chose to go with the request.

"8. Agreed upon by the Church to have Communion the fourth Sabbath of this instant.

"9. Agreed upon by the Church to hold our next monthly meeting the last Wednesday in December next.

"10. Agreed that the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Miller, and likewise some of the leading men of that church, should be sent for in order to consult something relative to our brother James Sutton."

It appears from the above minutes, and also from those which follow, that a meeting-house had been built at the date of these entries.

"Minutes of the meeting held at the house of Rev. Mr. Crosley, Dec. 30, 1767.

"1. Meeting opened by prayer.

"2. Benjamin Sutton, Jr., chose Moderator.

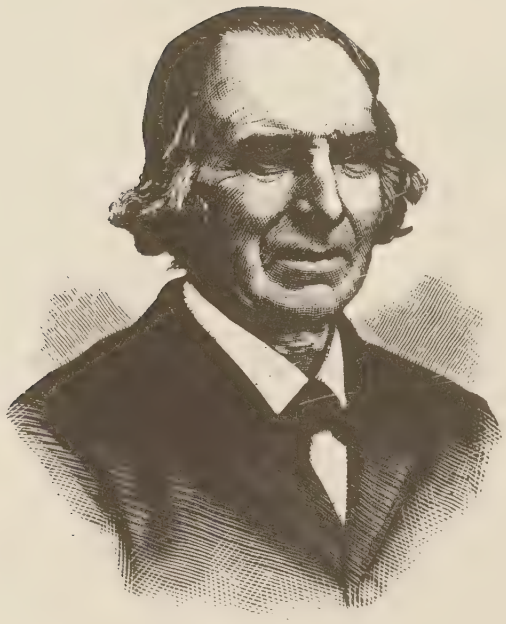
"3. Agreed to have our Communion the second Sabbath in January next, and then once in two months successively.

"4. Agreed by the Church that our brother James Sutton should be under examination concerning his call to the work of the ministry. Accordingly, he came under examination.

"5. Agreed that he should come upon trial."

At a meeting at the house of Rev. Mr. Crosley, March 2, 1768:

"Meeting opened by prayer. Agreed to have our next day of business at the meeting-house."



SAMUEL GIDDES.

Samuel Giddes was born in Warren township, Somerset Co., on the place where he now resides, Oct. 8, 1816. John Giddes was the first of the name who settled in the township, and was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His grandfather was Jeremiah Giddes. He is a son of Jacob and Lydia A. Giddes, who had a family of six children,—to wit, John, Christiana, Samuel, Amos, Eliza, and Caroline, of whom Samuel, Amos, and Caroline are residents of the same vicinity.

Caroline married John Spencer, a farmer, of Warren township. Amos Giddes is also a neighboring farmer, and has carried on mercantile business and held for a number of years the office of justice of the peace.

Samuel Giddes married for his first wife Sophia Sebring, daughter of Cornelius Sebring, by whom he had five children, four of whom are living. Mrs. Giddes died in March, 1854, and he married for his second wife Mary Ann McCord, Aug. 4, 1855. Mrs. Giddes' ancestors came from Ireland and settled in Bernard township. Her father, Nathaniel McCord, was a farmer, and during the latter part of his life kept a hotel at Martinville, where he died in April, 1870. Her grandmother lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and two years lacking two months. She had celebrated her one hundredth anniversary, calling together her children and grandchildren, and reciting to them the catechism in which she had been instructed when a school-girl. Her memory of early events was remarkable, and she retained a vigorous command of her faculties far beyond one of her years.

By the second marriage Mr. Giddes has had seven children; one daughter, Anna M., is married to Francis Haines, of Morris County.

Mr. Giddes and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mount Horeb, and are of exemplary and Christian deportment. He is eminently a man of peace and of a retiring disposition, seeking the discharge of his duties in a quiet, unostentatious manner rather than the conflicts and competitions of public position. He is universally esteemed for his integrity and genial personal traits of character.

We find the following trustees in 1803: Oliver Stelle, Francis Dunn, John Kelly, Isaac Stites, David Ayres, Elijah Smith, and John Worth.

The following clergymen have preached for this church, beginning with the first minister: Rev. Henry Crosley, Rev. Reuna Runyon (supplied once a month), Rev. Abner Sutton, Rev. Lebbeus Lathrop, Rev. John Ellis, Rev. John Watson, Rev. Morgan R. Cox, Rev. Edward C. Ambler, Rev. Thomas W. Haynes, Rev. Messrs. Timberman, Cole, Pike, Hopper, and the present pastor, Rev. Mr. Gibb. Deacons Ayers, Worth, Stelle, Smalley, Moore, Compton, and others have been among the influential men of the church.

The church was divided in 1851, and a branch formed the Millington Baptist Church in the township of Bernard.

The present meeting-house was built before the Revolution, and is thus alluded to in a report made in 1851:

"Within whose sacred walls many a fervent prayer from pious hearts ascended to the God of battles to crown their efforts with a permanent and glorious victory."

This church began its career with 18 members; according to a report made in 1851 it had increased to more than 200. Its present membership does not exceed 60.

MOUNT HOREB METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Methodist preachers who officiated in this immediate vicinity were Revs. Elom Genung, Stephen Day, and John Hancock, all local preachers. They held their services in the houses of John Smith, John and Benjamin Coddington, David Ruckman, and Robert Adams. In 1820, Rev. Bartholomew Weed, of the Philadelphia Conference (which then included the State of New Jersey), preached in the vicinity and organized a class of eight persons in the house of Benjamin Coddington, about a mile and a half east of the present church. The class consisted of Isaiah, Benjamin, and Hannah Coddington, David and Elizabeth Ruckman, Charity Bird, Rachel Adams, and others.

The first house of worship was erected in 1824, at a cost of $1500. The names of the members at that time were Jacob and Lydia Giddis, John Smith, William King, John and Rachel Gordon, Isaiah Eaton, Nancy Blue, David Coddington, Mary Tunison, Henry Moore, Matty Richards, and Thomas Thomas. The first stick of timber for the building was hauled upon the site by William King. Rev. Joseph Rushing, of New Brunswick, preached the dedicatory sermon.

The church became a regular charge under Rev. Lawrence McCombs, of New Brunswick, about the time of the erection of the building, being probably included in the Essex Circuit. The following ministers, members of the Philadelphia Conference, preached to this church from 1824 to 1831: Revs. Isaac Winner, David Best, William A. Wiggins, George Banghart, Anthony Atwood, Sedgwick Rusling, Benjamin Collins, and John K. Shaw. In 1831 it became a part of Somerset mission, with Revs. David Bartine and John S. Gilder as preachers. Since then the following have been the pastors or ministers of the circuit in which Mount Horeb is included:

1832, John S. Gilder; 1833, Charles T. Ford, Benjamin Day; 1834, James Buckley; 1835, Isaac Cross; 1836, E. Thomas, James O. Rogers; 1837, Abram Gearhart, George Hutchins; 1838, George F. Brown, William K. Rogers; 1839-40,* James O. Rogers; 1841-42, J. S. Beegle; 1843, S. E. Post; 1844-45, Oliver Bagley; 1846, J. F. Canfield; 1847, P. D. Day, William H. Jeffreys; 1848, David Kline; 1849-50, B. D. Palmer; 1851-52, Enoch Green; 1853-54, D. McCurdy; 1855-56, John B. Mathis; 1857-58, John L. Hays; 1859, G. W. Horton; 1860, Jeremiah Cowins; 1861-62, Cornelius Clark, Sr.; 1863-65, A. H. Belles; 1866-68, G. O. Carmichael; 1869-70, T. E. Gordon; 1871, J. H. Dally; 1872, D. B. F. Randolph; 1873, H. B. Shultz; 1874-76, G. T. Jackson; 1877-79, C. A. Wambaugh; 1880, G. F. Apgar.

In 1835 the name was changed to "The New Germantown and Somerset Mission."

In 1844 the parsonage was purchased, and furnished in 1845. The society worshiped in the old church for a period of forty-three years, or until 1867, when a new and commodious edifice was erected at a cost of about $11,000.

A Sunday-school was early established. The record shows that in 1850 it had 9 officers and teachers, 30 scholars, and 70 volumes in the library. The present number of members of the school is 80; of the church, 125.

SPRINGDALE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church is included in the Mount Horeb charge. It was many years ago a Protestant Methodist Church, and was founded by Rev. Mr. Woodruff, of the New York Conference. Among the first members were John Waldron, William Winans, Asa Lawler, Benjamin Lawler, David Lawler, Mrs. Keziah Waldron, Mrs. Ann Eliza Lawler, David Coulter and wife, Azariah Mundy, and others. Sept. 7, 1858, the church property was deeded by the trustees of the Protestant Methodist Society—David Coulter, John Mundy, and Asa Lawler—to Peter Winans, Jerome Waldron, Patterson Waldron, James Humble, and Andrew J. Fauroat, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Some of the pastors prior to 1858 were Rev. Messrs. Woodruff, Langdon, Turford, Burch, Haff, and Blackmore. Since then it has been served by ministers from Mount Horeb.

The church has undergone repairs, and is a neat and convenient house of worship. The present trustees are Peter Winans, George W. Mundy, Peter Bowers, Matthias Giddis, and Revaud K. R. Waldron; Stewards, Samuel Voorhees, Peter Winans, George W. Mundy; Class-Leader, Samuel Voorhees.

The church has a Sunday-school, and a present membership of 50.

* Mount Horeb made a separate charge, 1840.

UNION VILLAGE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

is included in the charge at New Providence. Before the erection of the house of worship, in 1822, meetings were for a long time held in private houses. Elom Genung, a local preacher residing in the township, was largely instrumental in building the church.

The present trustees are David D. Smalley, Sr., Charles Major, and Charles Sage; Stewards, Israel J. Coon, David D. Smalley, Jr.; Class-Leader, Israel J. Coon; Pastor, Rev. J. B. Heward, New Providence.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, COONTOWN.

This church is known as the First Congregational Church in Warren. It was founded in 1849, and the services are conducted in the German language. Among the members at the time of the organization were George Kline, William Miller, Martin Miller, John Miller, George Baker, Emmanuel Dealmann, Morris Dealmann, George Friday, Sebastian Zimmermann, Ferdinand Dumb, Mr. Newmiller, Adam Herrich, and Peter Wilhelm. The first minister, Rev. Basil Wure, was a German Lutheran. His successors have been Rev. Messrs. Geier, Oerter, Neff, Wolfe, Shnelendresser, Shabedorn, Power, and Sharer, the present pastor, who took charge in September, 1879.

The first house of worship was built in 1849. In 1872 the present edifice was erected, at a cost of $1600. The trustees are Christian Carhl, Sebastian Zimmermann, and Peter Wilhelm; Elders, Sebastian Zimmermann, George Friday, and Theodore Brockley. Membership, 45; Sunday-school, 50. John Kirch has been elder and treasurer, and served in the latter capacity when the church was built.

BURIAL-PLACES.

Throughout the township the churchyards are occupied as burial-places, according to the immemorial custom of the English people. There are some exceptions, as in the case of private grounds selected for burial in neighborhoods where no churches existed or were remote from the settlements. The Allen burying-ground, in Washington Valley, one of the oldest in the township, is of this sort, and there rest the remains of several generations of that name, and kinsfolk and neighbors mingle in common dust.

Probably the oldest burying-ground in Warren is that of the Baptist Church in Mount Bethel.*

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

WARRENVILLE, in Washington Valley, contains a post-office,—the only one in the township,—one store, school-house, fifteen or twenty houses, one blacksmith's shop, and one wheelwright's shop. Daniel Bornman is postmaster and keeper of the store. He has occupied the premises about twenty-eight years. Near this place is a copper mine, owned by Richard Field, of Bound Brook, and in the rock there are indications of gold and silver in small quantities.

MOUNT BETHEL has two stores, blacksmith-shop, a hotel, kept by Jacob Blimm, also proprietor of one of the stores; the other being kept by Jacob J. Laing. There are about a dozen residences, a school-house, and a Baptist church.

UNION VILLAGE, near the east part of the township, is a small hamlet, containing one store, kept by J. F. Schwalb, a blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop, and a Methodist Episcopal church, supplied from New Providence, by the minister in charge, Rev. J. B. Heward.

SMALLEYTOWN contains a school-house and several residences.

MOUNT TABOR is a little cluster of residences, shops, etc., on a slight elevation in the extreme western part of the township. The first farmhouse in the vicinity is that of John Nelson, a native of Sweden. It is on the Reuben Coddington place, the old estate of John Coddington, a soldier in the Revolution. There are here a fine Methodist Episcopal church and convenient parsonage, the history of which is given elsewhere.

COONTOWN, though anciently the centre of considerable business, contains nothing now to distinguish it from the common farming country of the township. On the corner there used to be a distillery and cider-mill, owned by Isaac Smalley and Joel Coddington; they discontinued it about twenty-five years ago. Near it were two blacksmith-shops, owned respectively by Nathan Coon and Jesse Moore. A hat-shop also stood near by, carried on by Isaac Harris. There were also two stores in the place,—one by Laning Blue, and afterwards by Joseph Keiney; the other by Martin Miller. All these have long since gone, and the land is converted into farms. The old distillery is now used as a barn.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries of the township are chiefly agricultural, including stock- and grain-raising and dairying. Dairy-farmers mostly sell their milk to supply the Newark market.

There are two saw-mills,—one owned by the estate of Elias Baird, and operated by Peter D. Baldwin; the other is owned by Aaron A. Stites. Mr. Baldwin also manufactures brush-blocks, whitewash-brush handles, belaying-pins, and pumps for water casks on shipboard. A great many hoop-poles are cut in the township and taken to market. Cord-wood is marketed to a considerable extent, and also charcoal.

STATISTICS.

Annual report of the receipts and expeditures of the township of Warren for the year ending Feb. 18, 1879.

* By a deed of date Oct. 9, 1786, George Cooper, Jr., William Alward, and Benjamin Enyart, "for and in consideration of our good wishes towards the propagation of the gospel of Jesus Christ, in the township of Bernard, and at a place known by the name of Stony Hill, and where the meeting-house *now stands*," did quit-claim unto the trustees of Mount Bethel church, the church lot, for use of said congregation "for a house or houses of worship and a burying-place, without any let, trouble, or hindrance," etc.

DR.

Amount of duplicate	$4248.98
Dog tax	94.34
Township school money in collector's hands	1474.15
Two-mill school tax	1637.91
Surplus revenue	176.32
State appropriation	145.74
Surplus revenue, June, 1879	171.44
In treasury	1039.22
	$8988.10

CR.

Paid county collector	$2425.34
Road bills	802.35
School money	2929.85
Officers' fees for year ending February, 1879	374.53
Support of poor for year ending February, 1879	133.00
Taxes remitted	245.36
Sheep bills	38.00
Miscellaneous bills	107.30
Township election bills	24.00
	$7079.73

Amount of school money in collector's hands up to Oct. 1, 1879	$675.71
Taxes not collected to date	141.55
Money in overseer of poor's hands to date	77.95
Money in treasurer's hands to date	1013.16
	$8988.10

Amount of tax levied 1879:

State	$182.50
County	829.62
School	730.00
Roads	800.00
Support of poor	300.00
Township purposes	300.00
	$3142.12

Rate of taxation, 83 cents per $100.

NORTH PLAINFIELD.

SITUATION AND BOUNDARIES.

THE township of North Plainfield lies in the extreme east part of Somerset County. It is bounded north by New Providence, in Union County; east and south by Green Brook, which separates it from the city of Plainfield and township of Piscataway, in Middlesex County; west by the townships of Bridgewater and Warren, from the latter of which it was set off by act of the Legislature approved April 2, 1872. The act gives the following description:

"All that portion of the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, lying within the boundaries and descriptions following,—to wit: Beginning at a point in the centre of Green Brook, near Sebring's grist-mill, and corner of Warren and Bridgewater townships; from thence along the Bridgewater line and Warren to the centre of the public road leading from Bound Brook to Washington Valley; from thence a straight line in a northeasterly course to a point in the line of Union County on the farm of Thomas Rogers, and is the corner of New Providence township; from thence along the line of New Providence and Warren townships to a point in the line of Westfield township; thence along that line and the line of Plainfield township to the line of Piscataway township, in the county of Middlesex; thence along the line of said Piscataway township to the aforesaid point in the centre of Green Brook and place of beginning,—be, and the same is hereby, set off from the said township of Warren, and erected into a new township, to be called and known by the name of 'The Township of North Plainfield.'"*

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

This township is an oblong piece of territory, about 8 miles in length and of an average width of 2 miles. It contains, therefore, an area of about 16 square miles. Its surface is divided between the plain lands of the red sandstone formation and the outer slope and declivities of the First Mountain, along the ridge of which is the dividing line between it and Warren township. This mountain, on the North Plainfield side, within the limits of the township, is composed of shale and trap rock, and is in many places rough and precipitous. The outer slope differs essentially from the inner, being much more abrupt and precipitous, and presenting wild and picturesque scenery. This is especially the case at Washington Rock and in the gorge of Stony Brook, near Washingtonville. This brook forms the principal depression in the First Mountain within the township of North Plainfield, and through its rugged and picturesque gap passes the road from Plainfield to Warrensville. It rises in Washington Valley, runs eastward to Washingtonville, at the head of the gorge, and, bending almost at a right angle, flows southward and then westward till it forms a confluence with Green Brook, on the southwestern township line, below Washington Park.

The area of the red sandstone within this township is included between Green Brook and the base of the First Mountain, and follows the line of intersection with the trap and shale. It underlies the entire plain region, the soil being sandy or sandy loam. This portion of North Plainfield, especially in the western part, contains the finest farms, the land being easily worked, and, when properly cultivated and fertilized, productive. It is good land for wheat, rye, potatoes, and vegetables generally.

At the Washington Valley quarry, North Plainfield, a fine quality of freestone has been quarried. It is of a light-gray or buff color and easily worked. The quarry was first opened by Wallace Vail in 1864, about the first stone taken out being for the First Baptist church of Plainfield, which is constructed entirely of this material; also, largely, St. Mary's (Catholic) church, the Natherwood Hotel, and a large number of foundations and bridges in different parts of the State. Some stone from this quarry has been sent to New York. It is now owned by Alfred

* Special Public and Private Laws, chap. 455.

Berry, of the firm of Berry & Thorn, Plainfield, and is operated by J. J. Collins, of New York.

The Elizabethtown bill in chancery—good authority for titles in this portion of New Jersey—shows the following for this township:

The lower southern portion of the township, along Green Brook and below the base of the mountain, is composed of large tracts that extend southerly to the south branch of Green Brook.

The west tract, No. 56, was taken by Sir Ev. Cameron, May 24, 1690, "2000 acres at Blew Hills;" No. 39, to same, "1300 acres on south side of Bound Brook;" No. 10, Peter Sonmans, Oct. 9, 1685, 2500 acres, Green River; No. 34, J. and G. Alexander, June 15, 1686, "462 acres at Blew Hills;" No. 35, Robt. Fullerton, June 4, 1686, 300 acres; No. 38, James Cole, Sr., April 23, 1688, 125 acres.

On the top of First Mountain and along its crest is a tier of lots that are termed as behind the south tier of lots; 113, James Alexander, Jan. 12, 1727, 116¾ acres, northwest corner of Lockiell's, 2000 acres on Bound Brook; 94, to same, Feb. 12, 1727, 118¾ acres, beginning at northeast corner of Sir. Ev. Cameron's 2000 acres at Blew Hills; 95, to same, and same date, 493 acres joining Peter Sonmans', Blew Hills; 114, to the same, Jan. 12, 1727, 118¾ and 493$\frac{8}{10}$ acres, behind Sonmans'; 115, Elisha Smalley, March 17, 1736, 22 acres at Blew Hills, on Stony Brook; 139, Alexder and Dunstar, Oct. 25, 1743, 1633 acres, each one-half between the First and Second Mountain; 101, Joseph Jennings, Dec. 28, 1727, 4 acres on the First Mountain, at the falls of Stony Brook.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In the Green Brook valley, extending from the western boundary of the township northeastward, was a succession of early land owners who had large farms, reaching across the plains from the brook to the First Mountain. Many of these occupied their lands before the Revolution. Beginning with the westernmost, we shall name these in the order of their farms.

The Vails were among the earliest settlers. John and Stephen, the ancestors, came from Long Island at an early time. Their father's name was Samuel; they were members of the Society of Friends. John Vail settled on the place where the late Jonah Vail lived, on Green Brook, and Stephen on the next farm, now owned by Mr. Palmer. Stephen Vail was great-grandfather of Mrs. Ephraim Vail, now living on the estate at the advanced age of ninety. Her husband, Ephraim, was a grandson of John, one of the first settlers, who had nine sons,—viz., Samuel, born Aug. 24, 1732; John, June 29, 1734; Daniel, Jan. 7, 1735–36; Isaac, Nov. 27, 1737; David, April 5, 1740; Jacob, July 3, 1742; Abram, July 22, 1744; Benjamin, Aug. 3, 1750; Joseph, June 12, 1752; Christiana, Dec. 10, 1753. Four of these sons—John, David, Abram, and Joseph—settled, respectively, on the Jonah Vail place, where Charles Sanford now lives, and on the Ephraim Vail place, where Samuel Smalley now lives,—places adjoining. Samuel Vail died when a young man, and Daniel, Isaac, Jacob, and Benjamin settled at Basking Ridge.

John Vail (2d), who settled on Green Brook, had children,—Margaret, Edward, Ann, Isaac, Phebe, Nathan, and Joel. Amos, of this family, was the father of Ann, Abram, Jonah, and Phebe. Jonah died June 7, 1880, aged eighty-one; his widow is now over eighty. Jonah left sons,—Theodore, Adelbert, and Amos, the second of whom resides on the old estate at Green Brook.

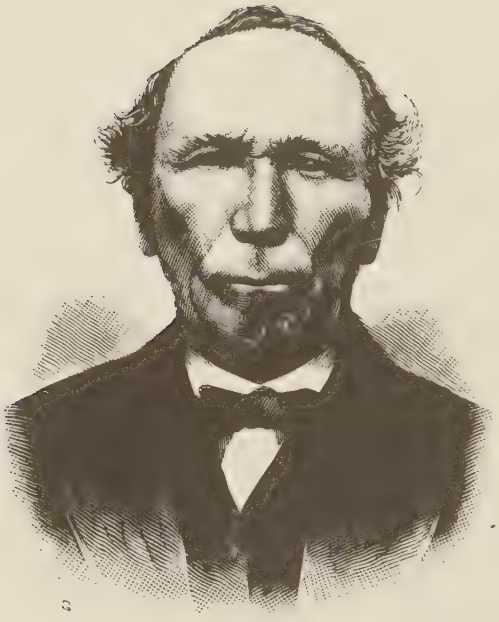
The grandchildren of Stephen Vail, and children of Stephen (2d), were Samuel, Moses, Shubal, Rebecca, Aaron, Sarah, Randal, Mary, Hugh, and Catharine. Of the children of Samuel, the only one now living is Rebecca, widow of Ephraim, aged ninety. The house in which she resides was built in 1774, and one room of it at a considerably earlier date. Ephraim died April 26, 1878, aged ninety-four. He had a sister Nancy, who was born and died in the same house, at the age of ninety-eight. Of the children of Ephraim, there are living on the old estate Sarah, S. Line, Emmor K. Vail, and Abram M. Vail. Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Vail were married March 21, 1810, and had lived together in wedlock previous to his death, in 1878, sixty-eight years, and always occupied the same house.

The Vail fulling-mill was the first cloth-dressing establishment in this portion of the country. It was owned, together with a saw-mill at Coontown, by Samuel, who was a clothier. In connection with his fulling-mill was also a carding-machine; it was a great convenience, as farmers then made their own cloth. The settlers in this section went to Plainfield to church and to get their mail after the establishment of the first post-office, in 1806.

Enos, grandfather of E. W. and Nelson Runyon, lawyers of Plainfield, was one of the early residents; also David Boice, father of Patterson and Cornelius. Farther northeast were the families of the Mannings, of whom John and Isaac were the principal early settlers. They came from Bergen about the time of the Revolution, and owned large farms extending from the brook to the top of the mountain. None of the family now reside in the town. Between the Woodens and the Mannings lived the Williams family, some of whom still remain. Next west of the Mannings lived Andrew Cadmus, who had three sons,—Abram, Frederick, and Cornelius,—descendants of whom still live in the township,—Abram and Rudger.

Israel Wooden was a large land owner and farmer in the same vicinity. His father was among the first settlers. Mr. Wooden was born in the township, then included in Warren.

Andrew Drake was an early settler in that part of Warren now North Plainfield. He died more than sixty years ago, an old man, leaving sons—Hugh and Jonathan—who reared large families.



ARCHIBALD CODDINGTON.

Archibald Coddington, the subject of this sketch, represents a large and well-known family of the name in Somerset Co., N. J. He was born near Mount Horeb, in Warren township, in January, 1810, and lived on the home-estate till he attained his majority. He is a son of Archibald and Mary Coddington, and grandson of Isaac Coddington, who was the first settler of the name in the township. Learning the trade of a blacksmith of his brother Isaiah, he worked with him in partnership for several years, and in 1834 purchased a farm in Bernard township. This farm he sold in 1839, and bought another in Warren, where he resided till 1861, having in the mean time bought the mill property in Green Valley, where he now resides.

His large flouring-mill is situated on Stony Brook, near Plainfield, in a beautiful and romantic spot. A mill was built here in 1840 by John Binge, and was purchased by Mr. Coddington in 1854, who remodeled it in 1860, putting in a new water-wheel and new and improved machinery. The mill has three run of stones, and with its constant supply of water is a very desirable property, including in connection with it the blacksmith- and repair-shops, tenement-house, and residences of the proprietors, father and son.

In 1830, Mr. Coddington married Eliza Moore, by whom he has had eight children. They are all living, and their names in the order of age are as follows: Moore, John W., Harrison, Ruth W., Asenath, Jane, Eunice, and Mary. Moore, Ruth, and Harrison are married and have families; the rest are single. John W. and Harrison are associated with their father in the milling interest in Green Valley.

Among the earliest and most influential settlers on Green Brook were the Vermeules,—Cornelius, Frederic, Eder, and John. The last was a practicing physician, and died over sixty years ago. They settled in the township at an early time, and purchased some 1400 acres. A grandson of Eder—Manning—resides in Plainfield, and one of the grandsons of Frederic lives in Middlesex County. Frederic frequently held responsible offices in the township of Warren. Cornelius, with Frederick Frelinghuysen, John Royce, Peter Schenck, Abraham Van Neste, Edward Dumont, and many other honored names of New Jersey, was a member of the Continental Congress.

The Thorns—Abraham and Hugh—were early settlers in that portion of the township near the city of Plainfield. Abraham was a blacksmith, and had his shop near the present residence of Alfred Berry. His house stood where Phineas M. French now lives. The family owned considerable land along the brook, and were farmers. They removed from the country previous to 1830, and none of their descendants now reside in the township.

John Manning was a magistrate, and a prominent man in his day. James Verdon, a prominent magistrate of the township, died in May, 1880.

John W. Craig, M.D., was one of the most eminent physicians in the country. He lived where Alfred Berry now resides, and practiced his profession till his death. His brother, the present Dr. Lewis Craig, studied medicine with him. Dr. John W. Craig held several responsible offices in his township, and by the advance in the value of his property for building lots became quite wealthy; his widow (second wife) now resides in Plainfield. Dr. Craig was at one time president of the State Medical Society and a State senator from Somerset County.

David French, grandfather of Phineas M., of Plainfield, and father of David, Jr., settled at an early time in the township of Warren, near Union Village. He lived to be nearly ninety-four years of age; his son, David, the father of Phineas M., was about the same age at the time of his death, July, 1879. He lived on a farm about three miles northwest of Plainfield till about twenty years ago, when he removed to Plainfield, where he died. The Frenches have been among the substantial people of the township. Phineas M. and his sons, Theodore F. and John H., are proprietors of large milling interests in Plainfield, and L. M. French is engaged in the manufacture of carriages.

John Stine was born in North Plainfield in 1819; resides on the old homestead, northward of Plainfield one and a half miles, where his father settled in 1828. His father, John, was a native of Monmouth County, was by trade a fuller, and carried on the business at the Notch or Plainfield Factory from 1813 to 1828. He died on the homestead farm in 1870, aged eighty-nine.

Jeremiah R. Van Deventer settled in the township in 1829. He is the son of Jacob, who was the son of Jacob, Sr., one of the first settlers at Bound Brook. The family came originally from Holland, and consisted of three brothers. Mr. Van Deventer married Cornelia Stryker, of Somerset County, and has one daughter. He is president of the First National Bank of Plainfield, and also of the gas company of that city, and has served his township in several responsible offices.

In the eastern part of the township lived Henry Lines, a Quaker, noted as a great hunter. He was over ninety when he died. He had two sons, Amos and David. Isaac, Sr., lives on Green Brook. Elias Cole, father of Jacob, was also among the early men of the township.

Archibald Coddington, proprietor of the mills in North Plainfield, is a son of Archibald, Sr., one of three brothers born at Mount Horeb, in Warren township.* Mr. Coddington married Eliza, daughter of Benjamin Moore, and has had twelve children, eight of whom are living. Two of his sons—to wit, John W. and Harrison—are associated with him in the milling interest.†

John Long, father of Jacob, of North Plainfield, was a citizen of Somerville, where he died in 1848. Jacob was born in the township of Bridgewater, Somerset Co., Sept. 27, 1820. He resided in that place and married Miss Theresa Moore, Aug. 1, 1841. They have six children, all born and reared in Bridgewater. In 1876 he settled in North Plainfield, where he now resides. His son, William Henry, is surrogate of the county, and resides in Somerville.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

North Plainfield is a recently organized township, having been set off from Warren by legislative enactment in 1872. At the first town-meeting, held April 8, 1872, a full list of officers for the ensuing year was elected. We give below the principal officers of each year to the present time, under their respective heads:

CLERKS.

1872–75, William H. Van Winkle; 1875, Elisha C. Van Nostrand; 1876–78, Isaac Brokaw; 1878–80, William A. Schutt.

ASSESSORS.

1872–79, Israel C. Coon; 1880, Isaac Brokaw.

COLLECTORS.

1872–79, Lewis B. Boice; 1880, Elisha C. Van Nostrand.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1872–77, William W. Drake; 1877–79, E. C. Van Nostrand; 1880, Daniel I. Smalley.

FREEHOLDERS.

1872, J. R. Van Deventer; 1873–79, William E. Jones; 1880, Charles Shepherd.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEES.

1872, P. M. French, Augustus Mobus, John L. Spencer, T. W. Young;‡ 1873, T. W. Young, E. K. Vail, John A. Thickston,‡ John L. Spencer, M. P. French; 1874, John L. Spencer, Jacob Miles, E. K. Vail, T. W.

* See sketch of the Coddington family, in that township history.

† See under head of industries. ‡ Chairman of the committee.

Young,* John H. Van Winkle; 1875, Jacob Miles,* Alfred Berry, Samuel Smalley, John L. Spencer, Thomas Worth; 1876, John L. Spencer, Jacob Miles,* Alfred Berry, Samuel Smalley, Thomas Worth; 1877, Jacob Miles,* John L. Spencer, J. R. Van Deventer, M. A. Schenck, William L. Smalley; 1878, M. W. Schenck, John L. Spencer,* Harrison Coddington, William L. Smalley, John Becker; 1879, F. H. Gardner, Daniel R. Weaver,* Harrison Coddington; 1880, F. H. Gardner, D. R. Weaver,* Abram M. Vail.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1872, Daniel G. Van Winkle; 1873–78, Moses H. French, James Verdon;† 1877–82, Henry P. Bronk, A. R. Stagg; 1878–83, James Verdon, M. H. French.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

NORTH PLAINFIELD is a regularly laid out, though not an incorporated, village, and is practically a part of the city of Plainfield, though outside and adjoining its corporate limits on the northwest. It has therefore all the advantages of the city without the expense of supporting a city government. The place has been laid out on the lands of the farmers, and has been largely settled by people from New York, or those who do business in that city. The trains so run that they can go into the city in the morning and return in the evening, or at almost any time during the day that suits their convenience. In this respect it may be regarded as one of those suburban places where people of moderate means seek quiet and inexpensive homes in the pure air and ample spaces of the country. The houses are, many of them, new, and constructed with more or less architectural elegance, the grounds being ornamented with flowers and shrubbery, and everything presenting a neat and tasty appearance. Within the compass of a few miles there are some elegant mansions embowered in beautiful groves, with extensive graveled walks and drives.

The village proper, aside from the township, in which it is included both in geographical territory and in municipal government, contains a population of about 3000. The business interests of the place are mostly in the cities of New York and Plainfield. Besides, there are five groceries, a flour- and feed-store, a hardware-store, a bakery, two butchers, three blacksmiths, a wheelwright, a drug-store, and a silver-plater. The physicians are Lewis Craig, Charles Cooley, and Monroe B. Long; the lawyers, John H. Van Winkle, Charles Mathews, Charles Place. The following clergymen reside here: Rev. Edward M. Embury, Rev. William O. Embury, Rev. T. L. Murphy, Rev. David Robertson, Rev. John Cary (colored).

There are a saw- and grist-mill combined on Green Brook road, four miles from Plainfield, by Joshua Martin; Goad's flouring-mill, leased by Runyon, three miles out, on the Green Brook road; the flouring-mill of Moses H. French, Washingtonville; and that of Coddington Brothers, Green Valley, one and a half miles from the city.

The mill of Moses H. French is situated on Stony Brook, has three run of stones, and grinds both custom and merchant flour; capacity, 100 bushels in twelve hours. Freeman Cole, father of Mrs. M. H. French, bought the mill of Capt. Allen in 1824, and sold it to Thomas A. Hartwell, of Somerville. Mr. French bought it in 1840; it was burned down, and Mr. French rebuilt it in 1870.

The Coddington mill is one of similar capacity to the above, having three run of stones. It was first built in 1840 by John Binge, and sold to Jacob Manning, of Plainfield, who remodeled it into a grist-mill. Mr. Coddington bought it in 1854, and about 1860 rebuilt it and put in a new water-wheel and machinery. Its products are partly merchant- and partly custom-work.

WASHINGTONVILLE is the name given to the neighborhood of French's Mill. There is quite a little cluster of buildings at the head of the gorge, where it expands into Washington Valley,—the mill, residences of the proprietors, blacksmith- and repair-shops, school-house, etc. Demler's Hotel, farther down the brook, by the roadside, has been kept as a house of entertainment about eighty years. It was originally kept about the beginning of this century by "Aunt Dolly Davis." Mr. Demlar, who has resided in the township forty-seven years, kept the hotel thirty-three years ago; he then rented it, and in 1868 purchased the premises. He is a native of Germany, and came to this country about 1829.

Brook Mill, the hatters' fur-manufacturing establishment of Harper, Hollingsworth & Darby, is situated in the east part of the township, near Scotch Plains. It was established in 1869, employs about thirty hands, two wood-workers, and two machinists. The company build their own machines, run by water-power when Green Brook affords a sufficient supply, but have additional steam-power. The fur is brought from New York, and the manufactured goods returned to that city for market. Loftus Hollingsworth, business manager.

CHURCHES.

There is but one church in the township,—that of the Protestant Episcopal parish, in the village of North Plainfield, the history of which is as follows:‡

The church was erected by the Rev. Edward Embury at his own personal cost. The ground was broken for the foundation on Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1868. During the autumn and winter following, as well as spring, the work went on slowly, but without interruption. The building having been completed, painted, and provided with a fine organ and the necessary furniture, divine service was held therein on Sunday, June 13, 1869. The organ was the liberal gift of Mrs. Eleanor Bronk, wife of H. P. Bronk, Esq.

The cost of the church edifice when finished and furnished, including the ground on which it stands, was at that time estimated at $21,000.

* Chairman of the committee.

† James Verdon was acting justice of the peace at the time of the division of the township of Warren, and retained his commission as justice in the township of North Plainfield.

‡ By Rev. T. Logan Murphy, Rector.

RES. OF DAVID C. VOORHEES, BLAWENBURG, SOMERSET CO., N. J.

At a meeting of the members of the congregation regularly called it was decided that this church should hereafter be known as the Church of the Holy Cross; the parish was organized, and was afterwards admitted into union with the convention. The meeting was held on the evening of the 17th of August, consisting of the male members of the congregation worshiping in said edifice. Service was held before the organization of a parish, the Rev. Mr. Embury officiating. Mr. Embury being absent for a time, others performed ministerial duties in the mean time.

On Nov. 11, 1870, the Rev. Mr. Embury was formally called by the vestry of this church to the rectorship of the same, and on December 9th the Rev. Alfred Goldsborough accepted a call from the vestry to become assistant rector, entering upon his official duties on the first Sunday of the new year, 1871. He resigned March 20, 1872, to take effect the coming Easter, March 31st, the time of his incumbency being one year and three months. The number of communicants at that time was 50. The Sunday-school numbered 30 scholars and 5 teachers.

The Rev. Charles W. Ward accepted the assistant rectorship of the parish Aug. 1, 1872. The Rev. Mr. Embury sent to the vestry his letter of resignation March 21, 1873, and on May 21st it was reluctantly accepted. On the same evening the assistant rector was called to the rectorship, and on November 29th of the same year he resigned, after an incumbency of six months and fifteen days.

The Rev. C. W. Camp entered upon the rectorship on Easter Sunday, April 5, 1874, and on April 17, 1875, resigned, his resignation to take effect July 1st of the same year. On September 27th the Rev. Charles C. Fiske entered upon the rectorship. He resigned Dec. 6, 1876. The present rector (T. Logan Murphy) entered upon his duties on Feb. 14, 1877.

The official acts up to the present date are: Baptisms, 112; confirmed, 71; marriages, 16; burials, 47; communicants, 165.

There has been contributed from the first the sum of $26,000. The gift of the church and the Spooner memorial building makes the amount about $50,000.

In the convention address of the bishop of the diocese for the year 1877 he says,—

"There are one or two events of the past year which I deem important enough to deserve special mention here. One is the consecration of the Church of the Holy Cross. The Rev. Edmund Embury built this beautiful church some years ago on his own private estate, and for a time ministered to the congregation in spiritual things, till advancing years and failing strength compelled him to seek assistance, and finally to resign altogether the oversight of the parish. According to his wish, the 14th of September last was set apart for the consecration of the church. The deed of gift of the entire property, worth not less than $20,000, was placed upon the alms-basin by Mr. Embury's own hand.

"The entire control of the property, free from debt, is given to the rector, wardens, and vestrymen of the parish, with the sole proviso that it shall never be encumbered in any way. At the conclusion of the consecration service the assembled clergy adjourned to lay the corner-stone of the Spooner Memorial House, just in the rear of the church. This house is now completed, and occupied as a rector's study and for various parish purposes."

The parish has furnished this building and contributed about one-seventh of the cost towards its erection. The Sunday-school has also purchased an organ for the same. The congregation furnished the communion service and font, carpeted the church, and cushioned the pews. The alms-basin was the generous gift of the Rev. Mr. Ward while he was rector. During the past year a bell weighing over 1600 pounds has been placed in the church tower.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The only public burial-place in the township extends into it from the rear of the Presbyterian church, which stands on Front Street, in the city of Plainfield. It has been used for purposes of interment about fifty years, and contains many graves of the pioneers and their descendants. Those in the eastern part of the town have usually buried their dead at Union Village or Scotch Plain. At the latter place is the oldest burial-ground in this section of the country, connected with the Baptist Church, but it is outside of this township, in Union County.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Under this head the most noted place, and perhaps the only one worthy of mention, is Washington Rock, situated on the First Mountain, a little west of the middle of the township of North Plainfield, at an elevation of 511 feet above the sea. It commands a view of one of the most interesting, well-defined, and beautiful landscapes in the world. From this rock the immortal Washington was enabled to watch the movements of the British fleet in Raritan Bay, as well as the land forces under Sir William Howe and Lord Sterling, and thus thwarted the purpose of the enemy. An association has been formed to erect a monument to the memory of Washington on this sacred spot, the corner-stone of which was laid with appropriate honors July 4, 1867. (See chapter on the Revolution, in this work, for further account.)

WASHINGTON MONUMENT AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.*

Jan. 25, 1867, a few citizens of Plainfield, deeming it the duty of patriotism to honor a locality so eminently historic, met at Laing's Hall and formed a monumental association, which, on the following 11th of April, was duly incorporated by the Legislature of New Jersey, and subsequently adopted a constitution.†

* Furnished by Hon. Nathan Harper.

† Article I. of the Constitution recites that the objects of the association "shall be the acquirement of title to, and permanent retention of, the spot in the county of Somerset known as 'Washington's Rock,' together with an eligible monumental site adjacent thereto, and for the erection and preservation on such ground of a monument sacredly dedicated to the memory of George Washington; and for the appropriate observance of the twenty-second day of February in each and every year; and for the collection and safe keeping of Revolutionary annals and relics."

At no place was Washington's heart made to rejoice more than as he stood upon this rock and, with glass in hand, watched the British fleet of two hundred and seventy transports, that filled Amboy Bay, leave its anchorage and lose itself to sight in the great sea beyond. "Of the

July 4, 1867, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, and with Masonic ceremonies, the corner-stone of the monument was laid, the president of the association, Mr. Harper, delivering an address.

The monument has not yet been reared, but the purpose lives to finally accomplish the work and at no distant day. The association maintains vigorous existence, and on Feb. 22, 1880, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Nathan Harper; Vice-Presidents, Alfred Berry, Stephen O. Horton; Treasurer, Elias R. Pope; Corresponding Secretary, James E. Martine; Recording Secretary, T. J. Gillies; Finance Committee, Alfred Berry, Elias R. Pope, William B. Maxon, J. Frank Hubbard, L. V. F. Randolph, William J. Leonard, William S. Force; Monument Committee, Peter P. Good, Stephen O. Horton, John H. Staats, George R. Pound, John H. Jackson; Printing Committee, N. Carman Dunn, James Lyon, Henry J. Storrs.

THE WASHINGTON ROCK CELEBRATION.

The Centennial Fourth of July was celebrated at Washington Rock in a manner worthy of the time and place. About the hour named in programme, the president of the day, Nathan Harper, called the large assemblage to order, whereupon the Rev. Theodore S. Brown, of Dunellen, offered up a most beautiful and touching prayer, and Mr. Harper made the opening address. From the lengthy address prepared by E. S. Bailey, and read by the president on this occasion, we make the following extracts:

"I am indebted to Mr. Ephraim Vail, of Green Brook, for the following information: Mr. Vail's was the first two-story house built this side of Brunswick Landing, and is now more than one hundred years old. His house was the one nearest to the rock for long years. He remembers hearing his father tell of a visit made in this vicinity by three or four men, who came from Long Island to see friends. They were met by one John Marcellus, who told them that if they 'didn't mind they would be arrested as spies,' and directed them to Mr. Vail's barn for safety. Marcellus immediately reported them to the soldiers, who arrested them. One was shot as a spy; the chestnut-tree standing in the old open lot, a little back from the Green Brook road, and between the two houses now occupied by Mr. Vail and Mr. Sandford, marks the spot of this execution. The others were sent to the general at Morristown. Mr. Vail also says that the honor of having shown Washington this rock as a 'sightly place' belongs to one Edward Fitz Randolph, of Piscataway, a man of some local fame during Revolutionary times, who led the way to the rock on a horse furnished him by Washington. The descendants of this man are now living near the old homestead.

"I will here venture the suggestion that from the arrival of Washington, May 28th, until the disappearance of the British, June 30th, he was a frequent visitor at this rock. I find no positive history giving me this authority, but a frequent remark in all the histories suggesting it, as,—'On the 25th of June Washington was on the rock watching the engagement of the soldiers commanded by Gen. Stirling as they skirmished with Lord Cornwallis, and at various times he resorted to this place to ascertain the movements of the enemy.'—(*Hist. Coll. N. J.*, 202.) 'Washington knew well the advantage of these hills, and watched every movement of the enemy.'—(*Hist. of Elizabeth.*) 'June 13th, being apprised of a movement of Gen. Howe, Washington at daybreak reconnoitred the enemy from the height before the camp.'"—(*Irving's Washington*, iij. 72)

rock itself but little can be said. Could it change mute impersonality, and relate all its own history and the scenes enacted upon the plain below, then only would it be complete. It would tell of a thousand events full of interest, but the most prized incident of all would be its story of the visits of the great Washington.

Judge Peter P. Good, to whom was assigned the reading of the Declaration of Independence, discharged that duty in a masterly style. The orator of the day, Rev. John H. Vincent, D.D., was then introduced and at once proceeded to deliver one of the best orations that ever fell from mortal lips. The exercises closed with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Brown. Music lent its charms at stated intervals, and good order and close attention governed the audience throughout. The celebration was a fine affair, and the number of visitors at the Rock was immense.

SCHOOLS.

The report of the State board of education for the year ending Aug. 1, 1879, shows the following statistics of public schools in North Plainfield: Washingtonville, Green Brook, and North Plainfield Districts, Nos. 36, 37, and 38; aggregate value of property, $4500; number of children of school age in the township, 1010; number enrolled, 578; average attendance, 311; number of teachers, 8,—male, 2; female, 6; total amount received for school purposes, $4967.45.

STATISTICS.

Amount of funded debt	$54,600
Composed as follows:	
Eighty-nine $500 coupon bonds	44,500
Twenty $480 coupon bonds	9,600
One school bond of $500	500
Total	$54,600
Rate of interest, 7 per cent.	

Purpose for which contracted, street improvement,—to wit, grading, macadamizing, and engineering Somerset Street, Johnston Drive, and Grove Street extension, and for building extension on schoolhouse; these bonds became due in 1879, $7500; 1880, $11,000; and there falls due in 1881, $5000; 1882, $14,000; 1883, $7780; 1884, $6320; 1885, $1500; 1886, $1000. Total, $54,600.

Amount of floating debt: Township, $5150; school, $600.

Amount of real property, $1,244,985; deduction therefrom, $171,889.

Amount of personal property, $164,150.

Total amount of real and personal property, $1,237,246.

Rate of tax: State purposes (State, 5 cents; school, 20 cents), 25 cents; county, 23 cents. Local: township, 14 cents; poor, 12 cents; road, 15 cents; special school, 34 cents; interest, 57 cents, and 10 per cent. on principal due 1879 and 1880, 14 cents.

Amount of tax ordered to be raised	$21,820.32
Annual expenses:	
State	604.50
County	3,054.32
State school	2,658.00
Township	1,800.00
Poor	1,500.00
Road	200.00
Interest	7,574.00
Ten per cent. of principal	1,850.00
Dog	106.50
Poll	613.00

Special school-tax, $1324.25.
School expenses, about $5000.